VIRTUTE
rl of Leitrim

74168
F.750

BRITANNIA:

OR, A

CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

FLOURISHING KINGDOMS

OF

ENGLAND,

SCOTLAND,

AND

IRELAND,

AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT;

FROM THE EARLIEST ANTIQUITY.

By WILLIAM CAMDEN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE EDITION PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR IN MDCVII.

ENLARGED BY THE LATEST DISCOVERIES,

By RICHARD GOUGH.

THE SECOND EDITION.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, AND OTHER COPPER-PLATES.

VOLUME II.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY;

BY J. NICHOLS AND SON, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET.

1806.

BRITANNIA:

CONTENTS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

CORNAVII 505

ICENI 121

TRINOBANTES 72

CATTEUCHLANI 59

DOBUNI continued 3

CONTENTS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

DOBUNI continued	3	Oxfordſhire	3
CATTIEUCHLANI	35	Buckinghamſhire	35
		Bedfordſhire	47
		Hertfordſhire	59
TRINOBANTES	78	Middleſex	78
		Eſſex	119
ICENI	151	Suffolk	152
		Norfolk	175
		Cambridgeſhire	211
		Huntingdonſhire	247
		Pedigree of the Cromwells	263
CORITANI	265	Northamptonſhire	265
		Leiceſterſhire	297
		Rutlandſhire	325
		Lincolnſhire	331
		Nottinghamſhire	395
		Derbyſhire	415
CORNAVII	443	Warwickſhire	443
		Worceſterſhire	469
		Staffordſhire	495

PLATES AND MAPS IN VOLUME II.

PLATES.

Plate I.	4
II.	53
III.	65
IV.	119
V.	188
VI.	314
VII.	342
VIII.	329
IX.	365
X.	366
XI.	368
XII.	392
XIII.	401
XIV.	400
XV.	487
XVI.	499

MAPS.

Map of Oxfordſhire	3
Buckinghamſhire	35
Bedfordſhire	47
Hertfordſhire	59
Middleſex	78
Eſſex	119
Suffolk	152
Norfolk	175
Cambridgeſhire	211
Huntingdonſhire	247
Northamptonſhire	265
Leiceſterſhire	297
Rutlandſhire	325
Lincolnſhire	331
Nottinghamſhire	395
Derbyſhire	415
Warwickſhire	443
Worceſterſhire	469
Staffordſhire	495

CONTENTS OF VOL. II. PART I.

DOBUNI continued .	3	Oxfordſhire	3
CATTIEUCHLANI .	35	Buckinghamſhire	35.
		Bedfordſhire	47.
		Hertfordſhire	59.
TRINOBANTES . .	78	Middleſex	78.
		Eſſex	119.

PLATES IN VOL. II. PART I.

Plate I. . . . . 4.
II. . . . . 53.
III. . . . . 65.
IV. . . . . 119.

Map of Oxfordſhire . . . . . 3.
Buckinghamſhire . . . . . 35.
Bedfordſhire . . . . . 47.
Hertfordſhire . . . . . 59.
Middleſex . . . . . 78.
Eſſex . . . . . 119.

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

CAMBDEN ! the Nourice of Antiquity,
And lanthorn unto late ſucceeding age
To ſee the light of ſimple verity
Buried in ruines, through the great outrage
Of her own people, led by warlike rage.
CAMBDEN ! though Time all monuments obſcure,
Yet thy juſt labours ever ſhall endure.

SPENSER, Ruines of Time.

NORTHAMPTON SHIRE

BUCKIN

OXFORD SHIRE

WARWICK SHIRE

GLOUCESTER SHIRE

BANBURY HUNDRED

BLOXHAM HUNDRED

CHADLINGTON HUNDRED

WOOTTON HUNDRED

Stowe

Lillingstone Dayrell

Westbury

Finmore

Mixbury

Croughton

Aynhoe

Kings Sutton

Souldern

Ardley

Fritwell

Somerton

Hardwick

Consford

Hethe

Stoke Lyne

Fringford

Launton

Chesterton

Wendlebury

Weston on the Hill

Bicester

Kirtlington

Middleton Stony

Bucknell

Hampton Poyle

Kidlington

Yarnton

Begbroke

Hanborough

Long Hanborough

Church Hanborough

Combe

Stonesfield

Woodstock

Blenheim

Handborough

Wootton

Glympton

Kiddington

Enstone

Heythrop

Chipping Norton

Over Norton

Salford

Rollright

Little Rollright

Great Rollright

Whichford

Long Compton

Barton on the Heath

Little Compton

Chastleton

Adlestrop

Daylesford

Evenlode

Moreton in the Marsh

Bourton on the Hill

Batsford

Sezincote

Blockley

Aston Magna

Todenham

Condicote

Lower Swell

Upper Swell

Eyford

Naunton

Guiting

Farmington

Northleach

Hampnett

Yanworth

Compton Abdale

Withington

Coln St Aldwyns

Quenington

Fairford

Lechlade

Kelmscot

Filkins

Broughton Poggs

Langford

Grafton

Alvescot

Shilton

Carterton

Brize Norton

Minster Lovell

Crawley

Witney

Curbridge

Ducklington

Hailey

Standlake

Northmoor

Cumnor

Wytham

Farmoor

Eynsham

Cassington

Yarnton

Oxford

Woodstock

Charlbury

Ditchley

Enstone

Chipping Norton

Bloxham

Adderbury

Milcombe

Barford St Michael

Barford St John

Bodicote

Banbury

Warmington

Shotswell

Horley

Wroxton

Balscot

Shutford

Broughton

Tadmarton

Swalcliffe

Epwell

Sibford Gower

Sibford Ferris

Hook Norton

Great Tew

Little Tew

Swerford

Over Worton

Nether Worton

Lower Heyford

Upper Heyford

Steeple Barton

Duns Tew

North Aston

Mid Aston

Souldern

Somerton

Hardwick

Consford

Hethe

Stoke Lyne

Fringford

Launton

Chesterton

Wendlebury

Weston on the Hill

Bicester

Kirtlington

Middleton Stony

Bucknell

Hampton Poyle

Kidlington

Yarnton

Begbroke

Hanborough

Long Hanborough

Church Hanborough

Combe

Stonesfield

Woodstock

Blenheim

Handborough

Wootton

Glympton

Kiddington

Enstone

Heythrop

Chipping Norton

Over Norton

Salford

Rollright

Little Rollright

Great Rollright

Whichford

Long Compton

Barton on the Heath

Little Compton

Chastleton

Adlestrop

Daylesford

Evenlode

Moreton in the Marsh

Bourton on the Hill

Batsford

Sezincote

Blockley

Aston Magna

Todenham

Condicote

Lower Swell

Upper Swell

Eyford

Naunton

Guiting

Farmington

Northleach

Hampnett

Yanworth

Compton Abdale

Withington

Coln St Aldwyns

Quenington

Fairford

Lechlade

Kelmscot

Filkins

Broughton Poggs

Langford

Grafton

Alvescot

Shilton

Carterton

Brize Norton

Minster Lovell

Crawley

Witney

Curbridge

Ducklington

Hailey

Standlake

Northmoor

Cumnor

Wytham

Farmoor

Eynsham

Cassington

Yarnton

Oxford

Woodstock

Charlbury

Ditchley

Enstone

Chipping Norton

Bloxham

Adderbury

Milcombe

Barford St Michael

Barford St John

Bodicote

Banbury

Warmington

Shotswell

Horley

Wroxton

Balscot

Shutford

Broughton

Tadmarton

Swalcliffe

Epwell

Sibford Gower

Sibford Ferris

Hook Norton

Great Tew

Little Tew

Swerford

Over Worton

Nether Worton

Lower Heyford

Upper Heyford

Steeple Barton

Duns Tew

North Aston

Mid Aston

A MAP of OXFORDSHIRE

from the best

AUTHORITIES

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

E. Noble delin[t] & curavit

1° Longitude West 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 from London 50

BERKSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

HUNDRED BAMPTON

HUNDRED WHITNEY

HUNDRED BULLINGDON

HUNDRED THAME

HUNDRED LEWKNOR

HUNDRED PIRTON

HUNDRED EWELME

HUNDRED CHESTERTON

HUNDRED LANGTREE

HUNDRED BINFIELD

HUNDRED READING

HUNDRED WATLINGTON

HUNDRED DORCHESTER

HUNDRED GORING

HUNDRED MOULSFORD

HUNDRED WALLINGFORD

HUNDRED BLOXHAM

HUNDRED CHADLINGTON

HUNDRED HORMER

HUNDRED ASTON & CUDDESDON

HUNDRED THAME

HUNDRED LEWKNOR

HUNDRED BULLINGDON

HUNDRED ASTON & CUDDESDON

Part of Berk Shire

Part of Oxon

Part of Dorchester Hundred

Part of Thame Hundred

Part of Chadlington Hundred

Part of Lewknor Hundred

Part of Aston & Cuddesdon Hundred

Part of Bullingdon Hundred

Part of Ewelme Hundred

Part of Pirton Hundred

Part of Watlington Hundred

Part of Binfield Hundred

Part of Langtree Hundred

Part of Wallingford Hundred

Part of Moulsford Hundred

Part of Goring Hundred

Part of Reading Hundred

Part of Dorchester Hundred

Part of Thame Hundred

Part of Lewknor Hundred

Part of Aston & Cuddesdon Hundred

Part of Bullingdon Hundred

Part of Ewelme Hundred

Part of Pirton Hundred

Part of Watlington Hundred

Part of Binfield Hundred

Part of Langtree Hundred

Part of Wallingford Hundred

Part of Moulsford Hundred

Part of Goring Hundred

Part of Reading Hundred

OXFORDSHIRE.

THE county of Oxford, Saxon Oxenforð-ſcyre[a], commonly called *Oxfordſhire*, which I obſerved before made part of the territory of the *Dobuni*, is on the Weſt, where it is broadeſt, divided by the river Iſis from Berkſhire; bounded on the Eaſt by Buckinghamſhire; on the North, where it ends as it were in a cone, by Northamptonſhire on one hand, and by Warwickſhire on the other. It is a fruitful rich county, the level parts diverſified with corn-fields and meadows, the hills covered with woods; and it abounds not only with corn but all kinds of game, and is watered by rivers well ſtocked with fiſh. The *Iſis*, afterwards called the *Tamiſis*[b], makes a long courſe on the South edge; the *Cherwell*, a ſmall river full of fiſh, after ſeparating Oxford from Northamptonſhire, flows gently through the county, dividing it as it were into two equal parts. The Tame waters and fertilizes the Eaſt part, till both theſe laſt rivers, together with the little ſtreams that fall into them, unite with the Iſis.

Rodcot bridge. *Bablac.* The Iſis, after ſkirting Wiltſhire, on its entering this county, paſſes under *Rodcott bridge* by *Babiac*, where Robert de Vere, that potent earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and duke of Ireland, who, for the high favour in which he ſtood with king Richard II. was highly envied by the nobility, taught us by his example the weakneſs of power, as a certain writer ſays. For being here worſted by the nobility in a ſlight rencounter, he was forced to throw himſelf into the river, and ſwim over it, and ſo put a finiſhing hand to his fortune; for he ſoon after fled 1387. his country, and died in exile abroad. Of him the author of the marriage of Tame and Iſis has theſe lines:

——— *Hic Verus notiſſimus apro*
Dum dare terga negat virtus, & tendere contra
Non ſinit invictæ rectrix prudentia mentis;
Undique dum reſonat repetitis ictibus umbo,
Tinnituque ſtrepit circa ſua tempora caſſis,
Se dedit in fluvium, fluvius lætatus & illo
Hoſpite, ſuſcepit ſalvum, ſalvumque remiſit.

Here by his boar * diſtinguiſh'd noble Vere,
His ſtout heart ſcorning flight, yet more ſevere
Diſcretion ruling in his haughty mind,
The field reluctant to his foes reſign'd;
Repeated blows reſounding on his ſhield,
His clattering helmet never made to yield,
Deep in the river plung'd; the watry main
With joy receiv'd, and ſafe return'd again.

In the adjoining plain, which the Iſis frequently overflows, it is firſt increaſed by the little river *Windruſh*, which coming from Cotteſwold, has on its banks *Burford*, Saxon Beorgforð[c], where Cuthred, king of the Weſt Saxons, then tributary to the Mercians, unable to bear any longer the grievous exactions of their king Ethelbald, revolted from him, and defeated him, and took his ſtandard, in which hiſtorians ſay was painted a golden dragon. Thence it paſſes by *Minſter Lovell*, antiently the ſeat of the barons Lovell of *Tichemarſh*, who were deſcended from Lupellus, a noble Norman, and long flouriſhed here, inriched by marriage with the wealthy heirs of *Tichemerſh*, the lords *Holland*, *D'eyncourt*, and the viſcounts *Beaumont*. It ended, however, in Francis viſcount Lovel, chamberlain to Richard III. attainted by king Henry VII. and ſlain in the battle at Stoke for the pretender Lambert. His ſiſter was Frideſwida, grandmother of Henry firſt baron *Norris*.

Windruſh r. *Burford.* *Minſter Lovell.* Barons *Lovell.*

The Windruſh next waſhes *Whitney*, an antient town, before the Norman conqueſt belonging to the biſhops of *Wincheſter*; near which lies *Coges*, the head of the barony of *Arſic*, whoſe lords, deſcended from the family of the earls of Oxford, have been extinct theſe many years[d]. Near this is the extenſive foreſt of *Wichewood*, formerly more extenſive. For "king "Richard III. diſafforeſted the large foreſt of Wiche-"wood, between Woodſtocke and Brightſtow, which "Edward IV. had taken into the foreſt," according to J. Roſs of Warwick[e]. The Iſis having received the Windruſh flows on to *Einſham*, Saxon Eiȝneſham[f], antiently a royal vill, among very pleaſant meadows. It was firſt taken from the Britans on their defeat by Cuthwulf the Saxon[g], and embelliſhed with a monaſtery by a nobleman named Ethelmar. His foundation was confirmed by Ethelred king of England, A. D. 1005, who (in the words of the original) "ſigned the privilege of liberty[h] with the ſign of "the holy croſs." The houſe has been ſince turned into a private one, and belongs to the earl of Derby. Below this falls into the Iſis the little river *Evenlode* from Cotteſwold, after leaving on the edge of the county, not far from its bank, an antient monument, a number of huge ſtones placed in a circle, called by the vulgar *Roll-rich-ſtones*, and fancied to have been once men, changed by a ſtrange metamorphoſis into ſtones. They are ſhapeleſs, unequal, and by length of time much eaten and conſumed. The higheſt of them ſtanding out of the circle and facing the Eaſt is called the *King*, becauſe they fancy if

Whitney. *Coges.* Barons *Arſic.* *Einſham.* *Evenlolde r.* *Roll-rich-ſtones.*

* A boar is the cognizance of the Vere family.

[a] Oxnaforðscyne. G. [b] See this confuted in the additions to Wiltſhire, vol. I. p. 139.
[c] Beorgforð. Saxon Chronicle, p. 57. *Beorktford.* Flor. Wor. *Beorford.* Math. Weſt.
[d] They ended with Robert, t. Henry III. Dugd. Bar. I. 538.
[e] Not in the printed copy of his Hiſtory, which goes no lower than Richard II. Perhaps in his Lives of the earls of Warwick.
[f] Saxon Chron. *Egoneſham*, Ethelwerd, *Igneſham.* Flor. Worc. *Eigneſham.* Hunt. *Algeneſham.*
[g] 571. Sax. Chron. p. 22.
[h] *hoc noſtræ libertatis privilegium* means only this *exertion of my power* or *this privilege* in general. See Mon. Ang. I. 259.

that

that had once ſeen Long Compton, a village a few paces below it, it would have been king of England. Five others adjoining are ſaid to have been knights, and the reſt common ſoldiers. The view of this monument is here annexed. I am apt to think it a memorial of ſome victory, perhaps erected by Rollo the Dane, who afterwards obtained the ſovereignty in Normandy. For at the time [i] he ravaged England with his Danes and Normans, we find the Danes engaged the Saxons hard by at *Hokenorton*, and afterwards again at *Scierſtane* in *Huiccia*, which I ſhould ſuppoſe to be the adjoining boundary ſtone of the four counties, which is plainly implied in the Saxon word *Scierſtane*. *Hokenorton*, before mentioned for the ruſticity of the inhabitants, became in the laſt age a proverb, that a booriſh or hoggiſh perſon was born there. It is remarkable for nothing ſo much as the horrid ſlaughter of the Engliſh in the battle with the Danes under Edward the Elder. It was afterwards the barony of the *D'Oilies*, an honourable and antient Norman family, of whom the firſt that came into England was Robert D'Oiley *, who, for his ſervices, had this village and many lands given him by William the Conqueror, ſome of which he gave to his ſworn brother Roger Iverey [k], which was called the barony of *St. Valerey*. But this Robert dying without iſſue male was ſucceeded in this town by his brother Nigel, whoſe ſon Robert II. was founder of *Oſney* abbey †. At length the heireſs of this family of D'Oiley was married to Henry earl of Warwick, by whom ſhe had Thomas earl of Warwick, who died without iſſue t. Henry III. and Margaret, who died alſo without iſſue, though ſhe had two huſbands, John Mareſchall and John de *Pleſſetis*, both earls of Warwick. But then (to borrow the words of the grant) king Henry III. "granted to John de Pleſſe-"tis, or Pleſſey, Hochnorton and Cudlington, for-"merly belonging to Henry D'Oiley, and fallen to "the king by the death of Margaret counteſs of "Warwick, heretofore wife of the earl of Warwick "aforeſaid, as an eſcheat of the lands of the Nor-"mans, to have and to hold ſo long as England and "Normandy were under the ſame prince [l]." Of this antient and famous houſe the knightly family of D'Oiley ſtill remains in this county.

Pl. I. f. 1.

Hokenorton.

D'Oileys.

Barony of *St. Valery.*

37 H. III.

The Evenlode paſſes by no other remarkable place: but after a very long courſe receives a ſmall ſtream, on which ſtands *Woodeſtock*, Saxon Pudertoc, q. d. *Woody place*; where king Ethelred antiently held an aſſembly of the ſtates, and enacted laws. Here is a magnificent royal manſion built by Henry I. who added to it a ſpacious park, incloſed with a ſtone wall, and, according to John Roſs [m], the firſt in England, though *Parca ſylveſtris beſtiarum*, "a "woody park for wild beaſts," occurs more than once in Domeſday book. Now they are become ſo numerous that there are ſuppoſed to be more in England than in all the Chriſtian world beſide; to ſuch a pitch did our anceſtors carry their paſſion for the chace. Our hiſtorians relate that Henry II. enamoured of Roſamond Clifford, a lady of ſuch exquiſite beauty as to drive all other women out of the prince's thoughts, whereby ſhe acquired the common name of *Roſa Mundi* (Roſe of the World), in order to conceal her from his jealous conſort, built in this palace a labyrinth with the moſt intricate turnings and windings backwards and forwards, now intirely gone. The town itſelf having nothing to ſhew, boaſts of giving birth to Geoffery Chaucer, our Engliſh Homer, to whom, and our poets in general, I may juſtly apply theſe lines of the learned Italian about Homer and the Greek poets:

Woodſtock.

Firſt park in *England.*

Geoffrey Chaucer.

——*Hic ille eſt cujus de gurgite ſacro*
Combibit arcanos vatum omnis turba furores.

From this man's ſource deep drank their inmoſt rage
The crowd of poets throughout every age.

For he in genius ſurpaſſes them all, and leaves our poetaſters far behind.

——*jam monte potitus*
Ridet anhelantem dura ad faſtigia turbam.

And now high ſeated on Parnaſſus' top
Laughs at the rabble that come preſſing up.

The Iſis having received the Evenlode, divides its ſtream among many pleaſant iſlands, on which ſtands *Godſtow*, q. d. *God's place*, a ſmall nunnery built by Ida, a rich widow, and repaired by king John, who endowed it with a yearly revenue, that the holy virgins therein might by their prayers (according to the general perſuaſion of the times) aſſiſt the ſouls of Henry III. his father and Roſamund, who was buried there with this rhyming epitaph:

Godſtow.

Hic jacet in tumba Roſa mundi, non Roſamunda;
Non redolet, ſed olet, quæ redolere ſolet.

Roſe of the world, not a clean Roſe,
A tomb of ſtone does here incloſe;
Her ſavour ſweet no more you'll meet;
Whom ſweet you think, you here find ſtink.

The Iſis has ſcarcely collected its ſeveral ſtreams before it meets the *Cherwell* coming from Northamptonſhire, and dividing this county as it were equally. It firſt paſſes by *Banbury*, antiently Banerbyrig, at which Kinric the Weſt Saxon in a famous battle routed the Britans, who fought valiantly for the laſt ſtake: and in the laſt age Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, while he ſided with the earl of Lancaſter, gave the Yorkiſts ſuch an overthrow, that he ſoon after took Edward IV. who was quite adrift, and carried him off. The town is now famous for its cheeſe, and the ruins of a caſtle built by Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln (to whoſe ſee the town formerly belonged), who, preferring a ſtately to a comfortable habitation, involved himſelf in great difficulties by his wild ſchemes in building. Below this (to mention it by the way) have been found

Cherwell r.

Banbury.

* Lib. Oſnienſis.

† Regiſter of *Oſney*.

[i] Rollo invaded England 876 (Sax. Chron. 83); but the Danes did not worſt the Engliſh at Hokentune till 41 years after (917). Ib. 104. and not at Seorſtan till 100 years after (1016). Ib. 148. Mr. Camden, therefore, forgets himſelf in his dates, ſince in the ſame ſentence he puts the Hokenorton ſlaughter in the reign of Edmund the Elder.

[k] *John* D'Eiverio. Lel. It. II. 17. Dugd. Mon. Aug. II. 136. and Bar. I. 460. Mr. Camden is confirmed by Domeſday and the Regiſter of Oſney abbey.

[l] *donec terræ Angliæ & Normanniæ fuerint communes:* till ſuch time as the lands of England and Normandy ſhould be made common. G. Until the lands, &c. were common. H.

[m] P. 138. Several villages were deſtroyed to make it; and it was ſeven miles round, and made 14 Henry I. Ib. The king had here a menagerie of wild beaſts ſent him by foreign princes, among which was a porcupine. Malmſb. V. 91.

many

Fig. 2. P. 13

Fig. 1. P. 4

Fra.s Cary sculp.t

many Roman coins, as alſo in the neighbouring fields; proofs of the antiquity of the place.

Broughton. I muſt not forget that near this place is *Broughton*, the ſeat of Richard *Fienes* or *Fenis*, to whom and the heirs of his body king James in the firſt year of his reign "granted and confirmed the name, ſtyle, title, "degree, rank, and honour of baron Say and Sele," as lineally deſcended from James *Fienes* baron *Say and Sele*, and high treaſurer of England in the reign of Henry VIII. During its long courſe from Banbury the Cherwell ſees nothing but cultivated fields and delightful meads, among which are *Iſlip* antiently *Ghiſtlipe*, the birth-place, as appears from his own words in the original charter by which he gives this his manor to the church of Weſtminſter, of that king Edward, whom for his piety and continence our anceſtors honoured with the title of Confeſſor: and *Hedindon*, which king John made the barony of Thomas *Baſſet* [n].

Iſlip.

Hedindon.

Burceſter. Here falls into the Cherwell from the Eaſt a ſmall river which runs by *Burceſter*, Saxon Bupenceaſtep and Bennaceaſtep, a town of antient note, but where I have not found any marks of antiquity, except that Gilbert *Baſſet*, and Egeline de *Courtenay* his wife, built here a ſmall religious houſe in honour of St. Edburg, in the reign of Henry II. and the barons *Le Strange of Knocking* were lately lords of the place. But to the Weſt lie the ſmall remains of a ruined ſtation, called *Alcheſter*, perhaps for *Aldcheſter*, q. d. *Old Town*, through which the military way leads from Wellingford to Banbury, as the neighbours think, who call it *Akeman ſtreet way*. Its ridge is very conſpicuous for ſome miles in the plain of *Otmore*, often under water in winter floods.

Alcheſter.

Akeman ſtreet. *Bath* antiently called *Akemancheſter.*

At the conflux of the Cherwell with the Iſis, and where their ſtreams, being interrupted, form a number of very pleaſant iſlands, ſtands in a plain the famous Univerſity of OXFORD, Saxon Oxenfopd, our moſt noble Athens, the ſeat of the Muſes, the ſupport or rather the ſun, the eye, the ſoul of England; the moſt famous ſource of learning and wiſdom, whence religion, politeneſs, and learning, are copiouſly diffuſed all over the kingdom. The city is handſome and neat; whether we regard the beauty of the private, the noble magnificence of the public buildings, or the healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of the ſituation. The plain in which it ſtands is defended by woody hills, which ſhut out on one hand the unhealthy South wind, and on the other the violent Weſt wind, and admit only the gentle Eaſt, and the North wind that drives away all peſtiferous vapours. From this ſituation ſome writers have ſaid it was antiently called *Belloſitum*. Some think it was called *Caer Vortigern* and *Caer Vember* in Britiſh, and ſuppoſe certain Vortigerns and Mempricius's to have founded it. But whatever was its name in the Britiſh times, the Saxons called it Oxenfopd, and evidently in the ſame ſenſe as the Greeks did their ſeveral *Boſphori*, and the Germans their *Ochenfort* on the Oder, from the *ford of oxen*, in which ſenſe our Britans ſtill call it *Rhid-ychen*. Leland [o], however, with great probability, derives its name from the river *Ouſe*, called in Latin *Iſis*, and thinks it was called *Ouſford*, as the river iſlands formed here by the Iſis are called *Ouſney*.

OXFORD.

The wiſdom of our anceſtors, as appears in our hiſtory, conſecrated even in the Britiſh times this city to the Muſes, tranſlating them from Greeklade (now a ſmall town in Wilts) hither, as to a more fruitful nurſery. For Alexander Necham * writes, "Italy "claims ſuperior knowledge of civil law, but the "ſtudy of divinity and the liberal arts prove that "the univerſity of Paris deſerves the preference of "all others. Agreeable alſo to Merlin's prophecy, "Wiſdom has flouriſhed at the Ford of Oxen, and "will, in its due time, paſs over alſo into Ireland." But in the following Saxon age, when ſo many cities were deſtroyed, it underwent the common fate, and for a long while was famous only for the reliques of Frideſwide, who was ranked among the ſaints for her holy life merely becauſe ſhe had ſolemnly devoted herſelf to God; and prince Algar, ſoliciting her in marriage, was miraculouſly, as they ſay, deprived of his eye-ſight. "She, as William of Malmeſbury [p] "relates, triumphant in virginity, founded here a "monaſtery, in which, in the reign of Ethelred, "certain Daniſh convicts having taken refuge, were "burned, together with the building, by the implacable rage of the Engliſh. Afterwards, the king "repenting of this action, the holy place was purged, "the monaſtery rebuilt, the old poſſeſſions reſtored, "new ones added, and the place afterwards given by "Roger biſhop of Saliſbury to an eminently learned "canon regular [q], who there ſettled a number of "ſuch canons for ſervice of God." But, leaving theſe accounts, let us return to the Univerſity.

When the ſtorm of the Daniſh war was over, the moſt religious prince Alfred reſtored their retreats to the long-exiled Muſes, by founding three colleges, 886.
one for grammarians, another for philoſophy, and a third for divinity. This will be more fully explained by the following paſſage in the old annals of the New Monaſtery at Wincheſter. "In the year of "our Lord 806 [r], the ſecond year of the arrival of "St. Grimbald in England, the Univerſity of Ox-"ford was begun; the firſt who preſided and read "divinity-lectures in it being St. Neoth, an abbot "and able divine, and St. Grimbald [s], a moſt emi-"nent profeſſor of the incomparable ſweetneſs of "the ſacred pages; Aſſer the monk, an excellent "ſcholar, profeſſing grammar and rhetoric; John, "monk of the church of St. David, giving lectures "in logic, muſic, and arithmetic; and John the "monk, colleague of St. Grimbald, a man of great "parts, and an univerſal ſcholar, teaching geometry "and aſtronomy before the moſt glorious and in-"vincible king Alfred, whoſe memory will dwell "like honey in the mouths of all." Soon after, as we find in an excellent MS. of the ſaid Aſſer, who was at that time profeſſor here, "broke out a ſharp "and fatal quarrel between Grymbold and thoſe "very learned men whom he had brought thither "with him, and the old ſcholars whom he found "there; who, on his coming, unanimouſly refuſed

* Lib. II. de Nat. rerum.

[n] It ended with his ſecond ſon Thomas in the reign of Henry III. Dugd. I. 383.

[o] Cygn. Cant. v. *Iſidis vadum.*

[p] De Geſt. Pont. IV. 166. Mat. Par. p. 65.

[q] Winmund, the firſt prior of the new foundation.

[r] 1306, in the laſt Latin edition of Camden, but it muſt be corrected as here, and not as it is in the margin.

[s] Grimbald died 803. Chron. Sax. G. a miſtake for 903. Sax. Chron. p. 100.

" to receive the rules, methods, and forms of " lecturing that Grymbold introduced. Three " years had paſſed without any great difference " between them; but the ſecret averſion afterwards " broke out with the utmoſt violence. In order to " quell it, the invincible king Alfred, as ſoon as he " heard of it by the meſſages and complaints from " Grymbold, went in perſon to Oxford to put an " end to the diſpute, and he took the greateſt pains " to hear the cauſes and complaints on both ſides. " The foundation of the difference was this. The " old ſcholars maintained, that before Grymbold " came to Oxford learning had flouriſhed there, " though the ſcholars at that time were fewer than " in more antient times, the greater part being " driven out by the cruelty and oppreſſion of the " Pagans. They alſo proved, and ſhewed, and " that by the undoubted teſtimony of antient chro- " nicles, that the ordinances and regulations of the " place were eſtabliſhed by certain religious and " learned men, ſuch as Gildas, Melkinus, Ninnius, " Kentigern, and others, who had all lived to a " good old age in theſe ſtudies, having ſettled " matters there in peace and harmony, and alſo " that St. Germanus came to Oxford, and ſtaid " there half a year in his journey over Britain to " preach againſt the Pelagian hereſies, and wonder- " fully approved their plan and inſtitution. The " king, with unheard-of condeſcenſion, gave both " parties attentive hearing, and repeated his pious " and ſeaſonable advice to maintain mutual union " and concord, and left them with the proſpect that " both parties would follow his advice and embrace " his inſtitutions. But Grymbold, offended at this " proceeding, immediately retired to the monaſtery " at Wincheſter lately founded by King Alfred. " He alſo cauſed his tomb to be removed to Win- " cheſter, in which he had intended to lay his " bones when his courſe of life was ended, in the " vault under the chancel of St. Peter's church at " Oxford, which church himſelf had built from " the ground of ſtone poliſhed in the moſt coſtly " manner."

This happy reſtoration of learning was followed in a few years by various calamities. The Danes, in the reign of Edward, plundered and burnt the place, and ſoon after Harold Harefoot practiſed the moſt inhuman barbarities here, in revenge for ſome of his men who were killed in an affray, ſo that the moſt melancholy remove of the ſtudents enſued, and the univerſity remained almoſt extinct, a lamentable ſpectacle, till the time of William the Norman. Some have falſely ſuppoſed this prince took the city, miſled by a wrong reading in ſome copies of *Oxonia* for *Exonia*. At that time, however, it was the feat of an univerſity, as we learn from theſe words of Ingulphus, who lived in that age. " I Ingulphus ſettled firſt at Weſtminſter, " was afterwards ſent to ſtudy at Oxford, having " made greater proficiency than many of my own " age in Ariſtotle, &c.[t]" What we call an *univerſity* they in that age called a *ſtudy*, as will be ſhewn by and by. But at this time it was ſunk ſo low that there being, as appears from the Conqueror's ſurvey, about 750 houſes within and without the walls, beſides 24 manſions on the walls, 500 of them were not able to pay the tax. And, to quote the book itſelf[u], " this city paid for toll and gavel, and all " other cuſtoms to the king, yearly £.20, and ſix " pints of honey, and to earl Algar £.10." Soon after Robert *D'Oili*, a noble Norman before mentioned, having received from William the Conqueror lands here in reward of his ſervices in the war, built a caſtle on the Weſt ſide of the city, fortified with immenſe earthworks, and in it a pariſh church dedicated to St. George, into which the pariſhioners not being allowed admittance while Stephen cloſely beſieged the empreſs Matilda in this caſtle, the chapel of St. Thomas was built in the neighbourhood. He is ſuppoſed to have fortified the city with new walls, which are now gradually decaying by age. His brother Nigell's ſon Robert, chamberlain to king Henry I. founded, at the perſuaſion of his wife Editha (daughter of Fornus), who had been miſtreſs to Henry I. *Oſeney*, a magnificent abbey, as appears from its ruins, in the middle of the river below the caſtle.

1074. Reg. of Oſeney abbey.

Oſeney.

At the ſame time, as I find in the chronicle of this abbey of Oſeney, " Robert Pulen began to read " at Oxford the holy ſcriptures, which had fallen " into neglect in England. After both the church " of England and that of France had profited greatly " by his doctrine, he was called away by pope Lu- " cius II. who made him chancellor of the holy " Roman church." To the ſame effect alſo Roſs of Warwick[x]. " In the reign of Henry I. the " Divinity lecture which had long ceaſed at Oxford " began to revive; and this prince built a new hall " there [ſuitable to his royal manſion, in which he " kept Eaſter 1130 in royal ſtate] afterwards con- " verted into a convent of Carmelites by Ed- " ward II." But long before this in the ſaid palace had been born that truely lion-hearted prince Richard I. king of England, commonly called *Cœur de Lion*, full of high and noble ſpirit, born for the glory of Chriſtendom and England, and the terror of the Pagans: on whoſe death a poet of that time, and no mean one, made this epigram:

Richard Cœur de Lion.

Viſcera Carleolum, corpus Fons ſervat Ebrardi,
Et cor Rothomagum, magne Richarde, tuum:
In tria dividitur unus qui plus fuit uno,
Nec ſupereſt uno gloria tanta viro.

Chalus[y] thy bowels has; thy body ſleeps
At Fontevraud; thy great heart Rouen keeps;
Thus torn in three Richard, who when alive
Was more than one; his fame does ſcarce ſurvive.

Hic, Richarde, jaces, ſed mors ſi cederet armis,
Victa timore tui cederet ipſa tuis.

Here valiant Richard lies: Could death ſubmit
To arms, the dread of thine had conquer'd it.

The city thus embelliſhed with buildings, numbers began to flock hither as to the common mart of learning and virtue, and literature flouriſhed afreſh, eſpecially by the encouragement of Robert Pulen, a man born to advance the republic of letters, who ſpared no pains to open again the fountains of the

[t] Hiſt. Croyl. p. 513. b. ed. 1596. Ed. Francf. 1601, p. 903. Ed. Gale, p. 73. [u] P. 154. a.
[x] f. 124. a. [y] *Carliſle.* G. miſprinting it *Carleolum*, and not conſulting our hiſtorians.

Muſes,

Muſes, buried as it were in the bowels of the parcht-up city, under the particular favour of Henry I. Henry II. and Richard his ſon, before mentioned. Pulen's endeavours ſucceeded ſo well that in the reign of John here were 3000 ſtudents in this city, who all to a man went off, ſome to Reading, others to Cambridge, on ſome affront put upon this learned body by the citizens. But, the diſturbance being compoſed, they ſhortly after returned. Then, and in ſucceeding times, as Providence ordained this city for the Muſes, ſo it produced for it a number of excellent princes and prelates, who exerted the greateſt liberality to adorn and encourage learning. For when Henry III. by viſiting the ſhrine of Frideſwide, which before was thought of dangerous conſequence, diſpelled that ſuperſtitious dread, by which certain ſuperſtitious princes had been kept from coming into Oxford, and held here a parliament to ſettle his differences with the barons, he confirmed the privileges granted by former kings, and granted ſome new ones. So much was the number of learned men here increaſed, that far the greateſt part of thoſe whoſe proficiency in learning both divine and human qualified them to figure in church and ſtate, proceeded from hence: So that Matthew Paris [z] elegantly ſtyles "the univerſity of "Oxford the ſecond ſchool of the church after that "of Paris, and the very foundation of the church." The Popes had before this honoured it with the title of *Univerſity*, which they had conferred by their decrees on no other but that of Paris, this of Oxford, and thoſe of Bologna and Salamanca. It was decreed
1311. in the council of Vienne, that "ſchools for the "ſtudy of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee lan-"guages, ſhould be erected in the *ſtudies* of Paris, "Oxford, Bologna, and Salamanca (as the moſt con-"ſiderable), that the knowledge of theſe languages "might prevail by their being thus taught; and "that catholic perſons be choſen, ſufficiently verſt "therein, two in each language. For thoſe in "Oxford the biſhops, monaſteries, chapters, con-"vents, colleges, exempt and not exempt, and the "rectors of churches throughout England, Scot-"land, Ireland, and Wales, were to provide a "competent maintenance *." From theſe words it is eaſy to ſee that Oxford was the principal ſchool for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; and that what we now call academies and *univerſities* were antiently properly enough called *ſtudies*, as St. Jerom ſpeaks of the "flouriſhing ſtudies of Gaul †." The name of univerſity prevailed about the time of Henry III. for a public ſchool, and, if I am not miſtaken in my obſervations, was uſed not for the place but the body of ſtudents. But this perhaps is out of the way.

Univerſities called Studies.

Munificent patrons had now begun to adorn the inner part of the city and ſuburbs with ſtately colleges, halls, and ſchools, and to endow them with noble revenues; for the largeſt part of the univerſity was before in the ſuburbs without the North gate. In the reign of Henry III. John *Baliol* of Bernard caſtle, who died 1264, father of John Baliol king of Scotland, founded Baliol college, to which he gave his name ‡: and ſoon after Walter de *Merton*, biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1274 [a] removed to Oxford the college which he had built in Surrey, endowing and calling it *Merton* college; and William Archdeacon of Durham reſtored that work of Alfred now called *Univerſity* college. At this time the ſtudents who had roughly handled Otto, the pope's legate or rather horſeleech ſent over to ſuck the blood of England, were excommunicated, and ſeverely treated. By this time, as Richard primate of Armagh writes [b], here were reckoned 30,000 ſtudents. Under Edward II. Walter *Stapledon*, biſhop of Exeter, founded *Exeter* college and *Hart* hall; as did the king, following his example, a royal college (commonly called *Orial)*, and *St. Mary's* hall. About this time the Hebrew tongue began to be read here by a con-1318. verted Jew, "to whom each clerk in Oxford paid "one penny for each mark of his eccleſiaſtical reve-"nue §." Afterwards queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. founded *Queen's* college; and Simon *Iſlip*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, *Canterbury* college. Then the ſtudents, having every thing they could deſire, began to grow inſolent, and divided into parties of Northern and Southern men, carrying on a furious civil war amongſt themſelves. Upon which the Northern men retired to Stanford, and began to open ſchools there. But a few years after Phœbus dawning more favourably on the Muſes, and diſpelling theſe clouds of war, they returned; and it was enacted, that no Oxford man ſhould take degrees at Stanford to the prejudice of this city. About that time William *Wiccam*, biſhop of Wincheſter, erected that magnificent college called *New* college, to which the beſt ſcholars of his ſchool at Wincheſter are yearly elected. Richard *Angerville* alſo, biſhop of Durham, ſurnamed *Philobiblos*, built and furniſhed a library for the public uſe of the ſtudents; and his ſucceſſor, Thomas de *Hatfield*, founded *Durham* college for monks of Durham; as did Richard *Fleming*, biſhop of Lincoln, *Lincoln* college. The Benedictine monks alſo at that time raiſed a ſum of money for founding *Gloceſter* college, in which one or two monks from every houſe of Benedictines were maintained, and afterwards became profeſſors of literature in their reſpective houſes. To ſay nothing of the canons of St. Frideſwide, four fair houſes of friars were erected in the ſuburbs, in which flouriſhed many perſons of no common degree of learning. In the following age, in the reign of Henry V. Henry *Chicheley*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, built two noble colleges, dedicating one to *All Souls* and the other to *St. Bernard*. Not long after William *Wainfleet*, biſhop of Wincheſter, erected *Mary Magdalen* college, in a beautiful ſtyle, convenient ſituation, and with very pleaſant walks. At the ſame time the Divinity ſchool was built in ſo elegant a manner that one may juſtly inſcribe on it that ſaying of Xeuxis, "A man will ſooner admire than imitate it;" and a library fitted up over it, furniſhed with 129 choice

Baliol college.
Merton college.
Univerſity college.
Exeter college.
Hart hall.
Queen's college.
Canterbury college.
Northern and Southern ſcholars.
New college.
Durham college.
Lincoln college.
Gloceſter college.
All Souls college.
St. Bernard's college.
Magdalen college.
Divinity School.
Public Library.

Colleges, Halls, and Schools.

* Clementinar. 5° made by Clement V.
§ Reg. *Hide* abbey.
† Ad Ruſticum monach.
‡ Liber Mailros.
[z] P. 946.
[a] 1264. G.
[b] Richard Fitz Rafe, archbiſhop of Armagh, chancellor of Oxford, undertaking the cauſe of the Univerſity againſt the Friars Mendicants, was ſummoned by them before Innocent IV. at Avignon, but, apprehending they had prejudiced the Pope in their favour, he ſet out to return, but died and was buried at Avignon 1359. Tanner, Bib. Brit. 283. Wood, H. & A. Un. Ox. II. 74.

books,

books, procured at a great expence from Italy, by Humphrey the Good, duke of Gloceſter, an eminent admirer of literature. But the publick was ſoon deprived of theſe by private avarice. At preſent ſir Thomas Bodley, who received his education in this univerſity, has, at great expence, and with a zeal never enough to be commended, furniſhed a new library in the ſame place, with the beſt books collected from all parts, that the univerſity might at laſt have a public magazine of wiſdom, and the founder enjoy immortal glory *. And, as by the wiſe inſtitution of the antients ſtatues of gold, ſilver, or braſs, were erected in libraries to thoſe by whoſe care they had been founded, and whoſe immortal ſpirits ſpeak in them, to reſcue men from the power of time, and relieve the regret and curioſity of mankind; the chancellor of the Univerſity, with a view alſo to his own glory, dedicated there a ſtatue of ſir Thomas Bodley, who had ſo highly deſerved of the republick of letters, with this inſcription:

Tho. Bodley.

THOMAS SACKVILLUS DORSETTIÆ COMES, SUMMUS ANGLIÆ THESAURARIUS, ET HUJUS ACADEMIÆ CANCELLARIUS,
THOMÆ BODLEIO EQUITI AURATO, QUI BIBLIOTHECAM HANC INSTITUIT, HONORIS CAUSA PIE POSUIT.

Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorſet,
High Treaſurer of England,
and Chancellor of this Univerſity,
Piouſly erected this Statue
to the Memory of Sir Thomas Bodley,
Founder of this Library.

In the reign of Henry VII.[c] for the further advancement of learning, William *Smith*, biſhop of Lincoln, founded *Brazen Noſe* college, which that worthy and devout old man Mr. Alexander *Nowell*, dean of St. Paul's, London, further endowed; and Richard *Fox*, biſhop of Wincheſter, built *Corpus Chriſti* college. Theſe were followed by Thomas *Wolſey*, cardinal of York, who began on the ſite of St. Frideſwide's monaſtery the largeſt and handſomeſt college of all, which Henry VIII. uniting to it Canterbury college, endowed with large revenues, and called *Chriſt Church*. The ſame potent prince, from his own treaſury, appointed a biſhop for the honour of the city, and public profeſſors for the ornament of the univerſity. In our time alſo, that the Muſes might be loaded with new favours, ſir Thomas *Pope*, knt. rebuilt Durham college, and Thomas *White*, citizen and alderman of London, and alſo a knight, did the ſame for Bernard's college; adding new buildings to both, which lay buried in their ruins, endowing them with lands, and dignifying them by new names, dedicating the latter to *St. John*, the former to the *Holy Trinity*. Queen Mary likewiſe built the Public Schools, from the ground. And lately Hugh *Priſe*, Doctor of Laws, laid the foundations of a new college, in honour of *Jeſus*, under happy auſpices. [Sir Henry Saville founded two lectures in geometry and aſtronomy, and aſſigned with them £.320. a year, appointing Dr. Bambridge for his aſtronomical lectures, and Mr. Brigs for his geometry lectures, both Cantabrigians. He furniſhed the mathematical library, and gave thereunto £.100. He gave towards the building of the new ſchool £.120. He gave to ſir T. Bodley's library many rare both MS and printed books, and enriched the printing-houſe of the Univerſity with matrices of the Greek letters; and laſtly, by his will, he gave to the Univerſity, to his readers, and the mathematical cheſt, £.40. by the year. He alſo, at his great charge, publiſhed St. Chryſoſtom's works, and other Greek authors. Remember there alſo that William Camden Clarenceux gave (*abſit verbo invidiâ*) £.148. yearly to an hiſtorical lecture, and inſtituted thereto Mr. Degory Wheare for the firſt lecturer[d].] With theſe 16 colleges and eight halls beſides, elegantly built, and handſomely endowed, and furniſhed with libraries, Oxford flouriſhes ſo as to ſurpaſs all the univerſities of Chriſtendom; and for living libraries (as I may juſtly with Eunapius[e] call learned men) proficiency in the learned ſciences, and the diſcipline and government of the whole body of letters here yields to none.

Brazen Noſe college.

Corpus Chriſti college.

Chriſt Church.

St. John's college.
Trinity college.
Public Schools.

Jeſus college.

But why do I enlarge here? Oxford ſhines with ſuch abundant luſtre, to borrow Pliny's phraſe[f], that it wants no panegyrick; nor would I be thought extravagant in the praiſes of my nurſing mother. Suffice it to ſay of Oxford what Pomponius Mela ſays of Athens, "It is too well known to be pointed "out[g]." For a concluſion take the beginning of the Hiſtory of Oxford from the Proctor's book. "Many chronicles have teſtified that many places "throughout the world, at different times, have "been eminent for the ſtudy of various ſciences. "But of all among the Latins the univerſity of "Oxford appears to have been the firſt in founda"tion, took in the largeſt compaſs of ſcience, main"tained the Catholic faith with greater ſteadineſs, "and enjoyed the greateſt number of privileges." The Oxford mathematicians place this city in 22 degrees of longitude from the Fortunate iſlands, and in 51° 50″ North latitude.

The Iſis and Cherwell uniting their waters in one ſtream below Oxford, the Iſis runs with more rapidity and force South in queſt of the Thame, which it ſeems to have been long in purſuit of. It has not gone many miles when the Thame meets it from Buckinghamſhire, and at its firſt entering this county gives its name to *Tame*, a market town, very pleaſantly ſituated among rivers: the Thame waſhing the North part, and two little ſtreams that fall into it incloſing it on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides. It has been very conſiderable ever ſince Henry biſhop of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry III. turned the high road which lay below it through the middle of the town †. Alexander, that munificent biſhop of Lincoln, who was lord of the place, being blamed by all for his extravagance in building caſtles, to wipe off this odium, ſays William of Newburgh[h], built a little monaſtery near it; and many years after the *Quatre-*

Tame.

* Plin. XXXV. 2.
† Clauſ. 3 H. III.
[c] VIII. Gibſon. Tanner. [d] Camden's MS additions in the Bodleian library. [e] [f] N. H. IV. 11.
[g] II. 3. [h] I. 6.

mains,

mains, a family of great fame here in the laſt age, founded an hoſpital for the poor. But both are now gone, and in their ſtead ſir John *Williams*, whom queen Mary advanced to the rank of baron Williams of Tame, founded a very handſome ſchool and a ſmall almſhouſe.

Lord Williams of Tame.

Ricot.

Thence the Tame runs by *Ricot*, a handſome houſe, formerly belonging to the *Quatremains*, whoſe male iſſue expiring, it was ſold to the *Fowlers* and *Herons*, and came at laſt to lord Williams before mentioned, and by his daughter to ſir Henry Norris, whom queen Elizabeth created baron Norris of Ricot; a perſon diſtinguiſhed both by his noble birth, being deſcended from the *Lovells* (who were allied to the nobleſt families in England), and by his warlike ſons, as Holland, Portugal, Bretagne, and Ireland, can teſtify.

Dorcheſter.

The Tame comes next to *Dorcheſter*, which Bede[i] calls *Civitas Dorcinia*, Leland[j] *Hydropolis*, a name of his own inventing, but proper enough, *Dour* ſignifying in Britain Water. That the Romans formerly lived here appears from their coins frequently dug up; and our Chronicles ſay it was long famous for a biſhop's ſee fixt there by Birinus, the apoſtle of the Weſt Saxons. For when he baptized Cinigils, king of the Weſt Saxons, to whom Oſwald king of Northumberland ſtood godfather, "the two kings, as "Bede informs us, gave the ſaid biſhop this city "to eſtabliſh there an epiſcopal ſee." This Birinus, as further appears from Bede, was eſteemed at that time a miracle of ſanctity; whence a very old poet, who wrote his life in verſe, ſays of him:

Dignior attolli quam ſit Tirynthius heros,
Quam ſit Alexander Macedo: Tirynthius hoſtes
Vicit, Alexander mundum, Birinus utrunque.
Nec tantum vicit mundum Birinus & hoſtem,
Sed ſeſe bello vincens, & victus eodem.

A nobler theme than Hercules of old,
Or Macedonia's king: of one we're told
How he his foes to juſt deſtruction hurl'd,
And of the other that he wan the world.
Both theſe Birinus did; for he obtain'd
Victory o'er both, and then a greater gain'd
Over himſelf; and conquer'd, Conqueror reign'd.

After the ſee had continued here 460 years, that the epiſcopal name might not ſink into diſrepute in ſo ſmall a city (to prevent which certain canons had been made), Remigius, under William the Conqueror, removed it to Lincoln. At which time this "town "of Dorcheſter," according to Malmeſbury[k], who lived then, "was ſmall and ill peopled, yet the "majeſty of the church was great, either by the "antiquity of the building or the diligence of ſuch "as had lately repaired it." From that time it began gradually to decline; and lately, upon turning the high road from it, it has fallen ſo much to decay that, from being antiently a city, it hardly keeps the name of a town; though it has proofs enough to ſhew of its antient extent in the ruins in the adjoining fields.

Below this the Tame and Iſis uniting do as it were join hands in wedlock, and with their ſtreams unite their names; and as the *Jor* and *Dan* in the Holy Land, and the *Dor* and *Dan* in France, form the *Jordan* and *Dordan*; ſo theſe rivers go by the compound name of *Tamiſis*[l]. This ſeems to have been firſt taken notice of by the author of the Eulogium Hiſtoriarum. The following lines on the marriage of the Iſis in this place, from a poem bearing that title, are ſubmitted to the reader's choice to peruſe or paſs over.

Tame and Iſis united.

Hic veſtit ZEPHYRUS *florentes gramine ripas,*
FLORA*que nectareis redimit caput Iſidis herbis,*
Seligit ambroſios pulcherrima GRATIA *flores,*
Contexit geminas CONCORDIA *læta corollas,*
Extollitque ſuas tædas Hymenæus in altum.
Naiades ædificant thalamumque thorumque profundo,
Stamine gemmato textum, pictiſque columnis
Undique fulgentem. Qualem nec Lydia Regi
Extruxit Pelopi, nec tu, Cleopatra, marito.
Illic manubias cumulant, quas Brutus Achivis,
Quas Brennus Græcis, rigidus Gurmundus Hibernis,
Bunduica Romanis, claris Arthurius Anglis
Eripuit, quicquid Scotis victricibus armis
Abſtulit Edvardus, virtuſque Britannica Gallis.
Hauſerat intereà ſperati conjugis ignes
TAMA *Cateuchlanûm delabens montibus; illa*
Impatiens neſcire thorum, nupturaque greſſus
Accelerat, longique dies ſibi ſtare videntur,
Ambitioſa ſuum donec præponere nomen
Poſſit amatori. Quid non mortalia cogit
*Ambitio? notamque ſuo jam nomine * villam*
Linquit, Norriſiis geminans ſalvete, valete.
Cernitur & tandem Dorceſtria priſca, petiti
Augurium latura thori; nunc TAMA *reſurgit*
Nexa comam ſpicis, trabea ſuccincta virenti,
Auroræ ſuperans digitos, vultumque Diones:
Peſtanæ non labra roſæ, non lumina gemmæ,
Lilia non æquant crines, non colla pruinæ:
Utque fluit, crines madidos in terga repellit,
Reddit & undanti legem formamque capillo.
En ſubitò frontem placidis è fluctibus ISIS
Effert, & totis radios ſpargentia campis
Aurea ſtillanti reſplendent lumina vultu;
Jungit & optatæ nunc oſcula plurima TAMÆ,
Mutuaque explicitis innectunt colla lacertis:
Oſcula mille ſonant, connexù brachia pallent,
Labra ligant animos: tandem deſcenditur unà
In thalamum, quo juxta Fide Concordia ſancta,
Splendida conceptis ſancit connubia verbis.
Undique multifori ſtrepitat nunc tibia buxi,
Fluctícolæ Nymphæ, Dryades, Satyrique petulci
In numeros circùm ludunt, ducuntque choreas;
Dum pede concutiunt alterno gramina læti,
Permulcent volucres ſylvas modulamine paſſim,
Certatimque ſonat lætum reparabilis Echo.
Omnia nunc rident, campi lætantur, Amores
Frænatis plaudunt avibus per inania vecti:
Perſonat & cithara quicquid vidêre priores,
Pronuba victura lauro velata Britôna.
Hæc canit, ut tota diducta Britannia mundo
Cùm victor rupes divulſerit æquore Nereus;
Et cur Neptuni lapidoſa grandine natum
Albionem vicit noſtras delatus in oras
Hercules illimes libatus Thamiſis undas;

* Tame.

[i] *Dorcinca.* Ed. Wheel. *Dorcic.* Ed. Smith. III. 7. Donceceaſtre. Sax. Bede, Ec. Hiſt. III. 7. alſo Sax. Chron. p. 30.
[j] Com. in Cyg. Cantio. [k] De pontif. IV. 165. b. [l] See this confuted in Wilts, vol. I. p. 95.

Quas

Quas hut adveniens aras ſacravit Ulyſſes;
Utque Corinæo Brutus comitatus Achate
Occiduos adiit tractus; ut Cæſar anhelus
Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga Britannis, &c.

Here Zephyr cloaths the verdant flow'ry meads,
While over Iſis' head fair Flora ſheds
Nectarious flow'rs, by faireſt Graces ſhorn
Ambroſial buds the bridal crown adorn.
A pair of garlands lovely Concord twines;
The hymeneal torch uplifted ſhines,
The bridal room and bed by Naiad's hand,
Pearl-woven coverings, painted pillars ſtand,
In glitt'ring glory. Such not Lydia's queen
For Pelops deckt, nor ſuch as this was ſeen
Thine, Cleopatra, for thy Roman ſpouſe.
For here each nymph in beauteous order throws
From Greece what Brutus and what Brennus won,
From Ireland Gurmund fierce, our Amazon
From Rome, the Engliſh ſpoils
Our Arthur bore memorials of his toils,
From Scotland what victorious Edward bore,
And Britiſh valour from the Gallic ſhore.
Now Tame had caught the wiſht-for ſocial flame
In proſpect, as ſhe down the mountains came,
The Catechlanian hills; with fond deſire
Of bridal joys her ſtreams new ſpeed acquire;
With eager rapture brooking no delay
To join her name to his ſhe haſtes away.
Thus does ambition urge the mortal mind:
She leaves the town of her own name behind,
To Norris bids a long a kind adieu;
And now old Dorcheſter was come in view,
Omen of future joys: here Tame uprears
Her head bedeckt with corn, in robe of green;
Her hands the morn, her face the Cyprian queen,
Her lips the Pæſtan roſe, the pearls her eyes
Surpaſs, her hair with brighteſt lilies vies,
Her neck in whiteneſs rival to the ſnows,
Her dewy treſſes floating as ſhe flows,
Into a figure of a crown ſhe throws.
Sudden emerging from his gentle ſtreams
Iſis appears: his eyes reſplendent beams
From his wet forehead dazzle all the place.
He meets his Tame, and in her lov'd embrace
A thouſand kiſſes pours; his ſtraining arms,
His raptur'd lips, devouring all her charms.
In tranſports mutual loſt they inſtant go
To the deckt chambers of the deep below,
Where faith and holy concord ratify
With ſolemn phraſe the dear connubial tie.
The box flute ſtrikes the air with cheerful ſound,
Nymphs of the ſtream and Dryads beat the ground
And with 'em wanton Satyrs nimbly bound,
The lofty woods repeat their mirth around.
The fields partake the univerſal joy,
Sports on his bridled birds the wanton boy,
With all his train of love. On ſounding lyres
The Britiſh bridemaids, boaſtful of their ſires,
With laurel crown'd rehearſe each glorious deed,
Nor mourn that they a ſingle life muſt lead.
They ſung Britannia ſever'd from the world
What time the victor ſea his ſurges hurl'd
And rent the rocks: the exiled hero here
On altars which Ulyſſes erſt did rear
On Thames's banks, Tirynthius pour'd his prayer
And Heaven's artillery rattling hail drew down
To vanquiſh Albion Neptune's favourite ſon.
How Corinæus Brutus' faithful friend
His ſteps directed Weſtward did attend;
In haſty fright how Cæſar left the ſhore,
Ambition lately urg'd him to explore, &c.

And a few lines after,

Dixerat: unito conſurgit & unus amore
Lætior exultans nunc nomine TAMISIS *uno,*
Oceanumque patrem quærens jactantior undas
Promovet.——————

She ended: and in one connected ſtream,
With hearts united now, Iſis and Tame
Aroſe exulting in united name;
And onwards moving in harmonious boaſt
Join Father Ocean on the Eaſtern coaſt.

From hence the Thames comes to *Benſon*, antiently *Benſington*, which Marianus calls a royal vill, and adds that it was taken from the Britans by Ceaulin, A. D. 572, and that the Weſt Saxons held it for 200 years after. Then Offa the Mercian, thinking both his intereſt and reputation concerned that they ſhould have no place on this ſide the river, took it and united it to his own dominions. At preſent it is only a little village, having in its neighbourhood a royal palace, once tolerably handſome, now decaying apace with age, and rendered unwholeſome by the adjoining marſhes. This manſion, called from the elms *Ewelme*, and commonly *Newelme*, was built by William *de la Pole*, duke of Suffolk, who, marrying Alice, only daughter of Thomas Chaucer, acquired this noble eſtate; and, beſides this houſe, built a handſome church (in which the aforeſaid Alice lies buried) and a neat hoſpital. But John earl of Lincoln, his ſon John's ſon, almoſt totally ruined the happineſs of this family by engaging in a conſpiracy againſt Henry VII. for which he was attainted, and ſtript of all his honours and eſtates, which were forfeited to the crown; and he loſt his life ſoon after in battle. Henry VIII. afterwards made this eſtate an honour, annexing to it ſeveral manors, and, among others, Wallengford, which before had long belonged to the dukes of Cornwall *.

Benſon.

778 or 9.

Ewelme.

The Thames after this taking a long circuit returns back again upon itſelf, ſurrounding the hundred of *Henley*, broken into hills, and covered with woods, which ſome have ſuppoſed was antiently occupied by the ANCALITES, who ſubmitted to Cæſar [m]. In this hundred is *Greies Rotherfield*, a houſe formerly given by Walter *Grey*, archbiſhop of York, to his nephew William Grey, whoſe eſtate deſcended by baron D'Eincourt to the Lovells. It is now the ſeat of William *Knolles*, treaſurer to the houſehold, created by our ſovereign, James, baron *Knolles* of *Rotherfield*, lord Knolles, for his faithful ſervices to queen Elizabeth, and for thoſe he was likely to do himſelf. Near it *Henley*, antiently *Hanleganz*, ſhews itſelf on the Thames, on the edge

ANCALITES.

Greys Rotherfield.

Henley.

* Stat. 32 H. VIII. 64.
[m] B. G. V. 21.

of

of the counties, the inhabitants of which live principally by carrying wood to London in boats, and bringing back corn. Nor has it any thing more antient to boaſt than that it had formerly the *Molines* for its lords; from whom, by the *Hungerfords*, who procured the town a grant of two fairs from Henry VI. it came by inheritance to the illuſtrious family of *Haſtings*. The preſent wooden bridge over the Thames here is ſaid to have been antiently ſtone, and arched. But whether this was the bridge over which Dio[a] ſays the Romans paſſed in their purſuit of the Britans in theſe parts, who ſwam over the river lower down, is not eaſy to determine.

From Henley the Chiltern hills run in one continued ride Northward, and ſeparate this county from that of Bucks, having at their foot ſeveral ſmall towns. Among theſe the moſt remarkable are *Watlington*, a ſmall market town, formerly belonging to Robert *D'Oyley*; and *Shirburne*, formerly a ſmall caſtle of the *Quatremains*, now the reſidence of the *Chamberlans* of the family of the earls of *Tankerville*; who, having been antiently Chamberlains of Normandy, their poſterity laid aſide the antient name of Tankerville, and aſſumed that of Chamberlain from the office held by their anceſtors.

Watlington.

Shirburne.

The title of earl of Oxford long flouriſhed in the family of *Vere*, which derives its deſcent from the earls of Guiſnes, and its ſurname from *Vere*, a town in Zealand. It owes the beginning of its greatneſs in England to Henry I. who beſtowed various favours on *Alberic* de Vere, for his conſummate prudence, creating him chamberlain of England, and governor of the city of London. *Henry*, "ſon of the daughter of king Henry, right heir of "England and Normandy," (by which title he went), in order to detach his ſon from the uſurper Stephen, and attach him to his intereſts, granted and reſtored to him the chamberlainſhip, which he had loſt in the civil war, and offered him his choice of four earldoms, of Dorſet, Wilts, Berks, and Oxford; and at length Matilda and her ſon Henry, after he recovered the kingdom, created him by their ſeveral charters earl of Oxford. Among his deſcendents, not to recite them all, the moſt diſtinguiſhed were *Robert* de Vere, who by his great favour with Richard II. obtained the new and unheard-of titles of marquis of Dublin and duke of Ireland; by which, as one ſays, he left himſelf nothing but a title for his tomb, and matter for talk to the world at large; for, being ſoon after by the envy of the nobility ſtript of his honours, he ended his life miſerably, in exile. *John*, who by his great experience in military matters, and his zealous attachment to the houſe of Lancaſter, frequently fought againſt Edward IV. ſome time defended St. Michael's Mount, and was a principal inſtrument of Henry VII's obtaining the crown. Another *John*, in the reign of Henry VIII. in all ſcenes of life ſo moderate, ſo full of piety and goodneſs, as to acquire the name of *The Good*, was great grandfather of *Henry*, the preſent earl, 18th of this family, and grandfather of the brothers Francis and Horatio Vere; who, by their ſingular experience in military matters, and their brave and ſucceſsful conduct in the Netherlands, have added great luſtre to their antient nobility.

Earls of Oxford.

This county contains 280 pariſh churches.

[a] Dio lx. p. 677. Xiphilin.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Oxford is 50 miles from North to South, 35 from East to West, and upwards of 300 in circumference; containing 14 hundreds, one city, 15 market towns, and 280 parishes[a]. Its situation, especially to the North-east, at and about Otmore, and North-west about Standlake, exactly answers the original of its antient name, DOBUNI, being *low* and *level*. The wood was so ruined in the late civil war that but little is found in it at present except in the *Chiltern*; and fuel is so scarce that it is commonly sold by weight, not only at Oxford but in the Northern towns. Though most parts of the county bear corn very well, its greatest glory is the abundance of meadows and pastures. Besides the five considerable rivers, *Thames*, *Isis*, *Cherwell*, *Evenlode*, and *Windrush*, it has at least 70 of inferior rank without including brooks[b].

The principal landholders in this county at the Domesday Survey, besides the King, were the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Lincoln, Bayeux, Lisieux; the abbies of Abingdon, Battle, Winchelcumbe, Preaux; the church of St. Dennis at Paris, the canons of St. Frideswide, Oxford; the earls of Chester, Morton, Evreux, Oxford, and Bologne, Walter Gifford, William Fitz Anselm, William Warren, William Peverel, Henry de Ferrars, Hugh Bolebec, Hugh de Iveri, Robert de Stadford, Robert Doili, Roger de Iveri, Ralph de Mortimer, Ralph Peverel, Richard de Curci, Richard Puinguiand, Berenger de Todeni, Milo Crispin, Wido de Reinbodurch, Ghilo Fitz Anselm, Gilbert de Gand, Geofrey de Magnevile, Ernulf de Hesding, Edward de Salisbury, &c.

Burford. "*Burford* is a market three miles from Bruerne. "Bewchamps erles of Warwyke were lordes of it, "and also of the forest of Wichwood. Some say "the Spencers formerly had some dominion in it. "There is a notable quarry of fine stone about "Burford. Ther was a place in Burford called the "priory[c]." The town has one handsome street down a hill. It is famous for saddles, and has a horse-race on the downs near the town; where, on account of the extensiveness of the course, a king's plate is annually given. It gave birth to Dr. Peter Heylin; and was the residence of Speaker Lenthal, who bought an estate and good house of lord Falkland, and died here 1662. The seat and manor are still in the possession of the Speaker's descendants, and in the house are said to be many of the pictures of Charles the First's collection brought by the Speaker from Hampton Court. The church is a large handsome building: the two West doors adorned with Saxon zigzag and heads, as at Ifley, and others in this county; the porch of florid Gothic. At the entrance of the church-yard are some antient almshouses, and the vicarage house opposite to them, rebuilt by Symon Wisdom, alderman here 1579[d], shews marks of greater antiquity. Here was a small priory or hospital, valued at £.13.[e].

Burford retains the memorial of the defeat of king Ethelbald 752. A place West of the town is still called *Battle Edge*, and the town's-people annually, on Midsummer Eve, make up a dragon and giant, and carry them about in procession, in allusion to his standard[f]. Here was held a council 682 by the kings Etheldred and Berthwald, at which Aldhelm, abbot of Malmsbury, afterwards bishop of Shirburn, being present, was commanded to write against the error of the British church in the observance of Easter[g]. Spelman calls this a Mercian synod, and dates it 705, without fixing any place, or the exact time: whereas both are evident from Malmsbury[h], and the leiger book of that abbey. Thus bishop Gibson; but Dr. Wilkins says neither the place nor time can be determined, except that it must have been before 703[i].

In an estate between this place and Faringdon in Berks, belonging to Trinity college, Oxford, one of the fields is called *Bacon Piece*. There is a very extensive prospect from it, and in one corner is a mount; which, being lately levelled, was found to consist entirely of coal cinders, incorporated with black mould. From this circumstance, and the corruption of the name of the field, it is supposed here was a beacon, whose fire was fed with coal[k].

Minster Lovell. "*Minster* village having the name of Lovell some "time lord of it. There is an antient place of the "Lovells hard by the church[l]." Maud, wife of William Lovell, before 8 John, gave the church to the abbey of Yvri, and it became an alien priory of Benedictine monks, granted at the dissolution to Eton college[m]. The ruins of the conventual church and gate remain just by the parish church; the offices are converted into outhouses for a farm-house. It belongs to Thomas William Coke, esq. heir to the late earl of Leicester, who from it took the title of baron Lovel[n]. Buck drew the old mansion-house 1729.

Whitney. "*Whiteney* has a market and a faire church with "a pyramis of stone[o]." It was one of the eight manors given 1040 by Alwin, bishop of Winchester, to his church, by way of atonement for the charge brought against him and queen Emma. Bishop Blois gave it to his new foundation at St. Cross, 1171. Edward II. made it a free borough, and it sent members to parliament till 33 Edward III. The town consists of two streets, of which the principal

[a] Mag. Brit. IV. 209. [b] G. Plot's Nat. Hist. p. 18. [c] Leland, VII. 63. b.
[d] Inscription over the door. [e] Tanner, 428. [f] Plot, 349. [g] Bede, E. H. V. 18.
[h] de Pontif. V. published by Wharton, Ang. Sac. II. 1. and Mabillon, Act. Bened. Sect. IV. [i] Concil. I. 66.
[k] Gent. Mag. LI. 21. [l] Lel. VII. 63. a. [m] Tanner, 428. [n] Grose's account under his View of it. Blomef. V. 809.
[o] Lel. VII. 63. a.

is

is long and ſpacious, having the handſome church at the upper end on a green, and near it an excellent parſonage-houſe, built by Dr. Freind. It has a market and fair, and a blanket manufactory, which is in great repute, no leſs than 150 looms and 3000 people of all ages from eight years old being employed: the blankets are uſually from 10 to 12 quarters wide, and remarkably white, being bleached in the meadows adjoining to the town. Duffields are alſo made here, and here are many fellmongers [p]. Henry Box, citizen of London, erected and endowed a free ſchool here 15 Charles II. for which a particular act paſſed, and it has a good library. Here is an almſhouſe for ſix poor widows; alſo a charity-ſchool, founded 1732.

Cogges. At *Cogges* was an alien priory of black monks, founded by one of the Arſics, given afterwards to Eton. On the ſite is part of a large manſion-houſe, built by William Pope, earl of Downe, in the reign of James I. [q]

Wichwood foreſt. "*Wichewood* foreſt longing to the king has plenty "of wood and fallow deer. It longid to the Beau- "champs earls of Warwicke [r]." It is now in great meaſure diſafforeſted. The country hereabouts retains much the appearance it had in Leland's time; who "commynge out of the foreſte enteryd into a "ſoyle champayn on every ſide, in the which as in "ſlypes were ſome prety groves and woods [s]."

The ruins of king John's palace, which was inhabited by the royal family till the beginning of the reign of Charles I. are ſtill to be ſeen on the edge of Wichwood foreſt, at a place called *Langley*.

Langley.

Bruern. *Bruern*, near Burford, had a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Nicholas Baſſet, 1147, valued at £.124. granted to ſir Anthony Cope [t], and ſtill in poſſeſſion of his deſcendants. Some offices remain.

Stanton Harcourt. The Iſis runs to *Stanton Harcourt*, the antient ſeat of the Harcourts, deſcended from thoſe of Normandy, of whom ſir Simon was created lord Harcourt baron of this place 1711, and in 1712 lord chancellor, and 1722 lord viſcount Harcourt; and died 1727. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon Simon, created earl of Harcourt and viſcount Newnham Courtney 1749, which titles his ſon ſtill enjoys [1]. The old kitchen here is celebrated by Dr. Plot, being built of ſtone, ſquare below, octangular above, ending like a tower, and fires being made againſt the walls, the ſmoke climbed up them without any funnels or diſturbance to the cooks, and being ſtopped by a large conical roof, went out in loop-holes at the ſides, which were ſhut or opened as the wind ſet. Biſhop Lyttelton, from the form of the windows, was of opinion they were put in, and the whole repaired, in the reign of Henry IV. the remains of an arch in the wall above ſhewing ſome alteration. The chapel is very antient, the painted and carved roof entire; the window, immediately above the place where the altar ſtood, had the arms and matches of the family, with portraits, all removed to preſerve them. Theſe two buildings have been etched on a large ſcale by the preſent earl. In one of the three rooms of the tower Mr. Pope finiſhed the fifth volume of his Homer, in his two ſummers' retirement here, while his friend Gray ſpent his time at *Cockthorp*, another ſeat of lord Harcourt's two miles hence, ſince ſold to Mr. Weſtern. Here alſo Pope wrote his epitaph on two lovers ſtruck dead by lightning in the common field near the houſe, which, with that by him on the grandfather of the preſent earl, are in the pariſh church [u].

Cockthorp.

Bampton. About five miles North-weſt of Whitney is *Bampton*, a market town, with a large church, the tithes of which are divided between three portioniſts, each of whom are preſented by the church of Exeter. Near the church is the caſtle, of which a view by Wood is engraved in his life by Hearne, 1772.

Einſham. *Einſham* abbey was founded for Benedictines before 1005, almoſt deſerted about the Conqueſt, and given by Remigius, biſhop of Lincoln, to the monaſtery of Stow, in the county of Lincoln, which was afterwards removed hither, and valued at £.441. Its Weſt front, and part of the cloiſter, remained 1729 [x]. Here king Ethelred, by advice of Alphege and Wulſtan, archbiſhops of York and Canterbury, held a council, wherein many decrees both eccleſiaſtical and civil were enacted. Spelman calls the place where this council was held *Eanham* [y], but does not determine where it was.

Rowldrich. *Rowldrich*, which gives name to two villages adjoining called in records *Rollendrich*, and in Domeſday *Rollendri*, one of which a record in the Exchequer ſays was held by Turſtin le Diſpenſer, by ſerjeantry of being the king's ſteward [z], ſtands on the ſummit of the high hill on an open down, having but few incloſures about it. The ſtones that compoſe this circle ſeem to have been taken from the ſpot. It ſignifies, according to Dr. Stukeley, *Rholdrwyg*, the *wheel* or *circle* of the *Druids*; or, in the old Iriſh, *Roilig*, the *church* of the *Druids*. The diameter is 35 yards [a], exactly equal to the outer one at Stonehenge. The ſtones ſeem to have been originally 60 [b] in number; at preſent there are 22 ſtanding, few exceeding four feet in height, and 16 inches thick; but one in the very North point is ſeven feet high, and five and a half broad. The entrance, as at Stonehenge, is from the North-eaſt: the middle was dug into by Ralph Sheldon, eſq. in the laſt century, but nothing found. To the North-eaſt is a large long barrow, 60 feet long by 20 broad, flattiſh at top, much dug down, belonging to an archdruid, between which and the temple is a huge ſtone called the *Kingſtone*, eight feet high and ſeven broad. Near it is a ſquare plat of turf, where the young people meet annually with cakes and ale to celebrate ſome antient feſtival [c]. Another barrow, but circular, below the road to the Eaſt on the ſide of the hill, had ſtone-work at the Eaſt end [d]. Many different ones on this heath Eaſt towards Banbury; particularly near *Chapel houſe on the heath*, a large

Rowldrich. Pl. I. fig. 2.

[p] Mag. Brit. 415. [q] Tan. 418. Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, 412. [r] Lel. VII. 63. a. [s] Ib.
[t] Holland. Tan. 425. [1] G. [u] Groſe's account under his view of theſe buildings. [x] Tan. 417. Buck's View.
[y] G. Spelm. Concil. p. 516. Wilkins, I. 285. [z] Holland. Great Rowldrich conſiſts only of a church and two farm houſes.
[a] I meaſured it Sept. 3, 1781, only 88 feet, or about 30 yards, from Eaſt to Weſt.
[b] By counting every fragment as a ſingle ſtone this number may ſtill be made out.
[c] Of this I could hear no account at preſent.
[d] Another hill with maſſes of ſpungy ſtone (like thoſe of which the circle, &c. is compoſed) lies a little to the South of the Archdruid's barrow and the Kingſtone.

flat circular one ditcht about, with a ſmall tump in the centre, of the ſort which Dr. Stukeley calls a Druid's barrow, and many circular diſh-like caverns as at Stonehenge. Not far from the Druid's barrow is a ſquare work of 100 cubits, double ditcht, the earth thrown inwards, and within are ſeemingly remains of ſtone walls: theſe the Doctor calls Druid courts or houſes: and a little farther is a little round barrow with ſtone-work at the Eaſt end: 300 paces Eaſt from the temple is a kiſtvaen of ſix ſtones [e], one broader for the back, two narrow on each ſide, and a larger on the top, opening Weſt on a round tumulus [f]. This deſcription, as well as the etymology and uſe aſſigned by Dr. Stukeley, carries much more probability with it than the crude conjectures of our earlier writers about Rollo, or about its being a place of coronation, as Wormius, which is aſſented to by Mr. Carte. Bede in a MS. "de ſitu et mirabili-"bus Britanniæ," in Bene't college library, reckons it the ſecond wonder of this kingdom. At *Enſton* a little way off, half a mile South-weſt of the church, between Neat Enſton and Fulwell, by the ſide of a bank or tumulus, ſtands a great ſtone, with others ſmaller. A famous barrow at *Lineham* by the banks of the Evenlode. In the fields of Stanton Harcourt ſtood three great ſtones, called the *Devil's Coits*, 65 paces aſunder, but one of them was taken down ſeveral years ago to make a bridge [g]. The third ſtone was ſmaller than the reſt, and ſtood between the barrow and the church. Half a mile Weſt-by-ſouth from the church was a barrow, almoſt half of which to the North was cut down, and the earth carried away about 1777 by order of the warden and fellows of All Souls, perhaps to gratify curioſity, but report ſays to improve the field.

Mr. Roger Gale gives the following account of Rollrich ſtones, in a letter to Dr. Stukeley, Aug. 19, 1719 [h].

"Laſt Saturday morning I had the ſatisfaction to ſee theſe ſtones, which are but a molehill to a mountain if compared to thoſe we ſaw at Stonehenge and Abury, as I doubt not you will agree, on my giving you the beſt deſcription I can of them, as alſo that they have been entirely of another nature and deſign. They are pitched upon the top of a hill about half a mile South-eaſt of a village called Long Compton, juſt within a hedge that now parts a ploughed field from the heath, and no doubt when theſe ſtones were erected there it was all heath. They compoſe a ring not exactly circular, the diameter of it from North to South being 35 yards, and from Eaſt to Weſt but 33. The ſtones are of very unequal dimenſions both in height and thickneſs, few exceeding four feet in height, and ſome reaching ſcarce two: the breadth various, nor can I tell the original number, ſome being thrown down and broken, and others carried away; but there are yet 22 ſtanding, and ſome of them pitched ſo cloſe together edge by edge, that it is evident they were intended to form a cloſe wall: the thickneſs of them is not above 14 or 16 inches at moſt. Where the entrance of it was is hard to ſay poſitively, there being at preſent many ſmooth gaps in the ring; but as there is a large one directly North-eaſt, in a line with the *King* as they call it, I am perſuaded it was in that place. This king is a great ſtone, which the country fancies to repreſent a man on horſeback, ſtanding 84 yards North-eaſt from the circle, eight feet high, ſeven broad in the broadeſt part, and about 12 inches thick; and has, as appears by the grit of the ſtone, been taken out of a quarry, as well as thoſe attendants he has in the circle within 100 yards of his majeſty; which obſervation of mine much diſpleaſed my landlord, who came from Chipping Norton to ſhew me this petrified court, as it is believed to be by the whole country; and he that dares to contradict this creed is looked upon as a moſt audacious freethinker. Juſt in the North point of the circle is alſo ſtanding one ſtone much longer than the Eaſt, being ſeven feet high, and five and a half broad. I could obſerve no trench running round it, which, if there ever had been one, muſt ſtill have ſhewn itſelf on the heath, nor any marks of an avenue leading to it, as at Stonehenge and Abury, nor any barrows or tumuli within view of it, only a bank [i] about ten yards to the North of the ring, about 20 yards long, ſeven broad, flat but uneven on the top, as if formed out of the rubbiſh of the neighbouring quarry. In all probability it is as antient as the king himſelf, caſt up at the time of his erection; the country tradition joining them together in this common rhyme,

If Long Compton thou canſt ſee,
King of England thou ſhalt be.

You cannot ſee Long Compton where this king ſtands; but if you ſtep but a yard to the North of him it diſcovers itſelf over the top of this bank, which before intercepted the view of it."

Chapel houſe, before mentioned, was an antient chapel uſed by pilgrims; in later times it was converted into a public-houſe; and, by the induſtry of the preſent proprietor, it has ariſen to an inn of the better ſort. In digging to enlarge it bodies were found in ſtone coffins; in one a number of beads and a ſilver crucifix: three urns in a ſmall vault like an oven: many fragments of ſtone mullions and painted glaſs. The cemetery is under the preſent high road. Chapel houſe.

The Saxon annals date the battle of *Hocknorton*, A.D. 917. Huntingdon and Brompton 911. Florence of Worceſter, who calls it *villa regia*, 914. The large round barrows of Tadmerton were probably caſt up on this occaſion by the Danes, and the ſmaller rather ſquare at Hocknorton by the Saxons [k]. Hocknorton.

In *Swacliff* pariſh, but nearer Tadmerton, is a Roman town, which ſeems to have extended itſelf round the foot of a hill, on which is a double entrenchment called *Madmarſton caſtle*, containing about five or ſix acres of very plain ground. At the bottom to the Weſt is a field, part of which is called *Money Acre*, from a pot of money found there about 100 years ſince; and which, by the pieces of Roman pottery, and the richneſs of the ſoil, was certainly part of the old town. This end points to Swacliffe, but the people who live in the farms think Swacliff.

[e] Vulgarly called *The Five Knights*. [f] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. Stukeley, Abury, 10—14. [g] G. Aubrey.
[h] MS. pen. Mr. Allan of Darlington.
[i] This bank, now interrupted, ſeems to have been taken by Dr. Stukeley for different barrows. [k] Plot, 334. G.

it

it reached no further than ſome out-cloſes of the farm called the *Ley*, ſomewhat nearer on this ſide towards Tadmerton, where conſiderable ruins are dug up to mend the highways, but no ſtone or inſcription, nor could Mr. Wiſe find any in the fences of the cloſes. From this farm-houſe the town ſeems to have extended to another, alſo called the *Ley*, about a quarter of a mile off, on the North-eaſt ſide of the hill, and between theſe two a good way Eaſt into Tadmerton field; in which is a ſign of a Roman bank; and on the South ſide beyond the brook in Swacliffe field is a conſiderable barrow, called *Rowbarrow*, which probably ſtood juſt without the town. The blackneſs of the ſoil for three feet deep ſhews that this town was deſtroyed by fire [l].

Caſtelton. *Evenlode* paſſes by *Caſtelton*, a fortification which Dr. Plot imagined might be caſt up 1016, when Edmund Ironſide met Canute; but if the conjecture be founded only on its being near the *Fourſhire ſtones*, which generally goes for the old Sceoppran [m], the ſcene is changed [z].

Chiſelhampton. A branch of the D'Oyley family, created baronets 1606, were ſeated at *Chiſelhampton*, in Dorcheſter hundred. The eſtate was ſold a few years ago to Mr. Piers, who pulled down the antient houſe, and built a new one near it.

Chipping Norton. At *Cold Norton*, now *Chipping Norton*, a market town, was an hoſpital or priory, founded by William Fitz Alan, in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.50. *per annum*. Biſhop Smith bought it of the crown, to which it eſcheated in the reign of Henry VII. and gave it to Brazen Noſe college [n]. Rolandriche manor belonged to it [o].

Heythorp. Eaſt-by-ſouth from hence at *Heythorp* is the ſeat of the earl of Shrewſbury; and Eaſt-by-north is

Great Tew. *Great Tew*, near which was ploughed up a teſſelated pavement of blue, white, yellow, and red teſſellæ, diſpoſed in a circle; as was another at

Steeple Aſton. *Steeple Aſton*, juſt by, conſiſting of longer ſquares of different colours and figures [p]. And, to return to the courſe of the Evenlode, at

Stunsfield. *Stunsfield*, a ſmall village two miles from Woodſtock, was found in 1713 a large and entire Roman pavement, 35 feet by 20, not above two feet under ground, covered with burnt wood and corn, in part of a field called *Cheſthill acre*, a riſing ground half a furlong from the Ikeneild way. In the middle of one of the compartments was, in a circle, the figure of Apollo or Bacchus, holding a thyrſus in his left, and elevating a flaggon in his right hand, and beſtriding a tiger or dragon. The other compartment was ſquare, incloſing an ornamented circle of wreath work; a border of which went round the whole, within another border of lattice work [q]. It has been ſince deſtroyed, except ſome of the borders under the Apollo, and part of the corners. In 1780 was diſcovered, adjoining to the middle of one of its longeſt ſides, another room, 19 feet 10 inches by 19. 11. At the ſame time was opened here a room 12 feet and an half ſquare; and on the oppoſite ſide of the larger room another, 12 feet ſquare. Above this laſt was an hypocauſt of brick; and juſt at one corner thereof a bath ſix feet four inches by five feet four, three feet deep, with leaden pipes in the ſides, which were 18 inches thick, covered with plaſter painted red. All the rooms, except the hypocauſt and bath, have beautiful pavements of wreathed and other work [r]. Roman coins, from Veſpaſian to the lower empire, were found here, with fragments of earthen veſſels, burnt bones of men and animals, melted lead and iron, and various maſſes of calcined matter. Part of the hypocauſt had been ſeen at the firſt diſcovery in 1713. Hearne ſuppoſed Stunsfield was the reſidence of ſome Roman general, whoſe hall was thus ornamented. The many ſimilar remains in the neighbourhood prove the Romans to have been ſome time ſettled hereabouts.

Evenlode paſſes through *Charlbury*, a market town, near which is *Cornbury*, the ſeat of the earl of Clarendon, purchaſed a few years ſince by the duke of Marlborough, intended for the reſidence of the marquis of Blandford, and now called Blandford Lodge. Charlbury. Cornbury.

In *Enſton* pariſh is *Ditchley*, late the ſeat of the earl of Lichfield; ſince of his nephew, Mr. Dillon. Ditchley.

Woodſtock was a royal ſeat before Henry II. if we believe a MS. in the Cottonian library, which Dr. Plot ſays makes Alfred to have tranſlated Boetius there: not to inſiſt on king Ethelred's having called a parliament or council here [s]. Here was a caſtle in the reign of Henry II. Through the park runs the *Akemanſtreet*, entering it at the Wotton gate, and going out at Mapleton well. Its courſe is from Alcheſter to Bath; it paſſes near Stunsfield pavement and Wilcot, and is very fair for near a mile, through a long lane, South-weſt from Ramſden through Wichewood foreſt, where it runs into a wood belonging to William Coke, eſq. Woodſtock.

Roſamond was daughter of Walter Clifford, and either educated or profeſſed in Godſtow nunnery. The ſtory of her being poiſoned by queen Eleanor is of modern date. Brompton, Knighton, and Higden, ſay ſhe died of a natural death, ſoon after ſhe was encloſed in his bower. Her parents buried her before the high-altar at Godſtow, her lover laviſhing great expence on her tomb. About 20 years after, Hugh biſhop of London viſiting this nunnery, took offence at the immoral tendency of this, and ordered her corpſe to be removed into the chapter-houſe. Here it was again diſturbed at the Reformation. Leland [t] ſays "her tomb taken up a late was a ſtone with this inſcription, *Tumba Roſamundæ*. Her bones were cloſid in lead, and within that the bones were cloſed in letter [leather]: when it was opened a ſwete ſmell came out of it. There was a croſs [on Toll-bridge] hard by Godſtow, with this inſcription:

Qui meat huc, oret, ſignumque ſalutis adoret,
Utque ſibi detur veniam, Roſamunda, precetur."

which by reading *tibi* for *ſibi* is a prayer for Roſa-

[l] F. Wiſe's MS letter to Gale, Oxford, Sept. 13, 1732. See alſo Mag. Brit. 391. [m] See Sherſton, c. Wilts, vol. I. p. 141.
[z] G. [n] Tan. 425. [o] Ib [p] Plot, 327. G.
[q] Hearne's account of it. Pref. to Lel. It. VII. Pointer's account of it. Oxford, 1713, 8vo. Mr. Stevens gave part of it to the Antiquarian Society, 1724. On its demolition by the mob, who refuſed to pay for ſeeing it, or by the farmer, whoſe rent had been raiſed on that account, large fragments of it were carried off, and diſperſed about the neighbouring villages.
[r] The principal pavements laſt diſcovered, being on the duke of Marlborough's ground, are likely to be preſerved, and built over. Drawings have been taken of them by Mr. Lewington, painter in Woodſtock.
[s] Mag. Brit. 371. [t] MS. in Cot. Lib. in Mon. Ang. I. 528. See alſo Holland's additions.

mund's

mund's ſoul; much more probably than that ſhe was to be applied to as a ſaint, for then we ſhould read *Roſamundam*. Brompton [s], Knighton [v], and Higden [x], deſcribe a curious cabinet of her's preſerved at Godſtow, two feet long, adorned with beaſts, birds, fiſhes, and men, not in indecent attitudes and unfit for a church, as Hearne ſuggeſts [y]. A paved bath, or large clear beautiful ſpring, under an old wall, goes by her name; and a ſpot in the park, on the South-weſt ſide of the palace, is ſtill called her *bower*, which literally ſignifies only a chamber. Henry's ſon by her was Longſword, earl of Saliſbury.

Henry II. was frequently at Woodſtock. Edmund, ſecond ſon of Edward I. was born here, and took his name from it; and ſo was his brother Edward, the Black Prince; and Thomas duke of Glouceſter; the latter was alſo ſurnamed from it; and Elizabeth when princeſs was confined here, and when queen reſided much here, and was a conſiderable benefactreſs to the town. The town of Woodſtock was chiefly ſupported by the reſort of our kings and queens; on failure of which a ſtatute paſſed, 18 Elizabeth, to make it a ſtaple of wool [z]. It is a neat market, corporation, and borough town, with two very good inns. The park has generally 5000 head of deer in it. The old manſion-houſe was demoliſhed in the civil wars. It ſtood on a flat ſpot juſt within the park-gate, oppoſite the great water, and now planted with ſycamores and other trees. A ſmall piece of it remained within memory, and a gold ring was found on the ſite. The park and manor continued in the crown till 4 Anne; when the queen, by act of parliament, granted the honour and manor of Woodſtock, and hundred of Wotton, to John duke of Marlborough and his heirs, as a reward of his eminent and unparalleled ſervices, as they were deſervedly ſtyled by the voice of the nation in parliament, and for perpetuating the memory thereof. For, being conſtituted captain-general of her majeſty's forces, and having in the firſt year of her reign ſecured and extended the frontier of Holland by taking ſeveral towns from the French, and obliging them to ſeek ſhelter behind their lines, and alſo the next campaign having added all the country between the Rhine and Maeſe to the conqueſts of the preceding year, he in 1704, after a long and difficult march to the banks of the Danube, with the utmoſt diligence, ſecrecy, and good conduct, attacked and forced the Bavarians, ſuſtained by the French, in their ſtrong entrenchments at Schellenburg: after which he fought the army a ſecond time, and, though they had been reinforced by a royal army of the French king's beſt troops, commanded by a marſhal of France, and had the advantage both of numbers and ſituation, he did, to uſe the words of the act of parliament, "gain as abſolute and glorious a victory as is recorded in the hiſtory of any age." The empire being thus recovered from the immediate ruin to which the defection of the duke of Bavaria had expoſed it, chiefly by his conduct and bravery, he was made a prince thereof by the emperor, from whom he afterwards received a grant of the lordſhip of Mindelheim, with the ſtyle and title of prince thereof. The field of this glorious victory being at or near Blenheim, that magnificent houſe erected at the public expence, by ſir John Vanbrugh, within this manor of Woodſtock, "as a monument of his glorious actions," to uſe the words of the act of parliament, is called the houſe or caſtle of Blenheim [a], in which his conqueſts are further recorded in beautiful tapeſtry. It is to belong to one of the duke's deſcendants, male or female, for ever; who are to bear the arms of Marlborough; and, by way of homage, preſent the ſovereign every year with a ſtandard, in commemoration of the battle of Blenheim, Auguſt 2. In the park, about 100 yards from the gate in which Elizabeth when princeſs was impriſoned, was a famous polyſyllabic echo, which in a ſtill day repeated 17 ſyllables, and at night 20, but ſince the demolition of the manor-houſe not above ſix or ſeven. The gate-houſe was fitted up and inhabited by John lord Lovelace, captain of the band of penſioners to William III. who died 1693; and one of the lodges, called Rocheſter lodge, by the firſt lord Baltimore. Perſons ſtill living remember a noble porch, and ſome walls of the hall, the walls and magnificent windows of the chapel (which Aubrey [z] ſeems to have miſtaken for the chapel with two rows of pillars and zigzag arches), and ſeveral turrets; and could trace out the apartments. Sir John Vanbrugh, while Blenheim palace was building, had taſte enough to lay out £.2000. to keep up the ruins. But Sarah dutcheſs dowager of Marlborough pulled down the gate-houſe [a]. Woodſtock gave title of viſcount to the duke of Portland 1689. But it has not the leaſt pretence to the birth of Chaucer. Leland contents himſelf with making him a Berkſhire or Oxfordſhire man; and Camden calls him *alumnus* of Woodſtock, which rather I think implies that he lived at or near it, and tradition gives him a houſe here [b], as it does another in the meads behind Dorcheſter. But his own teſtimony decides the diſpute in favour of London. In his Teſtament of Love, B. f. 325, he calls himſelf a *Londenois*, or Londoner; and f. 325, ſpeaks of the city as the place of his *engendrure* [c]. A ſmall ſilver crucifix, found here 1742, was ſent to Mrs. Catharine Bridgeman in London [d].

Godſtow nunnery was erected on ground given by John de St. John, in the end of the reign of Henry I. by Editha or Ida, a pious widow, who became the firſt abbeſs of it. The church was dedicated 1138, by Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln, in the preſence of king Stephen. Henry II. was a great benefactor on account of his Roſamond being buried here; but there ſeems no ground for aſcribing this foundation to king John, as Walſingham does [e]. It ſtood about two miles Weſt-by-north of Oxford, on the Iſis. All that remained in 1761 was ſome of the outer wall, part of the tower of the church, a ſmall chapel whoſe walls ſeem to have been painted, and in which they ſhew a double ſtone coffin falſely preſumed to be Roſamund's, whoſe epitaph is freſh Godſtow.

[s] P. 1151. [v] P. 1295. [x] VII. c. 26. f. 289. [y] Account of antiquities in and about Oxford, at the end of Lel. It. II. 134—136.
[z] G. [a] G. [z] Mon. Brit. [a] Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, p. 71, ad Ed.
[b] Chaucer's houſe, near the entrance of the park, was ſtanding within theſe few years. [c] Tanner, Bib. Brit. Tyrwhitt.
[d] Antiq. Soc. min. [e] Ypod. Neuſt. 1216. and Lel. Collect. II. 327. Hearne's preface to G. Newb. III. 730. Tan. 422.

written

written on the wall above. Here is a pond ſaid to have been a paved bath of her's; and a ſubterraneous paſſage is pretended from this place to Woodſtock [f]. This nunnery was valued at £.274. *per annum* [g].

Banbury. "The moſt part of Banbury ſtands in a valley "encloſed by low grounds: the fayreſt ſtreet lyes "by Weſt and Eaſt down to the Cherwell: in the "Weſt part of it is a large area environed with "metely good buildings, having a goodly croſs "with many degrees about it. In this area is kept "every Thurſday a very celebrate market. There "is another fair ſtreet from South to North, and at "each end a ſtone gate, alſo other gates [one ſtill "at the Weſt end], yet no certain token or likelihood that ever the town was ditched or walled. "Ther is a caſtle on the North ſide of this area "having two wards, and each ward a ditch. In "the utter is a terrible priſon for convict men. In "the North part of the inner ward is a fair piece of "new building of ſtone. I cannot ſe or learne ther "ever was any caſtle or fortreſs here before Alexander biſhop of Lincoln builded this: [all its "remains are a faint trace of an inner ditch, and a "ſtone vault with grated windows called the Dungeon, over which is a cottage]. There is but one "pariſh church here, dedicated to our Lady. It "is a large thing, eſpecially in the breadth. I ſaw "but one notable tomb in it, and that is black "marble, wherein William Cope, cofferer to king "Henry VII. is buried. [Here are ſome others and a defaced knight in armour.] "In the church-yard "be houſes for chantry-prieſts: the parſonage is a "prebend of Lincoln. Ther is a chapel of the "Trinity in the middle of the town, and a bridge "of four fair ſtone arches at the Eaſt end over "Cherwell, parting Oxford and Northampton ſhires. "The biſhop of Lincoln is lord of Banbury, and "the whole hundred of Banbury has been of long "time given out by our kings in fee to the biſhops "of Lincoln [h]."

At Banbury was St. Mary's college or gild, valued at £.48. [i] and an hoſpital for lepers in the reign of John [j].

Banbury has been miſtaken for the ſcene of the battle between Kenric and the Britans, which was really fought at *Barbury* in Wilts, of which ſee before in that county [k]. Nor was the ſucceſs of it ſo entirely in favour of the Saxons. They had indeed before been too hard for the Britans, but here the whole ſtrength of theſe people in the middle parts was united, and they were ſo numerous as to divide their army into nine bodies; and by numbers and courage our hiſtorians ſay they bore up ſo well that night only parted them; and that they rather had the advantage may fairly be preſumed from this circumſtance, that after this action in 556 they held their garriſons in this county till 576 or 580; and the author of the Saxon Chronicle [l] barely tells us that the two armies fought, without giving the victory to either ſide [s]. The proper battle of Banbury, 1469, was fought three miles off, on a fair plain, called *Danes more*, near *Edgcote*, in the county of Northampton. Some of our hiſtorians give an account of it more favourable to the Yorkiſts; that the fortune of the day was not deciſive, but that the earl of Pembroke and lord Stafford, taking up their quarters at Banbury, quarrelled about an inn; on which the latter, leaving the town with his troops, gave the earl of Warwick an opportunity to attack them, and take the earl of Pembroke, and his brother ſir Richard Herbert, priſoners, both of whom he beheaded. Afterwards, on a treacherous overture of peace, Warwick ſurpriſed the king at Wolvey [m], near Warwick, and carried him to Warwick, and thence to Middleham, in Yorkſhire [t]. The parliament having placed a garriſon in the caſtle, it was taken by the king after the battle of Edgehill, and his party kept poſſeſſion here till he retired to Scotland, when it was ſurrendered with Newark, &c. [n]

There is a ſtory, that while Philemon Holland was carrying on his Engliſh edition of the Britannia, Mr. Camden came accidentally to the printer while this ſheet was at preſs, and finding that to his own obſervation of Banbury being famous for *cheeſe* the tranſlator had added *cakes* and *ale*, he, thinking it too trifling a remark, changed the laſt word into *zeal*; which alteration gave great offence to the Puritans, who were numerous in the town. Whoever put in this unlucky word it is certainly in both editions of Holland's tranſlation, and only *caſeo* in Camden [o]. This is alluded to by Plot, p. 347. *Zeal of the land Buſy*, the Puritan, ſuitor to Mrs. Purecraft in Ben Jonſon's Bartholomew Fair, is a *Banbury* man. This town had the honour of conferring the title of earl on William lord Knollys, of Gray's Court, in this county, viſcount Wallingford, 2 Charles I. who died without iſſue, 1629. His laſt lady's reputed ſon by Edward lord Vaux, her ſecond huſband, but born in the earl's life time, claimed the title, as did his ſon; but neither of theſe had ſummons to parliament [7].

The canal from Coventry is brought to Banbury, and continued thence to Oxford, by which means plenty of coals from Warwickſhire are diſperſed to part of Northamptonſhire, and moſt parts of this county.

Hardwick. "Mr. Cope hath an old manor place called "*Hardwick*, a mile North from Banbury; and Hanwell. "another pleaſant and gallant houſe at *Hanwell*, "two miles Weſt of Banbury [p]." The ſeat at Hanwell ſtill remains, where the family of Cope hath flouriſhed many years in great and good eſteem [q].

Broughton. William, ſon of Richard Fiennes baron Say and Sele, was created viſcount Say and Sele 22 James I. 1624, and his poſterity inherited this honour, which on the death of Richard, the ſixth viſcount, 1781, became extinct; but the barony a few months

[f] Groſe's account under his view of it. [g] Tan. 423. [h] Lel. IV. 162, 163. [i] Tan. 442.
[j] Ib. 429. [k] See vol. I. p. 162. [l] P. 22. [s] G.
[m] Dugd. Warw. p. 64 [t] G. [n] Mag. Brit. 383.
[o] G. Accordingly Mr. Camden in his MS Supplement to the Britannia in the Bodleian library has this note on it. "Put out "the word *xeale* in Banbury, where ſome think it a diſgrace, when as zeale with knowledge is the greater grace among good "Chriſtians: for it was firſt foyſted in by ſome compoſitor or preſſman, neither is it in my Latin copie, which I deſire the reader "to hold as authentic."
[7] G. [p] Lel. IV. 163. [q] Holland.

before had paſſed, by a determination of the Houſe of Lords, to Thomas Twiſleton, the heir-general of the family.

Clattercote. At *Clattercote*, in Claydon, near Banbury, was a Gilbertine priory, valued at £.34. *per annum* [r], now the ſeat of the Cartwrights.

Wroxton. At *Wroxton*, near Banbury, was an Auſtin priory, founded in the reign of Henry III. valued at £.78. *per annum*; granted to ſir Thomas Pope, who gave it to Trinity college, of his foundation; and whoſe brother John made it his ſeat, as it is now that of Francis earl of Guildford, one of whoſe anceſtors married a grandaughter of John Pope; which John Pope's ſon William, earl of Downe, built the preſent houſe, 1618 [s].

Cherwell r. "*Cherwell* river riſeth out of a well, or little "pool, in Cherwelton village in Northamptonſhire, "about ſeven miles above Banbury by North-north-"eaſt, and boileth ſo faſt out from the head that "ſtrait it maketh a ſtreamelett [t]."

Adderbury. *Adderbury*, in the reign of Charles I. 1644, gave title of baron to Henry Wilmot, earl of Rocheſter; with whoſe ſon John, the famous penitent libertine, that title expired. It is now the ſeat of the duke of Buccleugh, left him by his maternal grandfather, John duke of Argyle.

Deddington. *Deddington*, a ſmall market-town, which ſeems "the ſmall through fare which Leland paſſed through "between Banbury and Biceſter, three or four miles "from the firſt by champaine ground [u]." It ſent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. and has an old inn, chiefly of ſtone, for pilgrims; and in the church-yard part of another ſtone houſe. Dr. Plot ſays there was a caſtle, though now there are few marks of it. Here Piers Gaveſton was ſurpriſed by the earl of Warwick, and hurried away to Blacklow hill, the earl of Pembroke having left him here with a guard, while himſelf and lady lodged in the next town [x]. Sir Thomas Pope, who was born here 1507, and died 1558, founded a ſchool called Jeſus ſchool, before he gave the manor to Chriſt Church, Oxford. At this town Dr. Plot found the Quintain much uſed. Here is a ſtrong ſulphureous ſpring [y]. Between this place and Iſlip we croſs *Enſlow* long bridge over the Cherwell, which is here a narrow ſtream, among meadows and willows, in a valley remarkably picturesque.

Among the meadows on the Eaſt ſide of the Heyford. Cherwell are *Heyford Warine*, ſo called from Walter Fitz Warine, its lord: *Heyford Purcell* from the Purcells or de Porcellis, who formerly owned it:

Blechingdon. *Blechingdon*, an antient eſtate of the family of *Povre* [z].

Iſlep. "*Iſlep*, a pretty thoroughfare on the left ripe of "Cherwell [a]." It is called in the Confeſſor's Charter [b] *Gibtſlepe* (a miſprint for *Gihtſlepe*), *Hiltſleape* [c], *Ileſlepe* [d], *Ighteſlep* [e], Eydſlepe in the Saxon charter, printed in Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, p. 50, and other parts of it in Hickes's Saxon Grammar, fol. p. 58, wherein Edward mentions it as his birth-place. It is now a mean ill-built village. It gave birth to Edward the Confeſſor, whoſe father, king Ethelred, had a palace here, which ſtood on the North ſide of the church, and the chapel thereof ſerved as a barn, but was taken down and rebuilt a few years ago, ſo that no traces remain of the original edifice. William de Curtlyngton, abbot of Weſtminſter 1315—1333, built the manor houſe anew very handſomely, and in a different place. The font in which the Confeſſor was ſuppoſed to have been baptized was long uſed at the Plume of Feathers inn for a waſhing baſon, till bought by Mr. Brown, of Nether Kiddington; where it ſtands in the garden of lady Moſtyn, daughter and heir of the late ſir George Brown, bart. on a handſome pedeſtal, with ſome lines rather pious than learned [f]. It is engraved in Plot, pl. xvi. The church is plain, the chancel and parſonage rebuilt by Dr. South, 1618, who alſo endowed the ſchool [g]. Juſt out of Iſlip, to the South-eaſt, is *Otmoor*, a meadow under water in winter, as it was when Leland travelled this way [h]. It is pretended there is neither ſtick nor ſtone in it except one in the centre like a mile-ſtone. Leland adds, that "in it was the firſt foun-"dation of Tame abbey." Sir Robert Gait founded a Ciſtercian abbey at Otteley, in Oddington pariſh, removed on account of the low and wet ſituation to Tame [i]. Otmoor.

Hedington. *Hedington* is ſaid to have been a royal nurſery in the Saxon times, and the reſidence of king Ethelred. In a field called *Court Cloſe* are ſigns of foundations. That king's charter to St. Frideſwide's at Oxford ſays "this privilege was idith [k] at *Hedinton*," "& ſcripta fuit hæc cedula juſſu præfati regis in "villa regia quæ - - - - appellatur." Here was a free chapel, exempt from all cuſtoms due to the biſhop of Lincoln and archdeacon of Oxford, which the empreſs Maud conferred on St. Frideſwide [l].

Burceſter. *Burceſter* is a neat market-town, which ſome ſuppoſe to take its riſe and name from biſhop *Birinus:* but Plot from *Bernwood* foreſt in Buckinghamſhire, Saxon Bupeoa [l], on whoſe edge it was antiently ſeated [m]. The priory of Black canons was founded here 1182, by Gilbert Baſſet, baron of Hedindon, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edburg, valued at £.147. [n] The memory of this laſt ſaint is retained in a well, and in *Edburghhalk*. Here is a handſome church, and in King's end diviſion ſtands a pleaſant houſe of Mr. Coker, lord of that manor. The Market end belonged to ſir William Glynne, bart. who had a good old houſe at *Ambroſden*, two miles off; which, with his other eſtates, were ſold by his ſon ſir Stephen to ſir Edward Turner, bart. whoſe ſon Edward built a moſt ſumptuous and elegant houſe, which about 1779 was pulled down, and the materials ſold by his ſon, ſir Gregory Page Turner. The church at Ambroſden is handſomely fitted up, and the vicarage-houſe built 1638, by Dr. John Stubbing, then vicar [o]. Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. had a ſeat here.

[r] Tanner, 428. [s] Warton's Life of Pope, 412—29. [t] Lel. IV. 163.
[u] It. IV. 191. [x] Dugd. I. 230. ex T. Walſingh. 75, 76.
[y] Rutty, p. 577. [z] Holland. [a] Lel. IV. 191.
[b] Dugd. Mon. I. 61. [c] Pipe Rolls in the reign of Henry II. [d] Charter of Henry II.
[e] Preſentation of the abbot of Weſtminſter, 6 Henry III. [f] See Hearne's Robert of Glouceſter, 731. Plot, 351.
[g] See both engraved in Kennet's Paroch. Ant. [h] IV. 191. a. [i] Tanner, 421.
[k] Bebihz, dictatum, diſpoſitum. [l] G. [l] Sax. Chron. p. 107. [m] Plot, 351.
[n] Tanner, 427. [o] G. See Kennet, Par. Ant.

At

Ardley. At *Ardley*, or *Audley Stretton*, probably ſtanding on a vicinal way from Alcheſter, three miles North-weſt of Biceſter, in a wood, are ruins of a caſtle.

Studley. "*Studlege* priory is three miles from Burceſter, in the way to Oxford [p]." Bernard de St. Waleri founded this, for Benedictine nuns, in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.82. [q]

Alcheſter. The frequent uſe of the name of Aldcheſter for Roman ſtations in England is a full confutation of the notion that this peculiarly belonged to *Allectus*, notwithſtanding Dr. Stukeley labours hard to ſupport it, and find the memory of *Carauſius* in *Caversfield*, as does another author that of Allectus' death at Elsfield hereabouts [r]. It is however pretty remarkable that there ſhould be a Roman ſtation and a *Vandlebury* in the neighbourhood of both univerſities. Alcheſter is ſquare, with a ditch and bank facing the four cardinal points, and biſected by four ſtreets. Hearne engraved a coin of Julia Soæmis found here [s]. The area is ploughed at part of the common field of *Wendlebury*. The brook on the South-eaſt formerly encompaſſed it. Great foundations have been found about the fields, and on the Weſt ſide is Caſtle hill, where are Roman bricks and foundations. A little to the Eaſt is *Gravenhall* hill, and beyond it *Brill*, or *Berryhill*, with a camp on it [t]. Dr. Plot found that the Roman road does not run through Otmore, but coming down from Tuchwic grounds, in the high road from Aileſbury to Biceſter, and paſſing over that marſhy vale which gives name to the neighbouring town of Marſh, it leaves ſome tracks of a ſtony ridge yet viſible and uſeful, and croſſes the river at Worden pool or Steanferd, where it enters this county at Ambroſden. Thence it aſcends to Blackthorn hill; and, croſſing Wrechwic green, extends on the North ſide of Gravenhill wood over the brook at Langford, and ſo leads cloſe by the North bounds of Alcheſter as far as Cheſterton. Thence it goes to Kirtlington town's end, and ſo over Cherwell, near Tackley, to Woodſtock park, which it enters at Wotton gate, and leaves at Mapleton well, near Stunsfield ſtile; whence it holds on again as far as Stunsfield; and all this way with a raiſed bank. But here breaking off, though ſtill keeping its name, it goes over the Evenlode to Wilcot, and ſo to Ramſden; a little beyond which village, at Witty green, it appears again for a little way; but from thence to Aſtally over Aſtal bridge, and through the fields to Broadwell grove, it is ſcarce viſible; but there it is as plain as any where, holding a ſtrait courſe into Glouceſterſhire; and ſo towards Bath, the old Akemanceſter [u]. There is indeed an old way which ſeems to have led from Alcheſter to Wallingford, part whereof is to be yet ſeen running quite acroſs Otmore, but not the true Akemanſtreet, though miſcalled ſo hereabouts. Dr. Plot has traced and deſcribed ſeveral branches from this great road in this county [x]. Dr. Stukeley ſays, South of Biceſter two roads croſs each other at right angles, in the middle of a large beautiful meadow: the Akemanſtreet running Eaſt and Weſt, and another North and South, through the middle of Alcheſter and Wandlebury meadow, leaving Marton to the Eaſt and Fencot, and then proceeding through Otmore and Bickley by the park wall, and under Shotover hill, and paſſes the Thames at Sandford below Oxford [y]. At a little diſtance is *Weſton on the Green*, Weſton on the Green. the ſeat of a branch of the family of Norris: and *Merton*, where was found a Daniſh ſpur like that Merton. deſcribed in Wormius, Mon. Dan. I. c. 7, p. 50, fig. E. and that found at Dunſtable, engraved Pl. II. fig. 2. which, together with the meeting of two military ways near it, induced Dr. Plot [z] to place here the battle between Aethelred and Alfred and the Danes, A. D. 871, while others carry it to Merdon in Wilts [a].

It requires not much labour to refute the claims Oxford. of Oxford to a high antiquity as a ſeat of learning. Aſſer, who wrote the life of Alfred in a very particular detail, and was contemporary with him, gives no account of his foundation here as recited by John Roſs. That hiſtorian, who lived in the time of Edward IV. pretends [a] that when the king and the pope had ſuſpended all the univerſities of England, Alfred eſtabliſhed within this city, at his own expence, three teachers of grammar, arts, and divinity, in three ſeveral places; one in the high ſtreet towards the Eaſt gate for 26 grammarians, which, for the inferiority of the ſcience, was to be called *Little Univerſity hall*, which name it retained to our author's time; another hall, towards the North wall in the preſent ſchool ſtreet, for 26 logicians or philoſophers, called *Leſſer Univerſity hall*; and a third in the high ſtreet, near the firſt hall, for 26 divines. Several other halls aroſe ſhortly after, erected by the townſmen in imitation of their ſovereign, but at their own coſt. The paragraph from Aſſer firſt appeared in Camden's edition of him, Francf. 1603, and was not in that older MS. written in Saxon letters, publiſhed by archbiſhop Parker, 1574, nor in that in the Cottonian library ſince burnt, which Wanley dates about a century after Aſſer. The MS. whence Camden printed has never appeared ſince, and all we have in favour of its genuineneſs is an affidavit of Twyne to Wood [b]; for both Camden and Tanner thought it no older than Richard the Second's time, and Camden may have publiſhed it as he found it, without any prefatory account of its variations, or even without noting their inſertions if they were ſo. However, as the MS. is not now to be found, there can be no appeal to it, and we muſt be guided by probabilities, which it muſt be confeſſed are rather againſt this ſtory [c]. Leland [d] expreſsly ſays, the hiſtory of Oxford Univerſity *prorſus nullam facit de Ealfrido mentionem:* though other writers of approved credit plainly aſcribe the foundation of the Oxford ſchools to him, and Aſſer inſinuates it *tecte ſuppreſſo* Iſidis Vadi *nomine*, when ſpeaking of the ſchool to which he put his younger ſon Ethelwerd with the ſons of the nobility.

Some have placed Calleva at Oxford, but others, with much more probability, at Silcheſter or Wallingford. Oxford was the reſidence of

[p] Lel. VII. 9. [q] Tanner, 426. [r] See Plot, 333. MS Hiſt. of Aldcheſter, ad fin. Kennet, Par. Ant.
[s] Pref. ad Lel. Coll. x. [t] Stukeley, It. I. 48. [u] Plot, 319. [x] Ib. 319. 321. [y] It. I. 38.
[z] P. 353. [a] G. [a] P. 68. [b] Hiſt. & Ant. of Oxf. p. 9.
[c] See Wiſe's Defence of Camden, and the objections to him at the end of his Life of Alfred, Ox. 1722, 8vo. Uſher, Prim. p. 184. Spelman, vit. Alf. Smith, ad fin. Bedæ.
[d] Com. in Cyg. Cant. v. *Iſidis vadum*, from whence Camden has borrowed his account of the Univerſity to the time of Pulein.

Alfred

Alfred and his three ſons, and the latter ſtruck money here [e]. It was burnt by the Danes 979 [f]; again 1002 [g]. They were all ſlaughtered here, with particular cruelty, in the general maſſacre by order of Ethelred 1002 [h]; for which they again burnt the city 1009 [i]; and Swain, 1013, laid waſte the country, and frightened the citizens into a ſurrender, taking hoſtages of them [k]. The Danes burnt it a fourth time 1032 [l]. Harold Harfoot was crowned here 1036, and in his three years' reign did all the miſchief he could to this place [m]. The Conqueror, meeting with a refuſal to his ſummons, and other affronts here, ſtormed the city on the North ſide, 1067, and gave it to Robert D'Oili; who, in the ſurvey [n], had within and without the walls 42 houſes inhabited, of which only 16 paid geld and gavel; the reſt were too poor to pay either, and eight lying waſte. All the printed copies of Matthew Paris read here *Oxonia*, and not as Mr. Camden ſays *Exonia*, and tradition confirms it [10]. "Robert de Oilleio, "that came into England with William Conqueror, "had given to him the baronies of Oxford and "St. Waleries. He made the caſtle of Oxford, "and, as I conjecture, other made the walls of "Oxford, or repaired them. He made the chapel "of St. George in the caſtle with his friend Roger "de Iveri, and founded a college of prebends "there [o]." This was afterwards given to Oſeney, and 12 perſons or ſcholars were maintained there till the Diſſolution: the buildings were uſed for ſtudents, and there were for ſome time the warden and ſcholars of St. George within the caſtle. It is ſaid Henry V. intended to have founded a noble college here for artiſts [p] and divines, and to have endowed it with the revenues of alien priories [q]. Maud was ſo cloſely beſieged in this caſtle by Stephen, that ſhe was forced to eſcape by night acroſs the frozen Thames, through his army, ſix miles on foot, in a deep ſnow. All its remains are the tower, diminiſhing as it aſcends, and ſerving for a county gaol; the mount, with a large vaulted magazine, now a ſtore cellar; and part of a wall ten feet thick. In the court are the remains of the hall where was held, 1577, the Black Aſſize, ſo called from an infectious diſtemper brought by the priſoners, whereof died near 100 perſons.

Oſeney.

"Robert the ſecond, nephew to the firſt, had a "wife called Edith Forne, a woman of fame, "and highly eſteemed by king Henry I. by whoſe "procuration Robert wedded her. He begun the "priory of Black canons at *Oſeney*, by Oxford, "among the iſles that Iſis river then maketh. "Some write this was the occaſion of making of "it. Edith uſed to walk out of Oxford caſtel "with her gentlewomen to ſolace, and that often-"times, wher in a certain place in a tre as often as "ſhe came certen pies uſed to gather to it, and "there to chatter, and as it were to ſpeke unto "her. She much marvelling at this was ſometime "ſore ferid as by a wonder. Whereupon ſhe ſent "for one Radulph, a canon of St. Frideſwide's, a "man of a virtuous life, and her confeſſor, aſking "him councel; to whom he anſwered, after that "he had ſeen the faſhion of the pies chattering "only at her coming, that ſhe ſhould build ſome "church or monaſtery at that place [r]. Then ſhe "intreated her huſband to build a priory, and ſo "he did, making Radulph the firſt prior. The "coming of Edith to Oſeney, and Radulph wait-"ing on her, and the tre with the chattering pies, "be painted in the wall of the arch over Edith's "tomb in Oſeney priory; her image in ſtone, in "the habit of a voweſs, holding a hart in her right "hand, lies on the North ſide of the high altar. "Her huſband was buried in Eynſham priory; but "her ſon Henry in the middle of the preſbytery, "under a flat marble, whereupon is a croſs fleuri. "At his head lies Ela counteſs of Warwick, under "a fair flat marble, in the habit of a vowes, "graven in a copper plate. She gave many rich "jewels, but no lands to this abbey. At her head "Beaufort, a knight, who, with an abbot of "Oſenay [s], built the body of the church now "ſtanding, and their images be portraid in the "vault of it. There be fair double iſles on eche "ſide of the body of the church. On the North "ſide of the preſbytery is buried, under an arch, "John St. John, a famoſe man, in a high and large "tomb of marble: his wife under a flat marble by "it; and in Our Lady's chapel a noble man of "Placetes, in a fair tomb with an image. One "Thomas Kidlington, born at Kidlington [t] in Ox-"fordſhire, abbot of Oſeney, builded many years "ſince this chapel, on the North ſide of the preſ-"bytery. There were in the beginning certain "priors at Oſeney, and then were the rulers of the "houſe made abbots, at which time its lands were "augmented, and partly given with a certain pecu-"liar juriſdiction ſpiritual in Glouceſterſhire [u]." This priory of Auſtin canons was ſhortly after made an abbey, and its yearly revenues were £.654. Upon the erection of the new biſhopricks by Henry VIII. 1542, it was changed into a cathedral church of Chriſt and the Bleſſed Virgin, with a dean and ſix prebendaries, who were to be chapter to the biſhop of Oxford, whoſe palace was to be at Gloceſter hall. Its endowment was £.341. *per annum*. But this eſtabliſhment continued not above three or four years, when the conventual church of St. Frideſwide, then called King Henry the Eighth's college, was made the cathedral, and called Chriſt Church [x]. The laſt abbot, Robert King, was firſt biſhop of Oſeney and firſt of Oxford. Here were only two deans. This houſe is deſcribed by Wood [y], as ſtanding intire nearly to his time. The great tower remained till 1644, when it was engraved by Hollar, for Aubrey, for the Monaſticon, II. 156, but is in few copies, and copied in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1771, April. Its bells are celebrated by John Major as the beſt in England. The bell called *Great Tom* at Chriſt church, came from hence, and tradition ſays the fine ſtone

[e] Twyne, Antiq. Ox. 184. [f] Hunt. Lel. It. IV. 29. [g] Wood, H. & A. O. 43. Lel. Col. I. 195.
[h] Wood, ib. [i] Ib. [k] Ib. [l] Lel. Coll. III. 286. ex Chron. Mariani.
[m] Wood, ib. ex Lel. [n] P. 158. a. [10] G. [o] Lel. It. II. 17.
[p] *i. e.* Maſters of Arts. See Math. Par. p. 945. [q] Tanner, 418.
[r] Perſuading her they were ſouls wanting relief.
[s] John Leech in the middle of the 13th century. [t] He died 1373.
[x] Tanner, 419. [y] Hiſt. of Oxford City in Willis's Dioc. of Oxford. [u] Leland, II. 19—2.

roof

roof of the chancel. The great chamber in the abbot's lodge was ſtanding 1718. The houſes of their artiſts and ſervants formed a ſeparate pariſh. The church unroofed may be ſeen in Aggas's plan of Oxford, 20 Elizabeth. A South view of it is behind the portrait of biſhop King in Chriſt Church South aile window. All that remains of this famous abbey at preſent are only a few walls of a mill and a barn [z].

St. Frideſwide's.

St. Frideſwide's nunnery is ſaid to have been firſt founded by Didanus, a petty king of theſe parts, under his own daughter of that name, buried here and canonized. The Danes deſtroyed it, and it was occupied by ſecular canons, for whom king Edward rebuilt and re-endowed it. After the Conqueſt they gave place to regulars, till the beginning of the 12th century, when Roger biſhop of Saliſbury placed the Auſtin canons here. Their revenues were near £.300. *per annum*. This priory was ſuppreſſed 1524 for Wolſey, who began the foundation of Chriſt Church college, which after his fall Henry VIII. completed, and founded here the ſee of Oxford, which conſiſts of a biſhop, dean, eight canons, 101 ſtudents, eight chaplains, eight clerks, eight choriſters, 24 almſmen, &c. [a] The church was built principally by the priors. The Latin chapel dedicated, no doubt, to the Virgin Mary about the end of Henry III. Nearly half of the nave has been taken down to make way for the college. In the choir are monuments for ſir Henry Bath, juſticiary of England in the reign of Henry III. 1252. Prior Philip or Guimund 1111 or 1190; lady Elizabeth Montacute 1353. Dr. King the firſt biſhop 1557, biſhop Fell 1686; Dr. Smalridge biſhop of Briſtol 1729 [b].

Beaumont.

The palace built by Henry I. in the North ſuburbs is ſtill known by the name of *Beaumont*, and was the reſidence of ſucceeding princes till Edward II. gave it to the Carmelites, who had here three ſchools, and a ſpacious church, with a good ring of bells, and many monuments of eminent perſons. All theſe were granted by Henry VIII. to Edmund Powell of Sandford, who demoliſhed all but the hall, whoſe materials were employed at St. John's by archbiſhop Laud [c]. Mr. Groſe has engraved a ſmall fragment of the palace, a room 6 yards by 8, and 13 high, now a hogſty, where it is pretended Richard I. was born.

The ſeceſſion of the ſtudents, 1209, in the reign of John, to Reading, Cambridge, Maidſtone, Saliſbury, &c. was occaſioned by that king's ſeverity in ordering to be inſtantly hanged without the walls two ſcholars, who were impriſoned by the citizens, on ſuſpicion, for one who had accidentally killed a woman, as he walked *colligendi animi gratia* [d]. This ſo frightened and offended the ſcholars that they all deſerted the town, to the number of 3000; but the inhabitants, being ſoon ſenſible of their loſs, ſued for pardon on their knees at Weſtminſter, before Nicholas, the Pope's legate, and ſubmitted to public penance in all the churches of Oxford. Upon which the ſcholars, after five years' abſence, returned; and obtained new privileges, for their more effectual protection [e]. Wood [f] has engraved a ſeal of the chancellor and *Univerſity* of Oxford of the time of John, and ſays it had that title as early as Richard I. In 1257 certain members of it complained to Henry III. at St. Alban's againſt the uſurpations of the biſhop of Lincoln on their privileges, and a day of hearing was appointed. One of them, who ſeems to have been Mathew Paris *(frater qui et hoc ſcripſit)*, in a private audience of the king, beſought him to take care of the ſinking church; for that the Univerſity of Paris, which had produced ſo many holy prelates, was in no ſmall danger, and if the Univerſity of Oxford, the ſecond ſchool of the church, and the very foundation thereof, ſhould fall into the like danger, the deſtruction of the whole church might be apprehended. To which the king replied, God forbid that this ſhould happen in my time [g]!

Whatever opinion Mr. Camden had of the antiquity of the univerſity of Oxford, he gives the precedence among the colleges to *Baliol*, founded 1269, by John Baliol, father of John Baliol king of Scotland, who gave each of his ſcholars eight pence a week for their commons [h]. He ſettled yearly exhibitions on them till he ſhould provide them a houſe and accommodations; and at his death, 1269, recommended his deſign to his wife Devorgilla and his executors, who ſettled them in a tenement which ſhe hired of the Univerſity in Horſemonger-ſtreet, now Canditch; and preſcribed them ſtatutes, 1281. In 1284 ſhe purchaſed Mary's Hall, adjoining; and when ſhe had repaired it ſhe there eſtabliſhed the ſociety by her charter, confirmed by the king her ſon, and Oliver biſhop of Lincoln [i]. The windows of the chapel and library are adorned with beautiful paintings. The college was in great part rebuilt in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII. [i]. It has produced three archbiſhops and eight biſhops; Hugh duke of Gloceſter, and Tiptoft earl of Worceſter, John Roſs and Robert Parſons [k]. It conſiſts of a maſter, 12 fellows, 14 ſcholars, and 18 exhibitioners [l].

Baliol college.

Walter de Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter and lord chancellor of England, transferred to Oxford, 1267, the college which he had built at Maldon in Surrey three years before [m]. At firſt he ſeems to have only intended this for ſuch of his chaplains and ſcholars as ſhould chooſe to come hither from the other; but in 1274 both were united by the founder, whoſe ſtatutes bear date Auguſt 1274. It was ſo well endowed 26 Henry VIII. as to be valued at £.354. *per annum*, and conſiſts of a warden, 24 fellows, 14 poſt-maſters, &c. [n] It has produced five archbiſhops and 13 biſhops. Duns Scotus, William Occam, Thomas Bradwardyn, John Wickliff, ſir Henry Savile, John Greaves, John Hales, Francis Cheynell, Hugh Creſſy, and Anthony Wood, were educated here [o]. Bodley, Saville, and Wood,

Merton college.

[z] Swane's Hiſtory of Oſeney, 1764, 12mo.
[a] Tanner, 413.
[b] Willis, Cath. II. 40.
[c] Groſe's account under his view.
[d] See Suſſex, vol. I. p. 267, note b.
[e] Mat. Par. p. 228. Wood, H. and A. 59. G.
[f] Ubi ſup. p. 18.
[g] M. Par. 945.
[h] Chron. Mailros, 241. Ed. Gale.
[i] G.
[i] Savage's Balliofergus, p. 67, 68.
[k] Wood, H. and A. Ox. 75.
[l] Tanner, 432.
[m] See before, vol. I. p. 255.
[n] Tan. 433.—The poſt-maſters are a by-foundation of under-graduates eſtabliſhed about 1380. Wood, ib.
[o] Wood, ib. 85.

were

were buried here. Holland adds that Baliol and Merton were the firſt endowed colleges for ſtudents in Chriſtendom.

University *college.* The largeſt of Alfred's three halls beforementioned is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been *Univerſity* college. But, however that be, it is more certain that the reſtoration of this old houſe is owing to the legacy of William archdeacon of Durham, who died 1249, and left 310 marks to the chancellor and univerſity for the maintenance of 11 or 12 maſters, wherewith a ſociety was eſtabliſhed 1260, and their ſtatutes ſettled by the Univerſity 1292: and the endowment to Walter Skirlaw, biſhop of Durham, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and other benefactors. It was valued at £.78. *per annum*, and conſiſts now of a maſter, 12 fellows, 13 ſcholars, &c.[p] This college has been much enlarged by the generous benefaction of Dr. John Radcliff, who left £.5000. for rebuilding the maſter's lodge, and chambers for two new fellows by him inſtituted for the ſtudy of phyſic, with a handſome ſalary for 10 years, "half of "which time at leaſt they are to travel beyond the "ſeas for their better improvement," as his will expreſſes it[12]. Since its refounding it has produced one archbiſhop and nine biſhops, among which laſt was biſhop Ridley; and among writers Edward Stanihurſt, ſir George Carew, and Edward lord Herbert of Cherbury[q].

Exeter *college.* William Stapledon, biſhop of Exeter 1314, began the foundation of a college, or hall, called from him *Stapledon hall*, on or near where *Hartford* college now is, whence he removed his ſcholars next year to a more convenient ſituation near the Turl gate. It conſiſted at firſt of only 13 fellows or ſcholars, of whom 12 were to be born within the dioceſe of Exeter. Its revenues were valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.81. It has now a rector, 22 fellows, &c.[r]. It has produced two archbiſhops and eleven biſhops: among its writers are Treviſa, Grocyn, ſir John Dodderidge, Noy attorney general, Degory Whear, Arthur Duck, George Hakewill, and Joſeph Caryll[s].

Oriel *college.* The honour of founding *Oriel* college is attributed to Edward II. who did little more than grant a licence 1324 to his almoner Adam de Brome to build and endow a college to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, of which he became firſt provoſt. Edward III. gave them a tenement called *Le Oriele*, on which ground ſtands the college ſo called. The

St. Mary *hall.* preſent *St. Mary Hall* was long the parſonage houſe of the rectors of St. Mary, which church being appropriated by Edward III. to the college then founded by Brome, the houſe ſoon after came into their poſſeſſion, and was appropriated to the reſidence of ſtudents. Oriel college was valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.182. *per annum*, and now maintains a provoſt, 18 fellows, and 14 exhibitioners[t]. It has produced three archbiſhops and eight biſhops; ſir Walter Rawleigh, and William Prynne[u].

Queen's *college.* The college aſcribed to queen Philippa was in like manner really founded by her chaplain Robert de Eglesfield, rector of Burgh on Stanmore, 1340, for a provoſt, 12 fellows, and 70 ſcholars. Its annual revenues, 26 Henry VIII. were £.302. It now conſiſts of a provoſt, 22 fellows, 2 chaplain batchelors, 8 ſcholars called *Tabarders*, 2 clerks, and 22 undergraduate ſcholars[x]. Its library was built by a legacy of biſhop Barlow, of Lincoln, formerly provoſt, who left the greateſt part of his books to it, and the reſt to the Bodleian library, whereof he had been keeper. Sir Joſeph Williamſon, principal ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II. left £.6000. with other benefactions, to this college, which encouraged the then provoſt, Dr. Lancaſter, to lay the foundation of a new college, which was far advanced before his death[13], and has been ſince completed, to make room for two more fellows and four ſcholars of the foundation of Mr. Mitchell, of Richmond. One archbiſhop and fourteen biſhops had their education here, and ſeveral learned men[y], among whom were thoſe learned antiquaries biſhops Nicolſon, Gibſon, and Tanner.

Canterbury *hall.* Simon Iſlip, archbiſhop of Canterbury, moved by the deſtruction which the two great peſtilences 1349 and 1360 had made of the clergy all over England, and of the ſtudents of this univerſity, purchaſed 1361 ſeven or eight old hoſtles in the pariſh of St. Mary, and obtained the king's licence to found a houſe for ſtudents both religious and ſecular, chiefly in canon and civil law, to be called *Canterbury hall*, endowing it for a warden and 11 clerks 1363, and ſhortly after appointed the famous Wicliffe warden. His ſucceſſor cardinal Langham obtained from the pope the ſuppreſſion of this ſociety becauſe they were ſeculars, and put it into the hands of the monks of Canterbury, for whoſe ſtudents it was thenceforth appropriated, and granted as parcel of the poſſeſſions of Chriſt church Canterbury to the dean and chapter 35 Henry VIII. but three years after to Chriſt church Oxford, of which it is now part[z].

New *college.* *Wincheſter* or *New* college, or, as it ſhould be more properly called, *St. Mary's college of Wincheſter in Oxford*, was founded by the great William Wykeham 1379, and his ſtately buildings incloſed in a fair high wall embattled and turretted, being the original city wall[a], finiſhed in ſeven years, with endowment for a warden and 70 fellows, 10 chaplains, three clerks, and 16 choriſters. The excellent body of ſtatutes which the founder himſelf drew up has been conſidered as the moſt judicious and complete, and has been followed by moſt ſucceeding founders of colleges. Thoſe which he gave to his college at Wincheſter, which he founded the year after this at Oxford was finiſhed, and which conſiſts of three chaplains, 70 ſcholars, ten fellows, three clerks, and 16 choriſters, are a counter-part of the other. It was valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.487. *per annum*[b]. Two archbiſhops and 29 biſhops, with ſeveral other learned men, including the worthy and learned biſhop Lowth, received their education here[c].

Durham *college.* Richard Horton, prior, and the monks at Durham, purchaſed ground 1290 for a college here, which was afterwards increaſed and farther endowed

[p] G. Tanner, 416.
[q] Wood, 55.
[r] G. Tanner, 436.
[s] Wood, 116.
[t] Tanner, 439. Lowth's Life of Wykeham, 186—199.
[12] G.
[x] Tanner, 436.
[u] Wood, 106.
[y] Tanner, 438.
[z] Wood, 95.
[a] G. Tanner, 437.
[b] Holland.
[c] Wood, 133.
[13] G.

by

by Richard de Bury, the learned biſhop of that ſee, who is ſaid to have had more books than all the biſhops in England together[d], and was a correſpondent of Petrarch's[e]. The biſhop at his death, 1345, left his voluminous library to his college, with liberty of acceſs to all ſcholars on certain conditions. At the diſſolution, ſome of the books of this admirable collection were removed to the Public Library, ſome to Baliol college, and ſome came to Dr. George Owen, phyſician, of Godſtow, who bought the ſaid college of Edward VI.[13] It was better ſettled and endowed for eight Benedictine monks and eight ſeculars by biſhop Hatfield 1370, valued at £.115. *per annum*, and granted to the dean and chapter of Durham. It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of ſir Thomas Pope, who on its ſite founded *Trinity* college for a preſident, 12 fellows, and 12 ſcholars[f], with a new and liberal endowment. Dr. Ralph Bathurſt, preſident, adorned it with new buildings and a beautiful chapel conſecrated 1694, and was otherwiſe an eminent benefactor[14]. This laſt college has produced nine biſhops and three archbiſhops; and among its learned writers Chillingworth, Selden, ſir John Denham, Dr. Highmore, Drs. Whitby and Derham, lord Somers, ſir Edward Byſhe[g].

Trinity college.

From 1421, when Richard Clifford, biſhop of London, left 1000 marks to the ſcholars of Burnell's inn in St. Aldate's pariſh, that old houſe began to be called *London* college, and was inhabited both by Benedictine monks and ſecular civilians, but was ſuppreſſed early by Henry VIII.[h]

London college.

Thomas Holden and his wife, 1435, founded *St. Mary's* college in St. Peter's Le Baily and St. Michael Northgate pariſh, for ſtudents canons of St. Auſtin[i]. Eraſmus ſtudied here two years, and Cardinal Pole intended fitting it up for ſtudents. Its chapel, with the monument of the founder, and the cloiſter, was not demoliſhed till 1656[k]. Nothing now remains but part of the gatehouſe. Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln, obtained licence of Henry VI. 1427, to make All Saints church collegiate, and to found a college for a rector and ſeven ſcholars; finiſhed and endowed 1475 by Thomas Rotherham, biſhop of Lincoln and archbiſhop of York, who is deſervedly accounted co-founder. It was valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.101. *per annum*, and now conſiſts of a rector, 12 fellows, &c.[l] Biſhop Williams built the chapel. Biſhop Crew, of Durham, bequeathed a conſiderable revenue to it, whereby the rector has an addition of £.20. a year, and each fellow and ſcholar £.10.[15] It produced one archbiſhop and nine biſhops, and ſeveral learned writers[m].

St. Mary's college.

Lincoln college.

Gloceſter hall was founded in the reign of Edward I. on ground obtained of ſir John Gifford, of Brimsfield, by the Benedictine monks within the province of Canterbury, for ſtudents of their order: the prior and firſt 12 monks being taken from Gloceſter abbey gave it its name: but that abbey ſoon diſclaimed it, and it was ſubjected to the general chapters of the order. Henry VIII. granted it for a palace for the biſhop of Oſeney and Oxford; but, in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, it was ſold to ſir Thomas White, who gave it to his college of St. John. It has lately been made a college by the name of *Worceſter* college, being endowed by ſir Thomas Coke of that county[n], and conſiſts of a provoſt, eight fellows, and eight ſcholars. The two learned antiquaries Thomas Allen and William Burton, of Kingſton, ſir Kenelm Digby, Dr. Chriſtopher Merret and biſhop Hough were of *Gloceſter* hall[o].

Gloceſter hall.

Worceſter college.

The Dominicans or Black friars, when they came firſt to England 1221, were ſettled here by Iſabel Bulbec, widow of Robert earl of Oxford. Henry III. gave them more room in St. Ebbe's pariſh near the Water gate, where they continued till the diſſolution[p]. The Franciſcan or Grey friars ſettled in the ſame pariſh 1224, where they had a fine church with large incloſures[q]. The Carmelites or White friars were firſt oppoſite to Rewley about 1254 till Edward II. removed them to Beaumont palace[r]. The friars de penitentiâ Jeſu or the Sac were placed by Henry III. juſt by the Caſtle, till they were ſuppreſſed 1307, and annexed to the Grey friars[s]. Sir John Handlo, of Borſtall, placed the friars hermits of St. Auſtin 1268 in Holiwell pariſh[t], as did Richard Cary, mayor, the Crouched friars near Broadgate hall, but in the reign of Edward I. they removed 1348 to St. Peter's in the Eaſt[u].

Religious houſes.

Archbiſhop Chichele founded *St. Bernard's* college 1436 for Ciſtertian monks, which at the diſſolution was purchaſed of the crown by ſir Thomas White, alderman of London, who re-endowed it, and applied the building to his new foundation of *St. John Baptiſt*[x], and to it archbiſhops Laud and Juxon have been eſpecial benefactors[16]. It has a preſident, 50 fellows, &c. It has produced four archbiſhops and five biſhops; and, among other learned men, Edmund Campion, ſir John Marſham[y], and Dr. Richard Rawlinſon.

St. Bernard's college.

St. John's college.

Archbiſhop Chichele who had been raiſed under Wykham's favour in both his ſeminaries became an illuſtrious follower of his great example. He founded on the ſame plan *All Souls* college 1438 (the year after his foundation at Higham) for a warden and 40 fellows, beſides 2 chaplains, 9 clerks, and choriſters, valued at £.392. *per annum*[z], endowed chiefly with the lands of alien priories, diſſolved 2 Henry V. Its noble library was the gift of Col. William Codrington, one of its members, who left, beſides his own library, £.4000. for purchaſing books, and £.6000. for the building[17]. This college has produced one archbiſhop and twelve biſhops; and, among other learned men, Linacer, Leland, and Caius[a]. The new buildings here by Hawkſmoor are a clumſy imitation of Gothic.

All Souls college.

[d] Wood, Ath. Ox. II. 48. [e] Brit. Top. II. 120. [13] G. [f] Tanner, 435.
[14] G. See alſo Warton's Life of Dr. Bathurſt. [g] Wood, 295. [h] Tanner, 439. Wood. 12. 248. 337.
[i] Tanner, 440. [k] Warton's Life of ſir T. Pope, 225. [l] Tanner, 440. [15] G.
[m] Wood, 159. [n] G. Tanner, 434. Wood, 380.
[o] Wood, 383. But Allen had been fellow of *Trinity* college. [p] Tanner, 430. [q] Ib. 431.
[r] Ib. [s] Ib. 432. [t] Ib. [u] Ib. 436. [x] Ib. 440.
[16] G. [y] Wood, 302. [z] Tanner, 441. Lowth's Life of Wykeham, p. 199, 200.
[17] G. [a] Wood, 177.

. William

Magdalen *college.*

William Patten, alias Wainflete, biſhop of Winchester, founded, 1448, without Eaſtgate, an hall for ſtudents, and contiguous to it, on the ſite of the old hoſpital of St. John's, 1458, *St. Mary Magdalen* college, for a preſident, 40 fellows, 30 ſcholars called *Demies*, four chaplains, eight clerks, 16 choriſters, &c. valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.1076. *per annum*, the higheſt of any in the univerſity [b]. This college makes the moſt venerable appearance of any in Oxford, having undergone the feweſt alterations of any ſince it was founded. The tower, 150 feet high, was erected by Cardinal Wolſey. The great quadrangle is encompaſſed by a cloiſter in its primitive ſtate. The chapel is adorned with beautiful painted windows. One ſide of a new court has been finiſhed, opening to an extenſive meadow ſurrounded by the ſeveral branches of the Cherwell, and by pleaſant walks; here is alſo a grove laid out in walks and containing deer. It has educated three archbiſhops, including Wolſey, and 27 biſhops, and, among other learned men, Grocyn, Lilly, Hammond, and Heylin [c].

Divinity School.

The preſent ſchools were built by ſir Thomas Bodley and others 1613 [18]. The ground on which the *Divinity ſchool* was built was purchaſed by the Univerſity 1427, and, by the help of ſeveral contributions, the ſtructure was ſoon after begun, but ſtopped till by the liberality of Humphry the good duke of Gloceſter, it was carried on, though not completed till 1480. Beſides the books mentioned by Mr. Camden, and valued at above £.1000. he gave 120 volumes more in 1440, and in 1443 a greater number, beſides conſiderable additions at his death three years after [19]. Moſt of theſe books, or rather MSS. were ſtolen by authority, Polidore Vergil having obtained a royal licence to carry off whatever he wanted. The viſitors in Edward the Sixth's time took away all that favoured of Popery, and either burnt or ſold them; ſo that only three were to be found in Mary's time. When Bodley had founded his library, about 1599, Robert earl of Eſſex gave 300 folios, treaſurer Sackville and others money to buy books, and others gave books themſelves [d].

Libraries.

The old library was repaired 1599, and an additional Eaſt gallery begun 1610; another gallery, with a convocation houſe under it, 1638. Others have been added over each ſide of the middle aile for biſhop Barlow's legacy. The earl of Pembroke bought and gave the Greek MSS. of Fr. Baroccio of Venice; Sir Thomas Roe what he collected in Turkey; Sir Kenelm Digby others; and archbiſhop Laud what had been collected for him in the Eaſt to the number of 1300: 160 MSS. of Dodſworth's own hand, many oriental ones by Dr. Huntingdon biſhop of Raphoe, Mr. Greaves, and Dr. Pococke. Of the books catalogues have been printed by Dr. James, Dr. Hyde, and Dr. Fyſher, and of the MSS. by Dr. Bernard; neither of which include the numerous additions by Hearne, Rawlinſon, Tanner, &c. Annexed to the Bodleian library is a picture-gallery, forming three ſides of the upper ſtory of the ſchools. Dr. Radcliffe left by will £.40,000. to build another public Library between the Univerſity church and the ſchools, which was completed 1749, with a ſalary of £.150. *per annum* to the librarian, and £.100. a year to buy books for ever [21].

William Smith, biſhop of Lincoln, and ſir Richard Sutton, of Preſbury, Cheſhire, founded on the tenement called *Brazen noſe hall* a college of the ſame name, valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.113. *per annum*, now conſiſting of a principal, 21 fellows, and 35 exhibitioners [e], 13 of which latter were added by Dean Nowell, who, with his brother the Saxon antiquary, was educated here [f]. Its handſome library, chapel, and cloiſter, were begun 1656, and the chapel conſecrated 1660. It produced nine biſhops; and educated Sampſon Erdeſwick, John Guillim, James lord Ley, William and Robert Burton, of Leiceſter, Sir Peter Leiceſter, and Elias Aſhmole [g].

Brazen noſe *college.*

Biſhop Fox began, 1513, a college for Black monks as a ſeminary to Wincheſter cathedral priory, but was diſſuaded from this deſign by biſhop Oldham, of Exeter, who was a great benefactor to this houſe, which was finiſhed 1516, and ſoon after its revenues were valued at £.382 *per annum*. It now conſiſts of a preſident, 20 fellows, and 20 ſcholars [h]. It has educated two archbiſhops, and ſix biſhops; Thomas Lupſet, Ludovicus Vives, John Shepreve, Nicholas Udal, Richard Hooker, Thomas and Brian Twyne, Miles Windſor, Richard James, and Edward Pococke [i].

Corpus Chriſti *college.*

Cardinal WolſeY, after he had obtained of Pope Clement VII. a bull for diſſolving 22 religious houſes, and for converting them to the uſe of two colleges at Ipſwich, the place of his nativity, and at Oxford, that of his education, obtained the king's licence to found a college on the ſite of St. Frideſwide's priory, to be called *Cardinal College*, for profeſſors and 200 ſtudents [k], with a dean and 18 canons. But before theſe and other great deſigns were completely ſettled, his greatneſs came to an untimely end 1529, and this college, among his other vaſt poſſeſſions, fell into the king's hands, who, in 1532, reſtored moſt of the intended revenues, and called it *Henry Eighth's* college. But this he diſſolved 1545, and next year erected it into a cathedral church for a biſhop, dean, and eight canons. This foundation was much advanced by the induſtry, piety, and bounty of Dr. John Fell, dean and biſhop of Oxford. It conſiſts of four quadrangles, and has lately been embelliſhed with an additional and ſuperb pile of building. In Wood's time it had produced 22 biſhops, and four archbiſhops, and 18 biſhops and two archbiſhops ſince. Mr. LELAND was canon here [l]. Here ſtudied ſir Philip Sidney, and here Mr. CAMDEN *taught* [m], though his modeſty has concealed this particular of himſelf, and none of his editors have given it a place in their additions. This college now maintains a dean, eight canons, three of whom are regius profeſſors, 101 fellows called ſtudents, eight chaplains, eight chanters, eight choriſters, 24 almſmen [n].

Cardinal *college.*

Chriſt Church.

[b] Tanner, 441. [c] Wood, 187. [d] Ib. 49. [20] G. [e] Tanner, 442. [18] G. [19] G. [g] Ib. 218. [h] Tanner, 442. [f] Wood, 216. [i] Wood, 232. [k] Holland. [l] Collect. IV. 158. [m] Wood, 202. [n] Tanner, 414.

Hugh

Jeſus *college.* Hugh Price, LL.D. treaſurer of St. David's, began and endowed *Jeſus* college 1571: but the ſociety claim alſo queen Elizabeth for their foundreſs, on account of her grant of timber out of two adjoining foreſts; and ſir Leoline Jenkins, ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II. may be deemed another founder. This foundation, principally for Welſh, has produced twelve biſhops and ſeveral learned writers. It has a principal, 19 fellows, 18 ſcholars, &c.[o].

Wadham *college.* Since Mr. Camden wrote, *Wadham* college, deſigned by Mr. Nicholas Wadham, was completed 1613 by his widow, Dorothy[p]; and *Broadgate* hall, where biſhop Bonner was educated, was converted into *Pembroke* college by Thomas Tiſdale, eſq. of Berkſhire and Richard Wightwick, S. T. B. of Baliol 1624[q]. The former has a warden, 15 fellows, 15 ſcholars, &c. and has produced ſeven biſhops, and ſeveral learned divines[r]; and the latter has a maſter, 14 fellows, 24 ſcholars, &c. and has educated one archbiſhop and four biſhops, and ſeveral learned writers[s].

Pembroke *college.*

Hart *hall.* *Hart* hall, called from its owner Elias de Hartford, was part of the poſſeſſion of Exeter college as before mentioned, and erected into Hartford college 1740 by Dr. Richard Newton. It conſiſts of a principal, 4 ſenior and 8 junior fellows, 32 ſtudents, &c. It produced a biſhop and archbiſhop; William of Worceſter, John Norden, Dr. Donne, and Dr. Duck the civilian[t].

Alban *hall.* The colleges are increaſed to *twenty* in number, while the halls have decreaſed to *five*. Theſe latter were *Alban* or *Nuns* hall, ſold by Robert de St. Alban a citizen of Oxford to the nuns of Littlemore, who demiſed it to Merton college, till it went with the lands of the nunnery to Cardinal Wolſey, thence to the Crown, and thence back to Merton college. In this hall were educated two archbiſhops, Maſſinger the poet, and the ſpeaker Lenthall[u].

St. Edmond's *hall.* St. *Edmund's* hall belonged to Edmonds a citizen of Oxford, and went with Oſeney abbey, and afterwards to Queen's college, who reſtored it to the original deſtination for ſcholars. Five biſhops were educated in it, and ſeveral learned writers, including Dr. John Mill, thoſe eminent antiquaries White Kennett[x] and Thomas Hearne.

St. Mary *hall.* St. *Mary* hall belonged to Oriel college, but now is governed by a principal of its own. It has been rebuilt ſince 1647, and is well inhabited. It produced two biſhops, and the great ſir Thomas More, after whom no other eminent members can be named[y].

New inn *hall.* *New inn* or *Trillock* inn, ſo called from John Trillock, biſhop of Hereford 1349, a ſeminary of civilians, produced five biſhops and ſome writers[z].

St. Mary Magdalen *hall.* St. *Mary Magdalen* hall, built by biſhop Wainflete as before related, rebuilt and enlarged by Dr. Wilkinſon its principal 1618, and others; it produced five biſhops, and among other learned men Edward Hyde earl of Clarendon, ſir Matthew Hale, William Tyndale the Engliſh Apoſtle, Dr. Pococke, and Dr. Plott[a]. Of *Gloceſter* hall we have treated already. Beſides theſe there were many others belonging to religious houſes or individuals, to the amount of 300, and perhaps called by ſeveral names, moſt of which are now indiſtinct.

Theatre. The Theatre was built at the expence of archbiſhop Sheldon, chancellor of the univerſity 1668, who gave £.2000. to purchaſe lands for its repair. It is extremely magnificent, of the form of the Roman theatre, not circular, but having one flat ſide, and the roof 80 feet by 70 reſts on the walls without pillars. Weſt of it ſtands Aſhmole's Muſeum, the lower part of which is an elaboratory, and the upper ſtory a repoſitory of natural and artificial rarities, principally given by Elias Aſhmole, who lodged here the collection of MSS. made by his father in law ſir William Dugdale, Anthony Wood, ſir Henry Savile, and himſelf. Wood computed the number of MSS. in the whole univerſity at 12,656[b]. Among theſe public buildings is the printing-houſe, built 1712 with the profits of the ſale of lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, the perpetual impreſſion of which he gave to the univerſity[22]. Round the wall that formerly incloſed the theatre ſtood the Arundelian marbles, now removed into the ſchools. Theſe valuable monuments, collected in Greece and Aſia by Thomas earl of Arundel and ſir William Petty, were given by the ſaid earl; others by Mr. Selden, ſir George Wheler, Dr. Shaw, Meſſ. Dawkins and Wood, and Dr. Rawlinſon. Among the Arundelian marbles is the Chronicle of Paros 2634 years before the Chriſtian æra, part of which was broken off to make a hearth at Arundel houſe, London; the treaty between the Smyrneans and Magneſians 244 years before Chriſt; another treaty between the Samians and Prieneans; another between the people of Hierapytna and the Prianeſians in Crete. To this collection were added 1755, by the gift of the counteſs of Pomfret, above 100 ſtatues, buſts, &c. purchaſed by her late huſband's father lord Lempſter out of the Arundelian collection. The whole collection of marbles now at Oxford conſiſts of 167 marbles, i. e. ſtatues, buſts, bas-reliefs and fragments of ſculpture, 100 inſcriptions Greek, Egyptian, Citiean, and Palmyrene, and 145 Roman and others. The Arundelian marbles were firſt haſtily commented on by Selden, then by Prideaux, and laſtly by Maittaire. But a more ſplendid edition of the whole collection, under the title of "*Marmora Oxonienſia*," with engravings by Miller of all the pieces except the inſcriptions, was made at Oxford 1763, in folio, by Dr. Chandler of Magdalen college. It were to be wiſhed exact facſimiles had been engraved of the Parian and other inſcriptions ſpecified above.

Aſhmolean Muſeum.

Clarendon *Printing houſe.*

Arundelian *and other marbles.*

Phyſic garden. The Phyſic garden was founded by Henry Danvers earl of Danby 1632, and endowed with an annual revenue. Dr. Sherard built the preſent library, furniſhed the garden with moſt of its curious plants, and at the expence of £.3000 endowed the profeſſorſhip.

Muſic room. In Holiwell ſtreet is the Muſic room, opened 1748.

[o] G. Wood, 315.

[p] Nicholas Wadham of Merefield in the county of Somerſet hath aſſigned a fair portion of lands and money for the propagation of religion and learning; which I note incidentally, by way of congratulation to our age, that there are yet ſome who graciouſly reſpect the advancement of good learning. Holland.

[q] G. Wood, 332. [r] Ib. 327. [s] Ib. 334. [t] Ib. 344.

[u] Ib. 341. [x] Ib. 352. [y] Ib. 357. [z] Ib. 364. [a] Ib. 370.

[b] Pointer, 148. [22] G.

A ſtupendous

Obſervatory. A ſtupendous aſtronomical obſervatory has lately been erected at the North-weſt corner of the city, at the expence of near £.30,000, begun 1771 by the truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe's eſtate.

Hoſpitals. A little Eaſt of the city is the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, founded by Henry I. for a maſter and lepers, refounded by Edward III. for a prior and eight poor brethren, and ſtill ſubſiſting[c]. St. John's hoſpital, founded before the reign of John, was ſuppreſſed and pulled down by biſhop Wainfleet[d]. A general infirmary was erected 1758, and an houſe of induſtry 1772 for the poor of eleven pariſhes.

The city, including the ſuburbs, is near three miles from Eaſt to Weſt, one from North to South; contains four wards and thirteen pariſhes, nine churches within the walls, and ſix without. Among the former the moſt remarkable is St. Peter's in the Eaſt near Queen's college, ſuppoſed to have been built about A. D. 876 by St. Grymbald, who intended to have been buried in its chancel, but on the diſpute between him and the old ſcholars removed his tomb to Wincheſter[e]. In its yard Thomas Hearne is buried.

The entrance into the city from the Weſt for above a mile over ſeven modern elegant bridges of white ſtone is very beautiful; the North entrance is through a long well-built ſtreet greatly ornamented by handſome white ſtone buildings. The wards are divided by four fair long ſtreets, at whoſe centre in *Carfax* or *Quatrevois* ſtands a handſome conduit erected 1616 by Otho Nicholſon, one of the examiners in chancery. Not far from St. Giles's church near Beaumont in the Weſt ſuburb ſtands a building called *Greek-hall*, built as a ſeminary of Greek Chriſtians, who came hither about 1668, but miſbehaving were ſent away about 1712, and their hall is now uſed as a poor houſe. On Grantpont or South bridge ſtood till lately what was called Friar Bacon's ſtudy, but really a watch-tower or gate.

Carfax.

Greek *hall.*

Friar Bacon's *Study.*

Oxford gave birth to Thomas Cowper, biſhop of Lincoln and Wincheſter, and author of the Chronicle and Latin Dictionary. Thomas Harriot, inventor of the mode of notation now uſed in Algebra, who died 1621. William Chillingworth 1602—1644. Edward Pocock the Orientaliſt 1604, died 1691. William Davenant the poet 1605—1668. Anthony Wood the Oxford antiquary 1632—1695; and ſir Matthew Wright, author of the Law of Tenures 1705.

Rewley abbey in North Oſney, founded 1280 for Ciſtertians by Edmund earl of Cornwall, was valued at £.174 *per ann.*; of which lately remained the gate, part of the church, the chapter-houſe, and other offices converted into a barn and brewhouſe[f]. A ſtone commemorating Ela counteſs of Warwick, benefactreſs here, is now among the Arundelian marbles[g]. This houſe is in ſome writers called *Studium*, and ſeems to have been the only ſchool here for Ciſtertians till archbiſhop Chicheley founded St. Bernard's[h].

Rewley abbey.

Oſketyl archbiſhop of York died at *Tame* A. D. 970[i], and before that Wulfere king of Mercia granted a charter in the vill called *Thama*[23]. Thame.

"About Alexander biſhop of Lincoln's time, the "town of Tame, being the king's, was given for "rent in fee farm to the biſhop of Lincoln and his "ſucceſſors. This biſhop Alexander built at a "park thereby of his an abbey of white monks, now "called Tame, not becauſe it ſtood on Tame river, "but not very far from Tame town[k]." It was valued at £.256.[l] Alexander tranſlated it 1138 from Otteley in Ottington pariſh in Otmore, where ſir Robert Gait had founded it[m]. Richard Quatremain founded a chantry in this church, and an hoſpital by it, where he is buried under a marble ſtone in a chapel[n]. Lord Chief Juſtice Holt was born at Thame 1642, and died 1709. John Williams, hereafter mentioned by Leland, eldeſt ſon of ſir John Williams of Barfield, Berks, created lord Williams of Thame by queen Mary, to whom he was lord chamberlain, founded a free-ſchool here[o].

"Ricot longid to one Fulco de Ricote. After Ricot. "it cam to one Quatremain, whoſe houſe has "been famoſe and of right fair poſſeſſions in Ox-"ford. About Henry VI's days divers brethren of "them died one after another, and al the lands "deſcended to Richard the youngeſt, a merchant "of London and after cuſtumar there; he had a "ſervant called Thomas Fowler, his clerk, a toward "fellow, that after was chancellor of the duchy of "Lancaſter, to whom Richard Quatremain bare "great favor, and was godfather to his ſon, to "whom he left moſt part of his lands becauſe he "had no children. Richard Quatremain built a "goodly large chapel of eaſe without the manor "place of Ricot, and founded ther 2 chauntry "prieſts: this foundation was begun in the reign "of Henry VI. and endowed in the reign of Ed-"ward IV. Richard Fouler his heir was very un-"thrift, and ſold moſt of his lands, leaving his "children ful ſmall livings. Sir John Heron, trea-"ſurer of the chamber to Henry VII. and VIII. "bought the reverſion of this lordſhip, and Giles "his ſon poſſeſt it awhile, and then ſold it to John "Williams now knight[p]." His youngeſt daughter married Henry Norris, created by Elizabeth lord Norris of Ricot; the eldeſt Richard Wenman of Tame in this county, from whom was deſcended the late viſcount Wenman. His grandfather married a daughter and coheir of Francis viſcount Lovel, and his father Henry was beheaded on account of queen Anne Bullen[q]. His grandſon Francis was created viſcount Tame, earl of Berkſhire 8 James I. and left only a daughter. His daughter married James Bertie, who inherited the title of Ricot with the eſtate, which deſcended with the title of earl of Abingdon to his heirs, of whom his

[c] Tan. 421. Hearne on Antiquities in and about Oxford at end of Leland, It. II. p. 148. [d] Ib. 429.
[e] See views of its undereroft and font in Pref. to Leland's Collectanea, p. xxviii. Archæol. I. 151.
[f] Hearne's pref. ad Text. Rof. 43.
[g] Hearne on Antiquities in and about Oxford at end of Leland, It. II. 125. Marm. Ox. P. III. No. 136.
[h] Tan. 434. [i] Sax. Chron. p. 121. [23] G.
[k] Lel. IV. 191, 192. [l] Tan. 422. [m] Ib. 421. Lel. IV. 191. [n] Lel. II. 9.
[o] Its ſtatutes were printed in folio, 1575. [p] Lel. II. 9. [q] G. Dugd. I. 494.

great

great great grandſon Montague is the fifth and preſent earl.

Littlemore. At *Littlemore* near Sandford was a Benedictine nunnery, founded before the time of Henry II. and ſuppreſſed 1524 for Wolſey; of which there are conſiderable remains, called the *Minſhery*, now a farm houſe. It was valued at £. 33. 6*s*. 8*d*.[r] In *Sandford* pariſh was a preceptory of Templars, firſt founded by Maud wife of king Stephen at *Temple Cowley* juſt by[s]. The refectory was lately deſtroyed.

Sandford.

Iſley. *Iſley* church in this neighbourhood is remarkable for its rude yet elegant Saxon door-caſe, engraved in Ducarel's Norman Antiquities.

Newnham Courtney. *Newnham Courtney* village, which gives title of viſcount to the earl of Harcourt, was intirely rebuilt with its church by the late earl.

Dorcheſter. "The town of *Dorcheſtre* was ſore defacid by the "Danes. Of old time it was much larger in build- "ing than it is now. There was a paroche chirch "a little by South from the abbay church, and "another paroche church more South above it, and "a third by South-weſt. In the cloſis and fields "that lye Southly on the town that now ſtandith "be found *numiſmata Romanorum* of gold, ſilver, and "braſs. The abbey of canons afore the Conqueſt "was a biſhop's ſete. Remigius tranſlatid it to "Lincoln. Alexander biſhop of Lincoln erected "ther an abbey of Blak canons; yet the church "bearith the name of the *Prebend church*. There "was buried as it is ſaid the bodie of St. Birine "biſhop there, and there yet remaineth the image "of freeſtone that lay on the tomb of biſhop Æſch- "wine, as appereth by the inſcription. Ther be "buried in the quier beſide divers abbates a knight, "on the South ſide, with an image croſs-legged, "whos name is ther out of remembrance. Ther "lyith at the feet of him one Stoner ſometime a "judge (as apperith by his habit) in the reign of "king Edward III. Ther lyith a knight on the "North ſide of the quier, whom the late abbot "took to be one of the Segraves; the image was of "alabaſter: but after the abbot told me that he "heard one ſay of late that there was one Holcum "a knight buried. In the body of the chancel "afore the quire door lay a gentleman called Ways. "Ther ly in S. iſle of the quier three of the Dray- "tons, gentlemen, one hard by another under "plain marble ſtones: and at their head one Gil- "bert Segrave a gentleman under a flat marble. "The body of this abbey ſerved a late for the pa- "roche church: ſince the ſuppreſſion one ..... "a great rich man, dwelling in the town of Dor- "cheſter, bought the Eaſt part of the church for "£. 140. and gave it to augment the pariſh church. "The biſhop's palacē, as it is ſaid there, was at the "town's end by North-weſt, wher appear founda- "tions of old buildings, and ther be as yet kept "the courts[t]." The church, which was the ſee of a biſhop 460 years, is a venerable maſſy pile with a large but low Weſt tower. In the South aile lies the defaced freeſtone figure of a biſhop, dug up lately in the North aile, perhaps Aeſchwine, and in the South aile of the chancel are three ſtones with braſs figures, and arms, quarterly, a bend between 6 croſs croſlets fitchè and bendy of 4, ... & Ermine, imp. Cheque, on a chief 3 plates. Theſe are probably Leland's Draytons. Four others with croſſes in ſtone and braſs for abbots. At the entrance of the choir a large ſtone had the braſs figure of a knight with four ſhields, ſuppoſed Leland's Ways. A white ſtone with a figure of a biſhop and inſcription cut in black ſtrokes for Roger, prior of Ranton co. Stafford, abbot here and epiſcopus *Lidenſis* 1510[u]. Another for Abbot Sutton 1349, a hand holding a croſier, and another for Abbot Richard Beauforeſt. On the South ſide of the chancel a knight in a round helmet drawing his ſword; and at his feet on an altar tomb in freeſtone a *lady* with a lion at feet, on the canopy at her head a croſs fleure, and on the tomb four ſhields with two barrs indented and a chief. This is Leland's and Stukeley's *Judge* Stonor. On a wooden ſtall is carved a ſword and two keys in ſaltire, the arms of the ſee. On the oppoſite ſide of the choir an altar tomb with an alabaſter knight in armour and helmet, his head on a plain helmet, a lion at his feet, a lion or griffin rampant on his ſurcoat: he is called Seagrave *earl of Cornwall*, of whom ſee Leland above. The chancel within the rails is paved with glazed tiles. About 1750 was dug up in the middle of the chancel a ſtone coffin incloſing a body in gilt ſcolloped leather, with a pewter chalice; and another ſuch coffin full of mould. In a window of the North aile, under a beautiful figure of a monk praying, RACULFUS DE STWE: in others are arms. In the South window of the chancel *Sanctus Birinus* under a rondeau of a biſhop receiving a croſs from a king, another king ſtanding behind; repreſenting probably the inveſtiture of Birinus by Cinegils, at which Oſwald aſſiſted. At the bottom of the bars and arch of the upper compartment of this window are ſix groupes of whole figures of biſhops and religious cut in ſtone, probably alluding to the ſame. The mullions of the North window branch out like a tree, to repreſent Chriſt, the branch of Jeſſe, who lies at the root, and 24 figures are carved on the branches; 14 figures with names painted in the glaſs. In the Eaſt window are 24 ſhields in two rows, the lower hid by the altar-piece. In the North window of the nave is painted more of the hiſtory of Birinus in the old Saxon ſtyle and characters. In the tower are ſix bells, ſome extremely antient[x]. On the great bell this inſcription; *Protege Birine quos convoco tu ſine fine. Raf. Raſtwold.* On the third pillar of the nave by the font is a kind of bracket ſupported by large figures among trees called the five fooliſh virgins, and an angel ſounding a trumpet. The font, ſaid to be of Birinus' time, is of caſt *lead*, the moſt antient and perhaps only one of its kind in the world[y], adorned with the 12 apoſtles, and not very large. The church is 77 yards from Eaſt to Weſt by 70 with the ailes: height about 55 feet. The monaſtery joined to the Weſt

[r] Tan. 426. Hearne's Antiquities in and about Oxford at the end of Lel. It. II. 150. Hiſt. of Glaſt. pref. xvi.
[s] Tan. 424. Hearne's Antiquities, ubi ſup. p. 151. Hearne took the great houſe by Sandford church to have been part of the Nunnery. He has given three views of it in his edition of Langtoft's Chron. p. 54. [t] Lel. II. 11.
[u] Willis, Mit. Ab. II. 176. Hearne's account of Antiquities between Windſor and Oxford at the end of Lel. It. V. 159.
[x] Willis, Mit. Ab. II. 176. [y] Stukeley. MS. pen. me.

end;

end; part of the gate arch remains, and the building is uſed as a ſchool-houſe. Traces of the cloiſter may be ſeen on the North ſide of the church. On the South ſide of the church ſtood a caſtle, of which there are not the leaſt traces; but the tradition concerning the field and the turn of the road which till within the laſt ten or twelve years made a conſiderable wind here. At the back of the town to the South, is a circular field, ſurrounded by hedges, which Browne Willis took for an amphitheatre. Beyond this to the North-weſt was a farm houſe in form of a croſs, called *Biſhop Court Farm* and *The Gyld*; ſuppoſed to have been part of the biſhop's palace, but ſince rebuilt. Here were large foundations in Hearne's time, who ſays they kept court here. In a garden behind the church was dug up in 1736 a ſmall ring of the pureſt gold, inſcribed within with the year of Birinus' conſecration 636; in it was ſet a cornelian, the figure on which is engraved in Vol. I. Plate XVIII. It was ſuppoſed a mitre on an altar or pillar, by the late Mr. Bilſon, a Proctor of the Univerſity court and Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford, to whom the ring was given, and who after refuſing 20 guineas for it left it to Mr. Applegarth, ſchoolmaſter, next door to the White Hart, and he to Mr. Day, whoſe brother a wheeler now poſſeſſes it (1781).

On the South ſide of the town is a double intrenchment called *Dike hills*, extended as a ſtring to the great bow of the river Iſis[z], conſiſting of two banks running from one part of that river to another about three quarters of a mile long, 20 yards aſunder at bottom and 40 at top, and the perpendicular height about 20 feet[a]. The river, which forms the bow, might eaſily be made to communicate with the ſtring, ſo as to fill the dike with water, and ſometimes does actually fill it. The banks are now a ſheepwalk, on which the Bee Orchis grows plentifully; the valley between is covered with coarſer graſs. A road croſſes them near the Weſt end, and having croſſed the river runs up the hill pointing to Sinodun camp. A ſkeleton, a mattock, and part of a croſs were once found at the Weſt end of the South banks, and Roman coins are often found among the North ramparts, which are the moſt defaced. A Roman road is ſaid to lead to a ford below Shillingford, where piles and beams have been taken up, and where is now a handſome wooden bridge. Another ford here is called Queenford. Plot ſuppoſes theſe works a Roman fortification or ſome outwork of that on Sinodun hill, a mile and a half off on the oppoſite ſide of the river in Berkſhire, which Leland[b] calls Daniſh, and Hearne ſuppoſes the caſtle of Dorcheſter. Others aſcribe Dike hills to the Mercians. They may have been outworks to the ſtation here, or one of the camps may have belonged to king Ethelſtan, ſon of Edward the elder, who guarded the town againſt the Danes, and in 958 held a council here. At the end of them is a ſpot called *Conygere*, which Hearne ſuppoſed the ſite of a royal manſion. About a quarter of a mile below the Eaſt end of Dike hills is the conflux of the Tame and Iſis, the former a ſmall ſtream almoſt concealed in ſedge and reeds. Between the conflux and the banks is a ſpot called *the Prince's Caſtle*, where Chaucer is ſaid to have written ſome pieces: it is the ſite of a ſmall irregular building. At the foot of the bridge in the Henly road, as alſo in the church yard, is a ſmall neat croſs. Foundations of one of the three pariſh churches formerly in Dorcheſter might be ſeen as you turn up to the bridge in the gardens of the clerk's houſe. The vallum is very bold with a double ditch in the fields on the South-weſt ſide of the town and the church-yard, and the preſent road runs through it from the bridge. In one part of it great quantities of foundation-ſtones have been dug up. Hearne[c] traces the walls all round, from *Wally* half a mile North from the church by the abbey ſpring called *Collwell* at the ſame diſtance from the town, where he places a fort. On the Eaſt is the village of *Warborough*, q. d. *Walborough*. The walls run between Overey; thence South, where the great road now is quite to the town, and ſo on to Dike hills. On the North ſide half a mile from the town are ſome ditches called *All Ridge*, or *All ditch banks*, q. d. *Ald* or *Old ditch*. *Overy* field is North of the church, where the moſt Roman coins are found, as alſo in *Hempcroft*, where in 1731 was dug up a ſmall altar with this inſcription, remarkable for the mention of the *Cancelli*, which Mr. Ward ſuppoſes *rails* to incloſe it as an altar for *prayer* only, and not for ſacrifice, it having no focus. It was carried to Little Wittenham, a mile from Dorcheſter, the ſeat of ſir George Oxenden, who bought it for a guinea[d], and has ſince given it away. It was found nearly in the centre of the Roman ſtation. See vol. I. Plate XVII. fig. 11.

I. O. M.
ET NMINB. AVG.
M. AR. SEVERVS
B. CoS
ARAM. CVM
CANCELLIS
D. S. P.
i. e. *Jovi optimo maximo*
& numinibus Auguſtis
Marcus Valerius Severus
Beneficiarius conſulis
Aram cum
Cancellis
De ſuo poſuit.

I am not aſhamed to acknowledge how much information reſpecting this antient town I received from Mr. Thomas Smith, who lately kept the George Inn there, and was an attentive Ciceroni. He had been ſervant to Dr. Bradſhaw, biſhop of Briſtol; and his grandfather, farrier here in the civil war, ſhod the horſes of both parties, and remembered that thoſe of the Parliamentarians were kept in the church. Smith had a large collection of antiquities found here, and was a great dealer in the Roman coins which were here found from Julius Cæſar to

[a] Plot. Nat. Hiſt. & Analecta MS. in Bib. Bodl.
[z] Dr. Stukeley (Stoneh. 43.) makes them a Britiſh curſus. Hulet engraved his view of them 1755.
[b] Cyg. Cant. See vol. I. p. 225, and Hearne's remarks at the end of Roper's life of More, p. 258. It is divided into two hills; the Eaſt or Caſtle hill fortified by the Britans and Romans, and the foot ſurrounded by buildings, where coins are often found; and the Weſt hill, commonly called from its diſtant appearance the Welch harp, is ſuppoſed from the human bones dug up in it to have been a burying-place. Ib.
[c] Hearne's Roper, p. 262.
[d] Horſley, 339 [352].

Heraclius.

Heraclius. He ſhewed me one of Caraufius, with the uſual inſcription on the obverſe repeated twice, by the error of the coiner; teſſellated pavements, a ſpear-head, an old ſword from Chalgrave field, in this neighbourhood, inſcribed *Clemens Gonrat*, a ſhorter with a wooden handle and iron guard, ſundry urns and lacrymatories, part of the ſhoes and cope of gilt leather of a biſhop, falſely ſuppoſed St. Birinus, for his body was removed by biſhop Headda to Wincheſter[e]. Many of the things found here have the marks of fire, which ſome ſuppoſe occaſioned the removal of the ſee to Lincoln, after 20 biſhops had ſat here. It compriſed the two large kingdoms of the Weſt Saxons and Mercians; and though in after-times ſeven biſhoprics were taken out of it, it remained the largeſt in England till Remigius removed it to Lincoln, about 1086. The abbey of Black Canons built here by biſhop Alexander, 1140, was valued at £.219. *per annum*[f]. The author of the Hiſtory of Alcheſter at the end of Kennet's Parochial Antiquities mentions a round hill where the ſuperſtitious enſuing ages built Birinus a ſhrine, teaching them that had any cattle amiſs to creep to it[24].

The Thames was made navigable from Burcot, near this place, to Oxford, by act of parliament, 21 James I.[25]

Benſington. *Benſington* is a village four miles from Dorcheſter, on the high road between it and Henley. Weſt of the church is a bank and trench, of a ſquare form, the North ſide exceeding bold, the Weſt and South traceable, the Eaſt moſt injured. Plot mentions an angle of king Offa's palace near the church, which muſt be the ſame place[g]. This town, lying near the frontiers, often changed its maſters in the conteſt between the Weſt Saxons and Mercians[26]. Bones of men and horſes, and old ſpurs and weapons, have been dug up in the ſite of the caſtle[h].

Ewelm. "*Evelme*, an uplandiſch village, was the inherit-
"ance of the Chaucers. Thomas Chaucer, laſt
"heir male owner of it, is buried in a high marble
"tomb in a fair chapel in the pariſh church, with
"this epitaph: 'Hic jacet dominus Thomas Chaucer
"armiger, quondam dn's iſtius villæ & patronus iſtius
"eccleſiæ, qui obiit 18 die menſis Novembris anno
"Domini 1434, & Matildis uxor ejus, quæ obiit 28
"die menſis Aprilis anno Domini 1436.' Some ſay
"that he was a merchant man, and had about £.1000.
"landes by the year, and that wooleſakkes be in
"Ewelme in token of marchandiſe, and men ſay
"that he mended the foundation of the hoſpital of
"Ewelme, and alſo the hoſpital by Dunnintoun.
"But William duke of Southf. did build them both,
"each poor man there having 13*d*. by the week.
"Alice, daughter and heir to Thomas Chaucer and
"Matilde, took to huſband William de la Pole, duke
"of Suffolk, the which, for love of her and the
"commoditie of her landes, fell much to dwell in
"Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire, wher his wife's landes
"lay. This William tranſlated and encreaſed the
"manor place of Ewelme. I think that Ewelme
"took name of a great pool afore the manor place
"and elmes growing about it. The pariſh church,
"a cumly and new piece of work ſtanding on a
"hill, was lately made by William duke of Suffolk
"and Alice his wife. William was ſlayne, and
"Alice ſupervivid, and after was buried in the
"pariſh church of Ewelme, on the South ſide of
"the high altar, in a rich tomb of alabaſter, with
"an image in the habit of a voweſs crounid lying
"on it, and this epitaph: 'Orate pro animâ ſereniſ-
"ſimæ principiſſæ Aliciæ duciſſæ Suffolchiæ hujus
"eccleſiæ patronæ & primæ fundatricis hujus elemo-
"ſynariæ, quæ obiit 20 die menſis Maii anno D'ni
"1475, literâ dominicali A.' The pratie hoſpital
"of poor men is hard joyned to the Weſt end of
"the church, and much after the building of the
"vicars' houſes at Windſor in a circle. In the
"middle of the area of the hoſpital is a very fair
"well. The maſter and provoſt of the almſhouſe
"hath ther a pretty lodging; every poor man has
"14*d*. a week. The manor place of Ewelm is in
"the valley of the village; the baſe court of it is
"fair, and is builded of bricke and tymbre: the
"inner part of the houſe is ſet within a fair mote,
"and is builded richly of brick and ſtone. The
"hall of it is fair, and hath great barrs of iron over-
"thuart it inſtead of croſs beams. The parlor by is
"exceeding fair and lightſome, and ſo be all the
"lodgings there. The common ſaying is, that
"duke John made, about the beginning of king
"Henry VII. tyme, moſt of the goodly buildings
"within the mote. There is a right fair park by
"the manor place[i]." The baſe court engraved by Buck remains as a priſon, but the moat and park are gone. The epitaphs and braſs figures are gone, but the tombs remain; and the Dutcheſs's is remarkably delicate and rich, having no leſs than 50 alabaſter figures of angels about it. Her figure is extremely elegant. She wears a garter on her left arm. This cuſtom of ladies wearing a garter is noticed by Anſtis[k]; but not this inſtance of it. The rectory of this place, with a canonry of Chriſt Church, was, by James I. in his third year, annexed to the Regius Divinity profeſſorſhip at Oxford, and the government of the hoſpital to the profeſſor[l]. The hoſpital, called God's houſe, for two prieſts and 13 poor men, was valued at £.20. *per annum*, and is ſtill in being[m], built round a ſquare, and maintaining 13 poor men at 20*d*. a day, one of whom is reader. Here is alſo a free-ſchool. The church and hoſpital ſtand on the Weſt ſide of a hill, on which is alſo a ſeat belonging to ſir Richard Cope, bart.; but the palace is in a low ſituation. The town is vulgarly called *N*ewelme. An urn full of coins from Julius Cæſar was found under a waggon-wheel on Ewelme common, near Ikeneild ſtreet. Another, containing coins from Trajan, on Harcourt hill, two miles from Ewelme[n].

At *Croamiſh Gifford* Dr. Plot[o] mentions ſome fortifications, which he aſcribes to the reign of Stephen. Croamiſh Gifford.

Haſeley, five miles from Ewelm, was divided into Haſeley.

[e] Brompton inter X Script. 756. [f] Tan. 413. [24] G. [25] Ib. [g] P. 348. [26] G.
[h] Hearne's Roper, 260. [i] Lel. II. 5, 6, 7. See Buck's view of it. [k] Black Book of the Garter, I. 128.
[l] Not, as biſhop Gibſon, to the *Phyſic* profeſſor.
[m] Tan. 441. The ſtatutes are printed by Hearne at the end of his edition of Otterburne 1541.
[n] Hearne pref. to Heming, § 11, 12. [o] P. 357.

Great and Little Haſeley, Lackford, and Ricot. *Great Haſeley* belonged for many deſcents to the Pipards, whoſe manſion-houſe was by the church. In the reign of Edward III. the manſion and advowſon was given to Windſor college. At *Little Haſeley* Mr. Barentine had in Leland's time a fair manſion-houſe, walks *topiarii operis*, orchards, and pools. Here is ſtill ſome good painted glaſs. *Lackford* continued in the Pipards till within 80 years of Leland's time, and then belonged to Lenthaul, a gentleman of Herefordſhire [p].

Great Milton.

At *Great Milton*, near Haſely, was a priory, cell to Abingdon, granted to Richard de Louches, who had a high tomb of freeſtone in the church. It is a prebend of Lincoln [q].

Cuddeſden.

To this adjoins *Cuddeſden*, where the biſhop of Oxford has a palace, built by biſhop Bancroft, burnt in the civil war, ſince rebuilt.

Shirburne.

" *Shirburne*, within a mile of *Wathelington* church, " where is a ſtrong pile or caſtelet, longid to Qua- " tremains, ſince to Fowler, and by exchange now " to Chaumbrelein of Oxfordſhire [r]." It is now the ſeat of the earl of Macclesfield [28].

Adwell.

At *Adwell* are remains of earthworks, aſcribed by Plot to the Danes, A. D. 1010 [s].

Mr. Ward ſhews that the place where Dio Caſſius (LX. p. 677) deſcribes the Romans to have croſſed the marſhy parts about the fens in the reign of Claudius under Aulus Plautius, was in Eſſex, and not by any fixed bridge, but by temporary ones, which they threw over the marſhes [t]. Dr. Plot [u] gives *Watlington* Britiſh antiquity, ſuppoſing it to have been ſuch an oppidum as Cæſar and Strabo deſcribe, fenced in with felled trees; which fencing he ſuppoſes the Saxons called Fatelas.

Watlington.

Henley.

Dr. Plot takes *Henley* to be the moſt antient town in the county, and derives it from *Hen* old and *ley* place, and perhaps it might be the capital of the Ancalites. Dr. Gale [x] makes it the CALLEVA or GALLEVA ATREBATUM of Antoninus, and *Celeba* of Ravennas, on account of a Roman road running directly from *Spinæ* hither, and the Roman coins found hereabouts. He ſuppoſes the ATREBATES of Ptolemy and Antoninus were the ſame with the ANCALITES of Cæſar, and that the ſituation aſſigned them by Mr. Camden is right [y]. The name of *Ancaſtle* given to one part of Henley may retain that of the Ancalites [29]. It has a market and free-ſchool, founded by James I. another by lady Periam, and an alms-houſe by Longland biſhop of Lincoln. Here is a hill and moat near the Eaſt end of the church. " The Haſtings, now earl of Huntingdon, " chief lorde of Henley. The bridge at Henley is " all of tymbre, as moſt part of the bridges be " thereabout. It was of ſtone, as the foundation " ſheweth at low water [z];" and it is now rebuilt, of ſtone.

Stonor.

" *Stonor* is a three mile out of Henley. Ther is a " fayre parke and a warren of conies and fayre wood. " The manſion place ſtandyth clyming on a hill, " and hath two courtes buildyd with tymbre, brike, " and flynte. Sir William Stonar, now poceſſor of " it, hath augmented and ſtrengthened the houſe. " The Stoners hathe longe had it in poſſeſſion. " Synce one Forteſcue invaded it by marriage of an " heire general of the Stoners, but after diſpoceſ- " ſyd [a]." Since the reign of Edward III. when ſir John Stonar was chief juſtice in the Common Pleas, this family have flouriſhed with great alliances and fair revenues to the preſent time, ſtill poſſeſſing this antient eſtate of their anceſtors.

Bixbrond.

Bixbrond, adjoining, belonged alſo to the Stonors; and *Puſhull* was held by the family of Doilly, yielding to the king yearly a table-cloth of three ſhillings price, or three ſhillings for all ſervice [b].

Puſhull.

Rotherfield Gray.

" *Rotherfeld*, about a mile from Henley. There " is a park; it is of moſt men called Rotherfeld " Gray, becauſe that one of the Grays of Ruthyne " came to be owner of it. Som put this addition " onto it, Gray *Murdach*, ſaying that this Mur- " dach was a biſhop, and in comprobation of it " there be divers miters ſene in the hall at Rother- " ford." [This refers to Grey archbiſhop of York]. " There appere entering into the maner place on the " right hand three or four very old towers of ſtone, " a manifeſt token that it was ſometime a caſtle. " Ther is a very large court bounded about with " timber, and ſpacyd with brick: but this is of a " latter work. Men of Henley may yet remember " that it was the lord Lovel's poſſeſſion, ſince by " attainder it came by gifte to Knolls [c]." The very rich rectory belongs to Trinity college, Oxford. In the church is a braſs for Robert the laſt lord Grey of Rotherfield [d], and a ſumptuous tomb for the Banbury family.

William Knolles, baron Greys, was 14 James I. created viſcount Wallingford and earl of Banbury, at which laſt place ſee more of him.

Goring.

At *Goring* was a ſmall Auguſtin nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.60. *per annum* [e]. The Ickneild ſtreet here croſſes the Thames into Berkſhire.

Caverſham.

At *Caverſham* was a cell to Notley priory, Bucks, famous for the angel with one wing that brought hither the ſpear-head that pierced our Saviour on the croſs [f].

Earls of Oxford.

The title of earl of Oxford, united with that of Gloceſter, Hereford, Somerſet, and Berks, was held by *Sweyn*, eldeſt ſon of Godwyn earl of Kent, who died 1053 [g]. It was granted diſtinct by the empreſs Maud to *Alberic* or *Aubrey de Vere*, whoſe grandfather Alberic founded Abingdon abbey, and died a monk there, and his father was loaded with honors by Henry I. This *Alberic*, third of his name, and firſt earl, founder of Hatfield Broad Oak and Earl's Colne priories in Eſſex, died 16 John, and was buried at the latter, leaving his title to his brother *Robert*, who died 5 Henry III. and was buried at the former priory. His ſon and ſucceſſor *Hugh* died 1263, 47 Henry III. and was buried at Colne. His ſon *Robert* died 24 Edward I. and his ſon and nameſake, fifth earl, 5 Edward III. He was ſucceeded by his nephew John, who died 33 Edward III. and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, who died 1371,

[p] Lel. II. 7, 8. [q] Ib. 8. Tan. 426. [r] Lel. Ib. 10. [28] G. [s] P. 326, 327, 335.
[t] Horſl. 23. n. [u] P. 332. [x] Ant. p. 46. [y] Ant. p. 105, 106. Horſl. 171. [29] G.
[z] Lel. VII. 2. 62. [a] Lel. VII. 2. 62. a. [b] Holland. [c] Lel. ib. [d] Dugd. I. 724.
[e] Tan. 427. [f] Ib. See vol. I. p. 232. [g] Dugd. I. 18.

45 Ed-

45 Edward III. and was buried at Colne. His ſucceſſor was his ſon *Robert*, ſo highly advanced by Richard II. on whoſe behalf he encountered the confederate barons at Radcot bridge, and was ſo ſhamefully worſted as narrowly to eſcape with his life, which he three years afterwards (1395, 16 Richard II.) ended in exile at Lorain, being mortally wounded by a boar. His corps was brought over, and buried at Colne, the king in perſon attending his funeral, and his beautiful monument with his and his firſt wife's effigy on it remains there. There is a portrait of him at Penſhurſt[h]. His uncle *Alberic* was reſtored in parliament 16 Richard II. to the title and entailed eſtate, but was too infirm to hold the office of chamberlain, and died 1 Henry IV. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Richard* who died 4 Henry V. and had for his ſucceſſor his ſon *John*, attainted and beheaded with his eldeſt ſon *Alberic* 1 Edward IV. and both buried together in the Auſtin friars, London. His ſecond ſon *John*, who was the accidental cauſe of the loſs of the battle of Barnet by a miſtake of his banner, and held out St. Michael's Mount for Henry VI. and for his ſervices at Boſworth was by Henry VII. reſtored to his title and eſtate, and made lord high admiral of England in his reign and that of Henry VIII. died 4 Henry VIII. and was buried at Colne. He was ſucceeded by his nephew *John*, who married a daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk, but died without iſſue 18 Henry VIII. To him ſucceeded *John*, ſurnamed the Good, grandſon[i] of Robert ſecond brother of earl John beheaded by Edward IV. who died 31 Henry VIII. and was buried at Caſtle Henningham under a tomb of black marble with his figure and that of his wife Elizabeth Truſſel. His ſucceſſor was his ſon *John*, who died 1562, 4 Elizabeth, buried at Colne, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*, who dying 1604 2 James, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*, who died at the ſiege of Breda 1625, leaving no iſſue; whereupon *Robert* great grandſon of John the 15th earl, was reſtored to this title 2 Charles I. and ſlain at the ſiege of Maeſtricht 1632[k]. His ſon *Aubrey* ſucceeded, and dying without iſſue-male 1702 the title expired with him[l]. It was revived by queen Anne 1711 in the 10th year of her reign, with that of earl Mortimer, in the perſon of *Robert Harley*, eſq afterwards lord high treaſurer of Great Britain, who died 1734, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*, who greatly augmented the valuable collection of books and MSS. begun by his father, and purchaſed by parliament 1754. He died 1741, and was ſucceeded by his nephew *Edward*; and he 1755 by his ſon and nameſake, who died without iſſue 1790; and was ſucceeded by his nephew *Edward* the 5th and preſent earl.

[h] Walp. ſupplem. to Granger.
[i] Collins' Hiſt. Collect. p. 282.
[l] Le Neve MS.
[k] Dugd. I. 188—200.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Oxfordſhire.

Alchemilla *vulgaris.* Ladies Mantle: in *Whichwood* foreſt.

Anagallis *arvenſis* ♂. Female or blue-flowered Pimpernel: in corn-fields and ſandy places; at *Bottley* near *Oxford.*

Anemone *Pulſatilla.* Paſque Flower: in ſeveral parts of *Cornbury park* near *Charlbury.*

Antirrhinum *repens,* Monſpeſſulanum; Creeping Toad-flax: in meadows, paſtures, and hedges, about *Henley.*

Aquilegia *vulgaris.* Common Columbines: in the coppices in *Whichwood* foreſt plentifully.

Arabis *Turrita.* Tower Wall Creſs: on *Magdalen College* walls.

Arenaria *tenuifolia.* Fine-leaved Chickweed: in the quarry at *Cornbury* near *Charlbury.*

Arundo *Phragmites* (fol. var.) Common Reed Graſs with variegated leaves: in the river *Thames,* not far from *Oxford.*

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum* β. A variety of Black Maiden hair: on *Aldbury* church porch.

Aſtragalus *glycyphillos.* Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch: in a lawn near a lodge in *Whichwood* foreſt.

Atropa *Belladonna.* Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale: in woods, hedges, and on rubbiſh; in *Woodſtock* park.

Avena *elatior.* Tall Oat Graſs: in *Whichwood* foreſt; in *Cornbury* quarry.

——— *pubeſcens.* Rough Oat Graſs: about *Cornbury* quarry, and in other parts of *Whichwood* foreſt.

Berberis *vulgaris.* Barbery or Pepperidge Buſh: in hedges about *Charlbury.*

Bromis *muralis,* madritenſis. Wall Broom Graſs: on old walls about *Oxford.*

Campanula *hederacea.* Tender Ivy-leaved Bell-flower: in *Bagley* wood near *Oxford.*

Cardamine *hirſuta.* Hairy Ladies Smock: by the rills of water in *Whichwood* foreſt, common.

Carduus *acaulis.* Dwarf Carline Thiſtle: in *Whichwood* foreſt.

——— *eriophorus.* Woolly-headed Thiſtle: in *Whichwood* foreſt and at *Charlbury.*

Carex *capitata.* Round-headed Carex: on the bogs on the Weſt ſide of *Oxford.*

——— *inflata.* Leſſer Bladder Carex: in ponds and watery places; at *Iſley.*

——— *veſicaria.* Greater Bladder Carex: in rivulets at *Oxford.*

——— *ſtrigoſa.* Looſe Carex: in woods and hedges near *Oxford.*

Chara *tomentoſa.* Brittle Chara: in bogs; near the quarry at *Cornbury,* in *Whichwood* foreſt, and at *Enſham* ferry.

Chenopodium *album.* Common Gooſe-foot: on dunghills.

Chieranthus *eryſimoides.* Wild Stock, or Wall-flower: in oſier-grounds; about *Godſtow,* near *Oxford.*

Colchicum *autumnale.* Meadow Saffron: in a moiſt meadow juſt below *Stunsfield* church, and in ſeveral parts of *Whichwood* foreſt plentifully.

Cotyledon *umbilicus.* Navel-wort Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort; on the walls of *Rewly* abbey, and on *Godſtow* bridge near *Oxford.*

Convallaria *maialis.* Lily Convally or May Lily: in the coppices of *Whichwood* foreſt.

Cratægus *oxyacantha* (bac. alb.). White Thorn or Hawthorn with a white berry: in a hedge at the Bowling-green at *Bampton.*

Fontinalis *minor.* Leſſer Water Moſs: in the *Iſis* near *Oxford.*

Geranium *columbinum.* Long-ſtalked Dovesfoot Cranes bill: in corn-fields and mountainous paſtures; at *Oxford.*

——— *diſſectum* β. Jagged-leaved Cranes bill; in hedges about *Marſton,* and on *Botley Cawſey* near *Oxford.*

——— *rotundifolium.* Round-leaved Cranes bill: on walls, houſes, and hedges; at *Oxford.*

Helleborus *viridis.* Wild Black Hellebore: in *Stokenchurch* woods.

Hordeum *ſylvaticum.* Wood Barley: in chalky woods; about *Marlow* and *Henley,* and in *Stokenchurch* wood.

Iberis *amara.* Bitter Candy Turf: in corn-fields about *Henley* and elſewhere.

Iris *fœtidiſſima.* Stinking Gladdon or Gladwyn: in hedges and buſhy places near *Oxford* caſtle.

Jungermannia *aſplenoides* β. A variety of Spleen-wort Jungermannia: at the roots of trees; in the road from *Oxford* to *High Wickham.*

——— *pinguis.* Jagged Jungermannia; in *Whichwood* foreſt, on *Newell* bogs, and elſewhere.

Lathyrus *Aphaca.* Yellow Vetchling: in the fields between *Oxford* and *Woodſtock.*

Lichen *articulatus.* Jointed Liverwort: on trees in woods.

——— *granulata.* Granulated Liverwort; on the gravel walks of the Botanic Garden at *Oxford.*

——— *plicatus.* Common Hairy Liverwort or Tree Moſs: on branches of trees.

——— *pulmonarius.* Lung-wort or Oak Lungs: on old trees.

——— *vulpinus.* Gold Wire Liver wort: on trunks and branches of trees.

} in *Whichwood* foreſt.

Monotropa *Hypopythis.* Birds-neſt ſmelling like Primroſe roots: in woods near *Stokenchurch.*

Oenanthe

Oenanthe *fiſtuloſa* β. A variety of the Leſſer Water Dropwort: in the ditches about *Medley*, and *Binſey* common, and elſewhere.

Ophrys *apifera* β. A variety of the Bee Orchis: on chalky ground at *Stainsfield*.

——— *aranifera*. Spider Orchis: on chalky grounds at *Stainsfield*.

Orobus *ſylvaticus*. Engliſh Wood Vetch, or Bitter Vetch: in the upper part of *Medley* grove near *Oxford*.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moonwort; in ſeveral parts of *Whichwood* foreſt.

Pyrola *rotundifolia*. Common Winter Green; in *Stokenchurch* woods.

Potentilla *reptans* β. Creeping Tormentil: in the borders of corn-fields between *Hockley* and *Shotover* woods.

Sagina *procumbens*. Pearlwort: in the walks of *Baliol* college garden, in the fallow fields about *Hedington* and *Cowley* and elſewhere.

Sambucus *nigra (fruc. alb)*. Common Elder with a white berry: in the hedges near *Watlington*.

——— *nigra* β. Feathered Elder: about *Charlbury*.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Burnet: in *Aſcot* field near *Whichwood* foreſt gate, and in *Spilſbury* field.

Scirpus *acicularis*. Leaſt upright Club Ruſh: in ditches on *Binſey* common.

——— *ſetaceus*. Leaſt Club Ruſh or Bull Ruſh: by the *Iſis* on *Binſey* common.

——— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Graſs: in a garden at *Walcot* near *Charlbury*.

Serapias *latifolia*. Wild broad-leaved Hellebore: on *Stokenchurch* hill, and in the woods near it.

——— *latifolia* β. A variety of the ſame with a dark red flower: on *Stokenchurch* hill.

——— *longifolia*, grandiflora. White flowered baſtard Hellebore: in *Stokenchurch* wood not far from the road from *Oxford* to *London*.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurry or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage: in bogs at *Cornbury* and in *Whichwood* foreſt.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Drop wort: in *Whichwood* foreſt.

Stachys *Germanica*. Baſe Horehound: in a lane leading from *Whichwood* foreſt to *Charlbury*, and in the coppices in *Whichwood* foreſt near *Witney* park.

Stellaria *graminea* β. A variety of the leſſer Stitchwort: in meadows, paſtures, and hedges; at *Oxford*.

Symphytum *officinale (flo. purp.)* Comfrey with a purple flower: near the turnpike at *Wheatly* bridge.

Thlaſpi *alpeſtre*. Perfoliate Baſtard Creſs: among the ſtone-pits between *Whitney* and *Burford*.

——— *arvenſe*. Treakle Muſtard or Penny Creſs: in clay fields; about *Chipping Norton* and at *Charlbury* frequent.

Tilia *Europæa* γ. Red Lime, a variety of common Lime, or Lindentree: in *Stokenchurch* woods.

Tordylium *officinale*. Small Tordylium: plentifully on the banks of the road to *Heddington* about half a mile from *Oxford*.

Trifolium *arvenſe*. Hare's foot Trefoil: in *Stow* woods and elſewhere.

——— *ornithopoides*. Bird's foot Trefoil: in ſandy paſtures and meadows; near *Oxford*.

Triticum *caninum*. Dog's Graſs with awns: in *Stokenchurch* wood plentifully.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard: in *Aſcot* field near *Charlbury*.

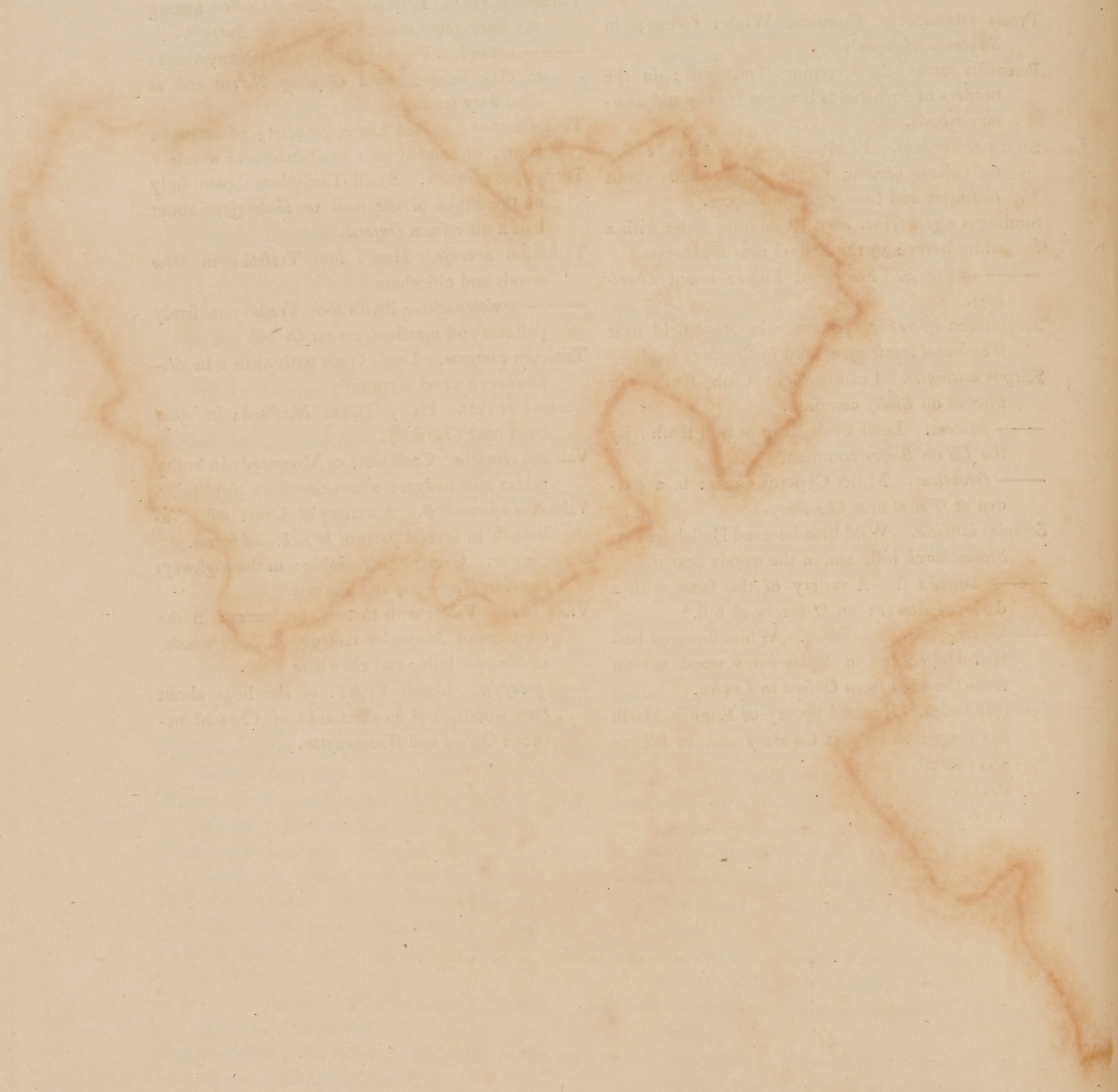
Valantia *cruciata*. Croſs wort or Mugweed: in buſhy places and hedges; about *Charlbury* plentifully.

Valeriana *officinalis* β. A variety of Great wild Valerian: in ſeveral parts of *Whichwood* foreſt.

Vinca *major*. Greater Perriwinkle: in the highways between *Wolvercote* and *Yarnton*.

Viola *hirta*. Violet with throat-wort leaves: in the coppices of *Magdalen* college, in *Stow* woods, in *Shotover* hills, and elſewhere.

——— *paluſtris*. Marſh Violet: in the bogs about *Stow* woods, and on the banks of *Cherwell* between *Oxford* and *Water-Eyton*.



NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

BEDFORDSHIRE

WHITTLEBURY FOREST

YARDLEY CHACE

WHADDON CHACE

HUNDRED OF BUCKINGHAM

HUNDRED OF NEWPORT PAGNELL

HUNDRED OF COTSLOW

HUNDRED OF ASHENDEN

HUNDRED OF

Towns, villages and hamlets

Siresham, Kings Hill, Whitfield, Biddlestone, Lillingstone, Lillingstone Lovell, Dayrell, Part of Bucks, Part of Oxford Shire, Wicken, Passenham, Calverton, Stony Stratford, Wolverton, Cosgrove, Wakefield Lodge, Akely, Leckhampsted, Thornton, Foscott, Shalleston, Turweston, Brackley, Westbury, Evenlode Mill, Shenfield House, Mixbury, Water Stratford, Ratteley, Finmore, Tingwick, Buckingham, Thornborough, Maids Morton, Padbury, Aydlock, Newton Pricel, Barton, Preston Bissett, Chitwood, Fringford, Hillsden, Addington, Steeple Claydon, Twyford, Claydon, East Claydon, Middle Claydon, Winslow, Swanborn, Granborough, Launton, Marth Gibwin, Edgcot, Bicester, Stratton Audley, Caversfield, Part of Bucks, Grendon Underwood, Akeman Street, Dodershall, Quainton, Pitchcott, Whitchurch, Cublington, North Marston, Hoggeston, Dunton, Wing, Aston Abbotts, Hardwick, Grafton, Hartwell Chapel, Stoke Goldington, Hanslop, Castle Thorp, Gayhurst, Tyringham, Filgrave, Underwood, Emberton, Newport Pagnell, Linford Parva, Linford Magna, Haversham, Stanton, Tickford Park, Caldecot, Willen, Woolston Parva, Woolston Magna, Loughton, Shenley, Bradwell, Broughton, Milton, Woughton, Walton, Simpton, Wavendon, Salford, Aspley Guise, Caldecot, Bow Brickhill, Bletchley, Fenny Stratford, Brickhill Parva, Brickhill Magna, Woburn, Newton Longville, Stoke Hammond, Soulbury, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, Eggington, Billington, Grove Chap., Slapton, Mentmore, Eaton Bray, Totternhoe, Dunstable, Hockliffe, Heath, Drayton Parlow, Murcley, Swanborn, Lavendon, Old Brayfield, Turvey, Olney, Clifton Reynes, Newton Blossomville, Sherrington, Hardmead, Astwood, Chicheley, North Crawley, East End, Lathbury, Cranfield, Multhoe, Yardley Chace, Weston Underwood, Ravenstone, Addersey, Three Bridges, Horney Wood, Coppice Brand, Weston Woods, Oulney Park, Oulney Courts, Warrington, Northon House, Harrold, Nun Wood, Upper Castle Lavendon, Snelson, Dropshort Mill, Newton Park, Pippins Wood, Astwood Bury, Bury Mead, Mount Pleasant, Caldecly, Green End, Tip End, Tickford Park, Hurst End, Ringtail, Lord Trevors, Tiggs Hole, Abbey Wood, Brook End, Farm, Meat Farm, New Field Farm, Till Gate, Quarry Hall, The Hicklas, Park House, Bullington End, Cockyolde Hill, Paper Mill, Higham Gross, Pinden End, Holiday La., Long Street, Stockgrove, Tuttle End, Mill, Gore Fields, Salcey Green, Rose La., Wolds Field, Bolsenham Mill, Wakefield Lodge, From Towcester 7 Miles, From Oxford 13 Miles, To Northampton 7 Miles, To Bedford 7 & 35 to Cambridge, 15 Miles from Banbury to Tingwick, 33 Miles from Hicks's Hall

Roads

Whittlebury Forest, Lillingstone Lovell, Dayrell, Lime End, Park House, Akely, Leckhampsted, Thornton, Foscott, Shalleston, Turweston, Brackley, Westbury, Evenlode Mill, Shenfield House, Mixbury, Water Stratford, Ratteley, Finmore, Tingwick, Buckingham, Thornborough, Maids Morton, Padbury, Aydlock, Newton Pricel, Barton, Preston Bissett, Chitwood, Fringford, Hillsden, Addington, Steeple Claydon, Twyford, Claydon, East Claydon, Middle Claydon, Winslow, Swanborn, Granborough, Launton, Marth Gibwin, Edgcot, Bicester, Stratton Audley, Caversfield, Part of Bucks, Grendon Underwood, Akeman Street, Dodershall, Quainton, Pitchcott, Whitchurch, Cublington, North Marston, Hoggeston, Dunton, Wing, Aston Abbotts, Hardwick, Grafton, Hartwell Chapel, Stoke Goldington, Hanslop, Castle Thorp, Gayhurst, Tyringham, Filgrave, Underwood, Emberton, Newport Pagnell, Linford Parva, Linford Magna, Haversham, Stanton, Tickford Park, Caldecot, Willen, Woolston Parva, Woolston Magna, Loughton, Shenley, Bradwell, Broughton, Milton, Woughton, Walton, Simpton, Wavendon, Salford, Aspley Guise, Caldecot, Bow Brickhill, Bletchley, Fenny Stratford, Brickhill Parva, Brickhill Magna, Woburn, Newton Longville, Stoke Hammond, Soulbury, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, Eggington, Billington, Grove Chap., Slapton, Mentmore, Eaton Bray, Totternhoe, Dunstable, Hockliffe, Heath, Drayton Parlow, Murcley, Swanborn, Lavendon, Old Brayfield, Turvey, Olney, Clifton Reynes, Newton Blossomville, Sherrington, Hardmead, Astwood, Chicheley, North Crawley, East End, Lathbury, Cranfield, Multhoe, Yardley Chace, Weston Underwood, Ravenstone, Addersey, Three Bridges, Horney Wood, Coppice Brand, Weston Woods, Oulney Park, Oulney Courts, Warrington, Northon House, Harrold, Nun Wood, Upper Castle Lavendon, Snelson, Dropshort Mill, Newton Park, Pippins Wood, Astwood Bury, Bury Mead, Mount Pleasant, Caldecly, Green End, Tip End, Tickford Park, Hurst End, Ringtail, Lord Trevors, Tiggs Hole, Abbey Wood, Brook End, Farm, Meat Farm, New Field Farm, Till Gate, Quarry Hall, The Hicklas, Park House, Bullington End, Cockyolde Hill, Paper Mill, Higham Gross, Pinden End, Holiday La., Long Street, Stockgrove, Tuttle End, Mill, Gore Fields, Salcey Green, Rose La., Wolds Field, Bolsenham Mill, Wakefield Lodge, From Towcester 7 Miles, From Oxford 13 Miles, To Northampton 7 Miles, To Bedford 7 & 35 to Cambridge, 15 Miles from Banbury to Tingwick, 33 Miles from Hicks's Hall

Water features

Ouse, Lovat, Ouzel, Grand Junction Canal, Tongwell, Caldecot, Tickford Park, Hurst End, Ringtail, Lord Trevors, Tiggs Hole, Abbey Wood, Brook End, Farm, Meat Farm, New Field Farm, Till Gate, Quarry Hall, The Hicklas, Park House, Bullington End, Cockyolde Hill, Paper Mill, Higham Gross, Pinden End, Holiday La., Long Street, Stockgrove, Tuttle End, Mill, Gore Fields, Salcey Green, Rose La., Wolds Field, Bolsenham Mill, Wakefield Lodge, From Towcester 7 Miles, From Oxford 13 Miles, To Northampton 7 Miles, To Bedford 7 & 35 to Cambridge, 15 Miles from Banbury to Tingwick, 33 Miles from Hicks's Hall

Woods

Whittlebury Forest, Lillingstone Lovell, Dayrell, Lime End, Park House, Akely, Leckhampsted, Thornton, Foscott, Shalleston, Turweston, Brackley, Westbury, Evenlode Mill, Shenfield House, Mixbury, Water Stratford, Ratteley, Finmore, Tingwick, Buckingham, Thornborough, Maids Morton, Padbury, Aydlock, Newton Pricel, Barton, Preston Bissett, Chitwood, Fringford, Hillsden, Addington, Steeple Claydon, Twyford, Claydon, East Claydon, Middle Claydon, Winslow, Swanborn, Granborough, Launton, Marth Gibwin, Edgcot, Bicester, Stratton Audley, Caversfield, Part of Bucks, Grendon Underwood, Akeman Street, Dodershall, Quainton, Pitchcott, Whitchurch, Cublington, North Marston, Hoggeston, Dunton, Wing, Aston Abbotts, Hardwick, Grafton, Hartwell Chapel, Stoke Goldington, Hanslop, Castle Thorp, Gayhurst, Tyringham, Filgrave, Underwood, Emberton, Newport Pagnell, Linford Parva, Linford Magna, Haversham, Stanton, Tickford Park, Caldecot, Willen, Woolston Parva, Woolston Magna, Loughton, Shenley, Bradwell, Broughton, Milton, Woughton, Walton, Simpton, Wavendon, Salford, Aspley Guise, Caldecot, Bow Brickhill, Bletchley, Fenny Stratford, Brickhill Parva, Brickhill Magna, Woburn, Newton Longville, Stoke Hammond, Soulbury, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, Eggington, Billington, Grove Chap., Slapton, Mentmore, Eaton Bray, Totternhoe, Dunstable, Hockliffe, Heath, Drayton Parlow, Murcley, Swanborn, Lavendon, Old Brayfield, Turvey, Olney, Clifton Reynes, Newton Blossomville, Sherrington, Hardmead, Astwood, Chicheley, North Crawley, East End, Lathbury, Cranfield, Multhoe, Yardley Chace, Weston Underwood, Ravenstone, Addersey, Three Bridges, Horney Wood, Coppice Brand, Weston Woods, Oulney Park, Oulney Courts, Warrington, Northon House, Harrold, Nun Wood, Upper Castle Lavendon, Snelson, Dropshort Mill, Newton Park, Pippins Wood, Astwood Bury, Bury Mead, Mount Pleasant, Caldecly, Green End, Tip End, Tickford Park, Hurst End, Ringtail, Lord Trevors, Tiggs Hole, Abbey Wood, Brook End, Farm, Meat Farm, New Field Farm, Till Gate, Quarry Hall, The Hicklas, Park House, Bullington End, Cockyolde Hill, Paper Mill, Higham Gross, Pinden End, Holiday La., Long Street, Stockgrove, Tuttle End, Mill, Gore Fields, Salcey Green, Rose La., Wolds Field, Bolsenham Mill, Wakefield Lodge, From Towcester 7 Miles, From Oxford 13 Miles, To Northampton 7 Miles, To Bedford 7 & 35 to Cambridge, 15 Miles from Banbury to Tingwick, 33 Miles from Hicks's Hall

Other

Part of Bucks intermixed with Oxfordshire, Part of Bucks intermixed with Oxfordshire, Pound, Lodge, Hill, Butts, Wood House, Vole Hill, Dunsty Hill, Charnden, Thorp Hill, Hunger Hill, Smarts, Twyford Lodge, Corner, Hawkwell, Launton, Marth Gibwin, Edgcot, Bicester, Stratton Audley, Caversfield, Part of Bucks, Grendon Underwood, Akeman Street, Dodershall, Quainton, Pitchcott, Whitchurch, Cublington, North Marston, Hoggeston, Dunton, Wing, Aston Abbotts, Hardwick, Grafton, Hartwell Chapel, Stoke Goldington, Hanslop, Castle Thorp, Gayhurst, Tyringham, Filgrave, Underwood, Emberton, Newport Pagnell, Linford Parva, Linford Magna, Haversham, Stanton, Tickford Park, Caldecot, Willen, Woolston Parva, Woolston Magna, Loughton, Shenley, Bradwell, Broughton, Milton, Woughton, Walton, Simpton, Wavendon, Salford, Aspley Guise, Caldecot, Bow Brickhill, Bletchley, Fenny Stratford, Brickhill Parva, Brickhill Magna, Woburn, Newton Longville, Stoke Hammond, Soulbury, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, Eggington, Billington, Grove Chap., Slapton, Mentmore, Eaton Bray, Totternhoe, Dunstable, Hockliffe, Heath, Drayton Parlow, Murcley, Swanborn, Lavendon, Old Brayfield, Turvey, Olney, Clifton Reynes, Newton Blossomville, Sherrington, Hardmead, Astwood, Chicheley, North Crawley, East End, Lathbury, Cranfield, Multhoe, Yardley Chace, Weston Underwood, Ravenstone, Addersey, Three Bridges, Horney Wood, Coppice Brand, Weston Woods, Oulney Park, Oulney Courts, Warrington, Northon House, Harrold, Nun Wood, Upper Castle Lavendon, Snelson, Dropshort Mill, Newton Park, Pippins Wood, Astwood Bury, Bury Mead, Mount Pleasant, Caldecly, Green End, Tip End, Tickford Park, Hurst End, Ringtail, Lord Trevors, Tiggs Hole, Abbey Wood, Brook End, Farm, Meat Farm, New Field Farm, Till Gate, Quarry Hall, The Hicklas, Park House, Bullington End, Cockyolde Hill, Paper Mill, Higham Gross, Pinden End, Holiday La., Long Street, Stockgrove, Tuttle End, Mill, Gore Fields, Salcey Green, Rose La., Wolds Field, Bolsenham Mill, Wakefield Lodge, From Towcester 7 Miles, From Oxford 13 Miles, To Northampton 7 Miles, To Bedford 7 & 35 to Cambridge, 15 Miles from Banbury to Tingwick, 33 Miles from Hicks's Hall

A MAP of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

from the best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 26th March 1805.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6

1° Longitude West from 55 London

55 50 45 40 35 30 20

E. Noble delin. & curavit.

CATTIEUCHLANI.

CONTIGUOUS to the Dobuni, on the Eaſt, are the people called in the ſeveral copies of Ptolemy [a] CATTIEUCHLANI, CATIDUDANI, and CATICHLUDANI, and by Dio [b] CATTUELLANI. It is not eaſy to ſay which was the true name. If I might be allowed to offer a conjecture I have ſome time ſince conceived about it, I ſhould ſuppoſe them to have been formerly called CASSII, from whom their chief Caſſivelaunus or Caſſibelinus took his name, and from him the people themſelves might have been called by the Greeks CATTUELLANI, CATHUELLANI, and CATTIEUCHLANI. Cæſar mentions among the people of Britain the CASSII, who were moſt certainly ſeated hereabouts, and from whom a conſiderable tract in theſe parts is ſtill called *Caiſhow*. For Caſſivellaunus being king of theſe parts, and the name of the Caſſii being evident in his name, it ſeems highly probable he was ſo named as chief of the Caſſii. If this were not the cauſe, why ſhould Dio call him *Suellan* inſtead of *Vellan*, and the Britiſh writer Ninnius not *Caſſibelinus* but *Bellinus*, as if it was the proper name of the man or his office? Nor is it uncommon to find princes thus antiently denominated from their nation. The Catti in Germany had their Cattimarus, the Teutones their Teutomarus and Teutobochus, the Dacians their Decebalus, the Goths their Gottiſo: and why not our Caſſii their Caſſibeline? eſpecially as Belinus is a common name in this iſland, and ſome think Cunobelin king of the Iceni [c] to mean Belinus of the Iceni. If the Greek writers have not corrupted the Cattuellani or Cattieuchlani from this Caſſivelaunus, I confeſs myſelf quite in the dark in this matter.

Whence this people had the name of Caſſii I have not found, unleſs perhaps from their valour. Servius ſays the antient Gauls (who uſed the ſame language with the Britans) called brave warriors *Geſſi*, whence Ninnius interprets the Britiſh word *Cethilou* the ſeed of warriors [d]. It is plain theſe people had the reputation of good ſoldiers, having by their continual wars with their neighbours reduced part of the Dobuni [e]. The Britans gave their chief the command of all their forces againſt Cæſar; for they had extended their name and power far and wide. Under the name of Caſſii or Cattieuchlani were uniformly comprehended the inhabitants of the three counties of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, and *Hertford*, of which I ſhall treat in their order, not having much to ſay of either.

[a] ΚΑΤΥΕΥΧΑΑΝΟΙ.

[b] LX. 677. *Catuvellauni*. Inſc. Cumb. XXVII. on which ſee Horſl. 34 and 258. The X is here got into Ptolemy inſtead of another A, as elſewhere he has ΚΑΤΧΑΒΗΝΟΙ for ΚΑΤΑΑΒΗΝΟΙ, and ſo in Tatian Χαιλος for Ααιλος. *Kad wallo*, *Kad wallador*, *Lhe-wellyn*, *Lhevelyn*, the yellow Lion. See the notes on the Britiſh Coins. *Velyn* in compoſition for *Melyn* yellow. Wæcling ſtreet. *Vethlan* is pronounced *Vellan*. Camd. Rem. *Names*. Hence *Sulloniacæ* in Herts for *Caſſivelauniacæ* or *Cattivelanæ*. The Caſſivelauni occur alſo in Gaul. MS n. Gale. See alſo Baxter, Gloſſ. v. *Caſſii* & *Sulloniacæ*.

[c] Quere. MS n. Gale. [d] See before, Introd. vol. I. p. lxi. [e] Dio, XL. 2. p. 22.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE abounding with beech trees, which the Saxons call *Bucken*, the chief town *Buckingham*, and thence the whole county, ſeems to have had its name. A tract in Germany abounding with beech trees is called *Buchonia*; and I am told the town of *Buckenham* in Norfolk is ſurrounded with theſe trees. This county is but narrow, running in length from the Thames to the North. On the South it is divided by the river from Berkſhire, on the Weſt is bounded by Oxfordſhire, on the North by Northamptonſhire, and on the Eaſt by Bedfordſhire, Hertfordſhire, and Middleſex. The ſoil is in general rich; the inhabitants, who are very numerous, principally apply themſelves to feeding cattle. It is divided into two parts; the one to the South and Eaſt mountainous, or rather hilly, called the *Chilterne*, in Saxon Cylternn; the other below it to the North the *Vale*.

Chiltern takes its name from its *Chalk*, which the old Engliſh called *Cylt* or *Chilt*. All the hills are compoſed of a clayey chalk, covered with thickets, and woods of beech, formerly impaſſable for trees, till they were cut down by Leofſtan, abbot of St. Alban's, for giving ſhelter to robbers. In that part of it where the Thames winds along under the hills, is *Marlow*, a ſmall but by no means contemptible town, taking its name from the chalk, commonly called *Marle*, which being laid upon the land hereabouts, communicates ſuch new vigour to it, that the next year it is fit for tillage, and yields a double increaſe. Near this a rivulet opens its way through the lower grounds into the Thames, and on its bend has the town of *High Wickham* (or more properly *Wicombe*), named perhaps from that turn, the German Saxons calling a bend of the ſea or river *Wick* [a]; and we have many places of this name in England.

Chilterne.

Marlow.

Wickham.

[a] And *combe* a low valley. Holland.

This

This town for extent and handſome buildings may vie with the largeſt in this county, and having a mayor may rank above moſt of them. At the Conqueſt *Wigod de Wallingford* was lord of the *burgh* of Wicombe, as well of the *villa forinſeca* or outer town, to uſe the words of an old record: after his death Henry I. annexed it to the crown: but king John divided the *villa forinſeca* or outer town between Robert de *Vieux Pont* and Alan *Baſſet*. North of Wickham is the higheſt ſpot in the county, ſtill retaining its old Britiſh name *Pen*. The Britans gave this name to the head and to eminences, whence the Pennine Alps and the Apennines and many hills among us have their name. Near this, in a convenient healthy ſituation, is *Bradenham*, now the chief ſeat of the lords *Windſor* (whom I mentioned in Berkſhire) ſince in the laſt age William lord Windſor [b] fixed his reſidence here.

Pen.

Bradenham.

After receiving this rivulet the Thames proceeds by *Eton*, a famous ſeminary of learning, founded, as I obſerved before [c], by that excellent and religious prince Henry VI. After a courſe of a few miles the *Cole* falls into the Thames, dividing Bucks from Middleſex at a town called from it *Colebrook*, which the diſtance from Gallena * and London proves to be the PONTES of Antoninus. There is no place on the road from Gallena to London with which that name better ſuits. For here the Cole is divided into four channels, joined by as many bridges for the convenience of travellers, from which it plainly took its name, as from the like circumſtance *Gephyræ* in Bœotia, and *Pontes* in Gaul; whence the earldom of *Ponthieu* has its name [d], which earldom, by the way, fell to the kings of England, in right of Eleanor, wife of Edward I. ſole heireſs of it, in right of her mother [e]. By theſe diviſions the Coln forms ſeveral pleaſant iſlands, to which the Danes retired before Alfred, A. D. 894, and ſecured themſelves by the natural ſituation of the place till the king found himſelf obliged to raiſe the ſiege for want of proviſion. Near this divided ſtream is the little village of *Eure* or *Ever*, which king John gave to John *Fitz-Robert*, lord of *Clavering*, whoſe younger ſons took their name from it, namely Hugh, from whom deſcended the barons Eure, and Robert, from whom the family of *Eure* in *Axholme*. Further inland are two places which muſt not be omitted: *Stoke Pogeis*, ſo called from its antient lords de *Pogeis*, from whom it paſſed by inheritance to the *Haſtings*, of whom Edward baron *Haſtings* of *Loughborough* founded an hoſpital for poor people here [f], as did his brother's ſon, Henry earl of Huntingdon, a moſt beautiful ſeat: and *Fernham*, the ſame if I miſtake not that is called *Fernham Royal*, held antiently by the barons *Furnivall*, "on condition of finding the king on his coronation-day a glove for his right hand, and of ſupporting the king's right arm the ſame day, while he holds the royal ſceptre in his hand." From the Furnivalls it came, by the daughter of Thomas *Nevill*, to the *Talbots* earls of Shrewſbury; who, though they exchanged this manor with Henry VIII. reſerve this privilege to themſelves and their poſterity.

Eton.

Cole r.

Colebrook.

PONTES.

Ewer.

Barons *Eure.*

Stoke Pogeis.

Fernham Royal.

The Cole receives a rivulet higher up from the Weſt, on which ſtands firſt *Miſſenden*, where is a religious houſe that acknowledges for its founders the *D'Oilies*, and for benefactors a noble family of its own name: and below in a valley *Amerſham* †, Saxon Agmundeſham, remarkable not for buildings or populouſneſs, but for its lord Francis *Ruſſel*, earl of Bedford, who lived beloved of all good men as the perfect pattern of piety and nobility. But the chief ſeat of the earls of Bedford is called *Cheyneis*, ſtanding more to the Weſt, where John, the firſt earl of this family, and Francis his ſon are buried together. Near this is *Latimer*, called from its lords the antient barons *Latimer*, but antiently *Iſel-hamſted*, where ſir Edwin *Sandys* [g], who married the only daughter of lord *Sandys*, has a handſome houſe.

Miſſenden.

Amerſham.

Cheyneis.

Latimer.

Scarce three miles hence, to the North, we came on the ridge of the Chiltern hills, which divide the whole county from North-weſt to South-eaſt, through many little villages, among which the moſt conſiderable is *Hamden*, which gives name to an antient and numerous family in theſe parts. On the ſlope of the Eaſtern corner of the hills is *Aſheridge*, formerly a royal retreat, where Edmund earl of Cornwall, ſon of Richard king of the Romans, founded a houſe for a new order of religious, called *Bons Hommes* [h], introduced by him into England, whoſe habit was blue, like the friars hermits. From this ridge of hills is an extenſive proſpect all round over the valley below, which I called the other half of the county. This is almoſt one continued plain, with a clayey ſtrong rich ſoil, and rich meadows feeding innumerable flocks of ſheep, whoſe fine ſoft fleeces are in demand even in Aſia. But it wants wood, except on the Weſt; where, among others, is *Bernewood*: about which, A. D. 914, the Daniſh fury ſpent itſelf; and then was deſtroyed the burgh, whoſe antiquity appears by Roman coins [i] found there; afterwards a royal vill of Edward the Confeſſor; now a country village, called *Burihill*, and for ſhortneſs *Brill* [k]. Among the towns and villages of which this valley is full, are few worth mentioning, and thoſe upon the Tame and Iſis or Uſe.

Hamden.

Aſheridge.

Bernewood.

Brill.

Not far from Tame, which waters the South part of the valley, on a riſing hill, ſtands a ſmall market town of good reſort, ſurrounded with many pleaſant verdant meads and paſtures, commonly called *Aileſbury*, whence the whole valley takes the name of *The Vale of Aileſbury*. The Saxons called it Aeglesburge [l], when Cuthwulf the Saxon took it,

Aileſbury.

Vale of Aileſbury.

* Wallingford. † J. Roſs.

[b] Whoſe father ſir Andrew deſcended from the old ſtem of antient barons, Henry VIII. dignified with the honour of baron Windſor. Holland.

[c] See in Berks, vol. I. p. 219. [d] And our Tunbridge and other places. Holland.

[e] Joan, ſecond wife to Ferdinand III. king of Caſtile, daughter and heir to Simon earl of Ponthieu. G.

[f] Making himſelf one of their ſociety. Holland.

[g] His daughter married ſir Thomas Temple, by whom ſhe had four ſons and nine daughters, and lived to ſee 700 deſcended from her. She died 1656.

[h] Who profeſſed the rule of St. Auſtin.

[i] Theſe Roman coins are called *Kimbels*, as if alluding to Cunobelin's reſidence hereabouts. MS n. G.

[k] As the Brill near Chicheſter. See before, vol. I. p. 277. [l] or Ægelesburg. Sax. Chron. p. 22. 107.

[m] 571. Sax. Chron. p. 22. 580. Mat. Weſtm.

A. D. 572[m]. Its original Britiſh name is ſunk. It was formerly famous for its native Editha, who having obtained it of her father Frewald, at the perſuaſion of certain religious ſoon renounced the world and her huſband, and taking the veil acquired the reputation of ſanctity in that age ſo fruitful of ſaints, with that additional reputation of miracles, together with her ſiſter Eadburga, after whom is ſtill called the little village of *Edburton* among the hills. *Edburton.* In William the Firſt's time it was a royal manor, and ſome virgates of land here were given by the king, upon a condition which I would recommend to the notice of our modern fine gentlemen, that the owner found litter[n] or ſtraw for the king's bed when he came there. In the time of Edward I. certain knights *de Aileſbury*, who bore Az. a croſs Arg. on their ſhield, are ſaid, how truly I know not, to have been lords of it. It is certain they were perſons of condition at that time, and, by marriage with the heireſs of the *Cahaignes* (formerly lords of *Middleton Caihaines*[o]), acquired a fine eſtate, which came afterwards by marriage to the *Chaworths* and *Staffords*[p]. At preſent this place is moſt conſiderable for cattle, and has great obligations to the chief juſtice Baldwin, who not only adorned it with public buildings, but made a fine road for near three miles, which before was very bad. Round about on every ſide are numerous flocks of ſheep loaded with wool, and yielding great profit to their owners, eſpecially about *Querendon*, *Querendon.* the eſtate of *Henry Lee*, an illuſtrious knight of the garter, *Eythorp* formerly belonging to the *Dinhams*, *Eythorp.* now to the knightly family of the *Dormers*, and *Winchindon*, *Winchindon.* to the like family of the *Godwins*, &c.

Lower on the Tame is nothing remarkable, unleſs we ſuppoſe with many that *Cheardeſley* is the place *Cheardeſley.* called in Saxon *Cerdick-ſlega*[q] from Cerdic the Saxon, who fought a bloody battle with the Britons there. Near this is *Credendon*, now *Crendon*, which was the *Crendon.* head of the *honour of Gifford*, by which title the lands were called which at the Conqueſt fell to the ſhare of Walter *Gifford*. He being made earl of Buckingham, founded, as is ſuppoſed, *Noteſley* abbey. *Noteſley abbey.* His kinſman, Hugh de Bolebec[r], from whom, by the female branch, the earls of Oxford are deſcended, held of it no ſmall property here: and the ruins of *Bolebec* caſtle are yet to be ſeen in the neighbouring pariſh of *Whitchurch*. *Viſcount Bolebec.* *Bolebec caſtle.* *Whitchurch.*

The Uſe, or Ouſe, antiently Iſa, and the ſecond Iſis[s], which gently flows through the North part of the county, riſing in Northamptonſhire, immediately after its riſe and entrance into this county, a ſmall ſtream, paſſes by *Bittleſden*, which the lord of *Bittleſden.* the place, Robert *de Mapertſhall*, gave to Oſbert[t] *de Clinton*, chamberlain to Henry I. and a man of great influence at court, to eſcape puniſhment for having ſtolen the king's hound *. He returned it back to him together with his kinſwoman to wife; but in the civil wars under Stephen he loſt it again, and by favour of Robert earl of Leiceſter it was given to Ernald de *Boſco*, who in 1127 founded there a ſmall houſe of Ciſtertians.

Thence it viſits *Buckingham*, the chief town of the county, which, according to Marianus, Edward the elder fortified with a wall and towers on both ſides the river againſt the Danes, A. D. 915. It does not, however, appear to have been very conſiderable in the early Norman times, ſince under the Confeſſor it gilded only, as appears from Domeſday[u], for one hide, and had 26 burgeſſes. The town ſtands low, but ſurrounded, except on the North, by the *Ouſe*, *Ouſe river.* which is very convenient for a great number of mills. The caſtle in the middle of the town divides it almoſt in half, with its great banks, but ſhews ſcarce any other remains. The greateſt part of the town, with the town hall, lies to the North; the reſt to the South, with the church, which is not very antient, in which was the ſhrine of St. Rumald, native of *King's Sutton*, a neighbouring village, and canonized by our forefathers. *Buckingham.*

Hence the Ouſe moves gently on Northward, and Weſt from the river near the woods is *Whaddon*, formerly the ſeat of the *Giffords*, hereditary keepers of *Whaddon* Chace, under the earl of Ulſter. From them it came to the *Pigotts*, who ſold it. Here was the houſe of the warlike barons *Grey* of *Wilton*, who held the neighbouring manor of *Acton* by the ſervice of keeping one gerfalcon of the king's, whence that family bear for their arms a falcon on a glove. A little diſtance hence is *Saulden*, where ſir John Forteſcue, an honourable and learned knight, for his wiſdom appointed chancellor of the exchequer[x] to Elizabeth and privy counſellor to king James, built himſelf a fair houſe. On the other ſide of the river, not far from the bank, are *Leckhamſted*[y], the ſeat of the *Tirrells*; *Lillingſtone*, that of the antient family of *De-hairell* or *Dairell*; and *Luffeld*, where was a monaſtery founded by Robert earl of Leiceſter, but forſaken by the monks in the plague. Higher up, on the South bank, the moſt conſiderable place is *Stony Stratford*, ſo named from the ſtones, the high road or ſtreet, and the ford. Its buildings are of free-ſtone, which is dug in plenty at Caverſham in the neighbourhood. It ſtands on the high road, called *Watling-ſtreet*, which was a Roman military way, ſtill viſible by its high ridge beyond the town, and has a ford now ſcarce practicable. It is a tolerably large town with two churches, and in the middle an ordinary croſs in memory of Eleanor of Spain, wife of Edward I. with the arms of England, Caſtile, and Leon, and the earldom of Ponthieu, whereof ſhe was heireſs. Where the ford was is now a ſtone bridge over the Ouſe, which is apt to overflow the lands in winter-rains. On the oppoſite bank, which is higher, the people ſay was antiently a town: near it is now a place called *Paſsham* from *Paſsham.* the paſſing over, which may have been the paſs held by Edward the elder againſt the Danes while he was fortifying Towceſter, but, upon the building the bridge at Stony Stratford, this came to be the place *Whaddon* and Chace. Barons *Grey* of *Wilton.* *Acton.* *Saulden.* *Leckhamſted.* *Lillington.* *Luffield.* *Stony Stratford.*

* Regiſter of the abbey.

[m] 571. Sax. Chron. p. 22. 580. Mat. Weſt.

[n] *Literitium.* This word, not noticed by our Gloſſaries, is derived from the French *lit*, and ſignifies *bedding*, though now applied only to animals, and frequently to dirt and diſorder.

[o] now Middleton *Cheney*. G. [p] of Grafton, &c. Holland.

[q] Lendiccleaz, or leah. Biſhop Gibſon inclines rather to place this among the Weſt Saxons.

[r] See barony of Bolebec in Northumberland. G. [s] *Another* Uſe or Iſe. Leland, VII. 6.

[t] Jeffery. G. Dugd. I. 528. [u] P. 143. [x] and of the duchy of Lancaſter. Holland.

[y] The ſeat of the Greenwaies. Holland.

LACTORODUM. of paſſage. If I ſhould place here LACTORODUM of Antoninus, my conjecture would be ſupported not only by the military way and the diſtance, but by the etymology of *Lactorodum* in the Britiſh language, which agrees perfectly with our preſent Engliſh name, both being derived from the ſtones and ford [z]. *Wolverton.* The Ouſe after this paſſes by *Wolverton*, the ſeat of *Newport Painell.* the antient family of *Longaville*; and *Newport Painell* called after its lord Fulco de *Paignell*, and from him devolved to the barons *Somers* of *Dudley*, who had *Terringham.* their caſtle here. Thence by *Terringham*, which gave name and ſeat to a famous and antient fa- *Oulney.* mily, to *Oulney*, a middling market town. Hither and a little further along the Ouſe reaches the limit of the county.

Earls and dukes of *Buckingham.* The firſt earl of Buckingham I have met with was *Walter*, ſurnamed *Gifford*, ſon of Oſbern de Bolebec, a very famous man among the Normans, who witneſſed a charter of Henry I. by this title. He was ſucceeded [a] by his ſon of the ſame name, who, in the book of Abingdon, is called *earl* Walter the *younger*, and ſaid to die [b] A. D. 1164. In the reign of Henry II. the famous *Richard Strangbow*, earl of Pembrook, deſcended from the ſiſter and heireſs of Walter *Giffard* II. aſſumed this title in ſome deeds. It lay dormant a long time, till in 1377 Richard II. conferred this honour on his uncle *Thomas of Woodſtock*, already mentioned among the earls of Glouceſter. His daughter marrying Edmund earl of Stafford had *Humphry*, earl of Stafford, created duke of Buckingham [c] by Henry VI. in whoſe intereſt he loſt his life fighting valiantly at Northampton [d]. To him ſucceeded his ſon Humphry's [e] ſon *Henry*, who opened the way for the tyrant Richard III. to the crown, and ſoon after plotted to depoſe him for refuſing to reſtore to him the eſtate of the *Bohuns* [f], to which he had an hereditary right: but being detected loſt his head, and found too late that tyrants often hew down the ſteps by which they riſe. His ſon *Edward* was fully reſtored by favour of Henry VII. but by the baſe arts of Cardinal Wolſey forfeited that of Henry VIII. and being attainted of treaſon for having among other things conſulted a conjuror [g] about the ſucceſſion, was beheaded [h] to the great grief of all good men. When the emperor Charles V. heard of his death, he is reported to have ſaid that a butcher's dog had worried the fineſt buck in England; the Cardinal being ſon of a butcher. The dignity of this family continues thus obſcured, the heirs of it having only the title of baron *Stafford* [i].

In this little county are 185 pariſhes.

[z] *Lleck* Britiſh a *ſtone*. *Ri* and *Ryd* a ford.

[a] 1103. Dugd. I. 60.

[b] iſſueleſs. Holland.

[c] with an invidious precedence before all dukes in England. Holland.

[d] 1459, buried at that town. Dugd. I. 166.

[e] ſlain at the battle of St. Alban's 31 Henry V. 1456. Ib. 135.

[f] Sir W. Dugdale, I. 168. has ſhewn this could not be the grievance; for Richard III. ſigned a bill for livery of all theſe lands to him, the original of which is now in Stafford caſtle. It muſt either have been remorſe of conſcience for having been inſtrumental in raiſing ſuch a monſter of cruelty to the throne, or a ſenſe of being ſlighted by him. He was beheaded 1 Richard III. at Saliſbury.

[g] Hopkins, a Carthuſian monk of Hinton. Herbert, Hiſt. of Henry VIII. Dugd. I. 170.

[h] 1521, buried in the Auſtin friars, Lond.

[i] Whereas they were ſtyled before dukes of Buckingham, earls of Stafford, Hereford, Northampton, and Perch; lords of Brecknock, Kimbolton, and Tunbridge. Holland.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Bucks is in length 52 miles, in breadth but 20; ſo that the circumference is but 138. It is divided into eight hundreds, and contains 185 pariſhes, ſix boroughs, and eleven market-towns, 441,000 acres, and about 18,390 houſes. The air is in general good, eſpecially on the Chiltern hills; the vale is dirty, the ſoil chalk or marle [a]. The derivation of its name from *beech trees* has been controverted; but Mr. Lye [b] ſhews the Saxons called thoſe trees both boccen and buccen, and that there are plenty of them in it. Spelman derives both this county and Buckenham in Norfolk (where no ſuch trees grow) from buccen, *bucks*. Mr. Somner tranſlates *Chiltern locus gelidus*, probably alluding to its elevated ſituation, from cyl, cyle, *cold*. But ſince Mr. Lye gives cylc for *calce illitus* we may aſſent to Mr. Camden's derivation, though cealc is the general Saxon term for *chalk*. The Danes, A.D. 1009, paſſed through Ciltepn, and burnt Oxford. Florence of Worceſter ſays per *ſaltum* qui dicitur *Ciltern*, making it a foreſt, as it is not improbable there was one here. Huntingdon and Hoveden read *Chiltern* and *Cyltern*. Salmon derives it from *chil* cold and *tern* or *ton* hills. The hills begin at Tring, and reach into Oxfordſhire [c].

The principal landholders in this county at the Domeſday Survey were, the king, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Lincoln, Bayeux, Coutance, Liſieux; the abbies of Weſtminſter and St. Alban; the nunnery of Berking, the canons of St. Frideſwide, Oxford; the earls of Morton and Cheſter; Walter Giford, William Warren, William Peverell, William Fitz-Anſculf, Robert de Todeni, Robert D'Oili, Robert Gernon, Geofrey de Mandevile, Gilbert de Gand, Milo Criſpin, Edward de Saleſbury, Hugh de Beauchamp, Hugh de Bolebec, Henry de Ferrars, Walter de Vernon, Walter Fitz-Other, &c.

Little and Great Marlow.

"*Little Marlaw*, wher the priory of nuns was, "is two miles above Maidenhed, ſtanding in Buck- "inghamſhire. *Great Marlaw* where the bridge "of timber is over the bridge a mile above it [d]." Geffrey lord Spenſer, not mentioned by Dugdale, is ſaid by Leland [e] to have founded it. It was of the Benedictine order, and valued at £.30 *per annum* [f]. Great Marlow is a market and borough town.

Medmenham.

At *Medmenham* was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded 1204, valued at £.23. *per annum*. The abbot was epiſtolar to the order of the garter [g].

Weſt Wycombe.

"Another *Uſe* riſith about *Weſtewikkam*, out of "one of the Chiltern hills, and ſo cometh by *Wikam* "the market town [h]."

High or *Cheping Wycombe*, called alſo *Eaſt Wycomb*, gives title of baron to the marquis of Lanſdown, A teſſelated pavement nine feet ſquare was found near it 1774 [i], and among a large parcel of Roman coins, ſome of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. Here was an hoſpital for lepers founded before 13 Henry III. Another for a maſter, brethren, and ſiſters, founded before 20 Henry III. in the patronage of the mayor and burgeſſes, 1344, granted by Mary to ſir Robert Throgmorton, and by Elizabeth to the corporation, and re-founded as it ſtill ſubſiſts for four poor perſons [k]. She granted to them, in her 4th year, certain rents belonging to an hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, or to a brotherhood of the Virgin Mary for the maintenance of a free grammar ſchool and certain alms-people. As the rents have improved, more poor have been provided for, and in 1684 new alms-houſes were erected [l]. The town conſiſts of one broad well-built ſtreet, has a market, and ſends members to parliament. High or Eaſt Wycombe.

Near it, at *Weſt Wycomb*, is the ſeat of the late lord Deſpencer, who rebuilt the church 1763.

Thames paſſes by *Clifton*, or *Cliefden*, where George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II. built a noble houſe, with a beautiful proſpect, ſince belonging to the earl of Orkney, who greatly improved it [2]; and from whom, by deſcent, it paſſed to the earl of Inchiquin, who lately poſſeſſed it. Great alterations have of late years been made here. Not far from hence was diſcovered, in the ſide of a chalk hill adjoining to the Thames, a round cave 19 feet high, about 10 feet diameter, cut out of the ſolid rock towards the foundation, and conſiſting of an artificial arch of hewn chalk [3]. Cliefden.

At *Burnham* was an Auguſtine nunnery, founded by Richard king of the Romans, 1265, valued at £.51. Here was born Dr. Robert Aldrich, provoſt of Eton and biſhop of Carliſle, who died 1555. This town, ſays Holland, is better known by the Hodengs, lords Huntercombe, and the Scudamores, who were ſucceſſively lords thereof and of Becconsfield adjoining. Burnham.

The king's college of Our Lady at *Eton*, beſide Windſor, was founded 19 Henry VI. [4] for a provoſt, 10 prieſts, four clerks, ſix choriſters, 25 poor grammar-ſcholars, with a maſter to teach them, and 25 poor old men; and though ſome of its endowment was taken away by Edward IV. yet, being particularly exempted in the Act of Diſſolution, it ſtill ſubſiſts in a flouriſhing ſtate, with ſome ſmall alteration in the number of the foundation, which now conſiſts of a provoſt, ſeven fel- Eton.

[a] Willis's Hiſt. of Buckingham. [b] Dict. in voce. [c] Survey, p. 426. 427. [d] Lel. It. II. 5.
[e] Collectanea, I. 90. [f] Tanner, 29. [g] Ib. [h] Lel. VII. 6. [i] Tanner, 30.
[k] Ant. Soc. min. [l] G. [2] G. [3] G.
[4] The foundation charter bears date at Windſor, Sept. 12, 19 Henry VI. G.

lows,

lows, two ſchool-maſters, two conducts, one organiſt, eight clerks, 70 king's ſcholars, 10 choriſters, beſides officers, &c. of the college. It was valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.1100. *per annum*, clear £.886 [l]. It is ſo joined to Windſor by a wooden bridge that both ſeem one town. Oughtred the mathematician was born at Eton 1573, and died 1660.

Ankerwike. Below Eton, on the Thames, in *Wyrardſbury* pariſh, was *Ankerwike*, a Benedictine nunnery, founded by the Montfitchets, in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.32. *per annum* [m].

Denham. On the Cole is *Denham*, formerly the ſeat of the Peckhams, ſince of ſir Roger Hill, who built here a handſome houſe [s], now belonging to ſir William Bowyer, bart. whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it in the reign of James I.

PONTES. Colebrook. Gale [n], Burton, Baxter [o], and Stukeley [p], agree with Mr. Camden in fixing PONTES at *Colebrook*, however Leland [q] inclines to *Reading*, Ward in Horſley [r] to *Old Windſor*, Salmon [s] to *Dorking*. "The "divare of Coln ſtream is ſcant a mile above Ux- "bridge, and theſe two arms meet not at all again: "for the bigger goeth through the goodly meadows "ſtraight to Colebrook, three miles lower, and ſo "to Tamiſe [t]." The Danes after their defeat at *Farnham* (Feopnham) fled acroſs the Thames without any ford, and thence up by Colne to a certain iſland, where Alfred beſieged them as long as his proviſions laſted [u]. Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſed this to mean the river Colne in Eſſex. The Cambridge MS. of the Saxon Chronicle has *Calne*. Florence of Worceſter, p. 330, ſays this iſland was *intra meatum Colniæ amnis ſita*.

Iver. *Ever* or *Iver* takes its name from Roger de Iveri, who came in with the Conqueror, and had this eſtate among others given to him. Richard I. a. r. 14, gave it to Robert, and John confirmed it to his ſon John [6].

Beaconsfield. *Beaconsfield* is a ſmall market-town; near which is *Hall barn*, the ſeat of Edmund Waller, eſq. deſcen-

Bulſtrode. dant of the poet. Near it is *Bulſtrode*, the ſeat of the late ducheſs dowager of Portland.

Stoke Pogeis. *Stoke Pogeis* came by marriage to the Molins, from them to the Hungerfords, and by Thomas lord Hungerford's daughter and ſole heir, wife of Edward lord Hungerford and Haſtings, to the Haſtings. In this church are buried George and Anne, firſt earl and counteſs of Huntingdon, which probably induced Edward lord Haſtings of Loughborough, their youngeſt ſon, who was greatly favoured and advanced by queen Mary, to found an hoſpital here. On the death of that queen he retired to a houſe adjoining, and dying there was buried in the hoſpital chapel [7]. In the church windows are many coats of the Haſtings and Hungerfords: and at the Eaſt end, in the church-yard, lies the ingenious Mr. Gray, with no other memorial than that which he erected to his mother and aunt. The old manſion-houſe belongs now to the Penns.

Langley. At *Langley*, adjoining, the duke of Marlborough has a houſe: and here are two alms-houſes.

Great and Little Miſſenden. "*Great Miſſenden* is a praty throughfare, but "no market-town. There is a praty chapel of "bricke in the South part of it, and a little by "South without the town was a priory of black "canons. It ſtandeth on the very botome of an "hill, and hath goodly ground about divers prety "hills well wooded towards the Eaſt and South. "It was founded by ..... Doyley [x]."

Miſſenden abbey was founded for Black canons by William de Miſſenden, knt. 1133, valued at £.261 [y]. It was afterwards the ſeat of ſir William Fleetwood, recorder of London, in the reign of Elizabeth, and his deſcendents. Leland calls *Little Miſſenden* a ſtreet [z].

Agmondeſham. "*Hagmondeſham* [a], alias *Hamerſham*, a right pretty "market-town, of one ſtreet, well built with tim- "ber, ſtanding in Buckinghamſhire and Chiltern, "two miles and a half from Little Miſſenden. "The duke of Buckingham was chief lord of it, "ſince the king, now the lord Ruſſel by gift "[John lord Ruſſel, ſo created 1538, 30 Hen- "ry VIII.], who dwelleth at *Cheneis*, three miles "off by the Eaſt. The pariſh church ſtandeth "by North-eaſt, towards the middle of the town; "and in a chapel on the North ſide of it lies "buried Edmund father to ſir Robert Brudenell, "late chief juſtice of the Common Pleas [b]." Francis Ruſſel, ſecond earl of Bedford, mentioned by Mr. Camden, died 1585. He was godfather to ſir Francis Drake, the great navigator. The family of the Drakes have been ſettled at *Shar-* Shardelow.

delow here above a century [8]. Edmund Waller the poet was born at Coleſhill in Amerſham 1605, died 1687, and was buried at Beaconsfield. Dr. Robert Chaloner, canon of Windſor in the reign of Elizabeth, and rector 1629, founded a freeſchool here, and gave £.20. a-year for a divinity lecture at Chriſt Church, or as an exhibition for three poor ſcholars from hence [c].

Cheneis. "The old houſe of the Cheyneis is ſo tranſlatid "by my lord Ruſſel, that hath that houſe in the "right of his wife, that little or nothing of it in "a manner remaynith ontranſlatid; and a great "deal of the houſe is even newly ſet up and "made of brik and timber, and fair lodgings "be new erected in the garden. The houſe "is within diverſe places richly painted with "antique works of white and black; and there "be about it two parks. The maner place "ſtandith at the Weſt end of the pariſh church, "in which, on the North ſide, as in a chapel, "be two tombes of the Chaynes, lords of the "manor there, and of the ſmall village bearing "their name [d]."

Cheyneys has been the ſeat and burial-place of the Ruſſel family ever ſince John the firſt earl was buried there.

The Cheyneys are a very antient family in theſe

[l] Tanner, 33. [m] Ibid. 28. [n] G. [o] In Ant. 107. [p] Gloſſ. in v. [q] Itin. I. 198.
[r] Com. in Cyg. Cantion. He is followed by Stowe, Harriſon, and Lluyd. Burton follows Camden. G. [s] P. 442.
[t] P. 447. [u] Lel. IV. 2. 192. [x] Sax. Chron. 93. [6] G. [7] G. [x] Lel. IV. 2. 102.
[y] Tanner, 25. [z] IV. 2. 192. [a] As it is called in the records as low as Henry VIII. G.
[b] Lel. IV. 2. 192. b. [8] G. [c] Wood, Faſti, I. 127. [d] Lel. I. 122.

parts,

Cheſham Bois. parts, and had ſeats at *Cheſham Bois* hard by, and at *Draiton Beauchamp* in this county [e].

Pen *wood*. At *Pen* wood, between Wickham and Agmondeſham, is a remarkable large beech, drawn and engraved by W. Todd 1766.

Latimer. *Latimer* belonged antiently to the Nevills; but is now the ſeat of a branch of the Cavendiſhes, whoſe family has a burial-place in the church [o].

Hampden. *North* and *South Hampden* have been the ſeat of the Hampdens from Edward III. and belong now to Thomas Trevor Hampden viſcount Hampden, whoſe father Robert lord Trevor, 1776, 16 George III. was created viſcount Hampden, and took the name of Hampden.

Prince's Riſborough. Not far from Hampden, at *Prince's Riſborough*, on a hill, is a camp called the *Black Prince's palace*, ſuppoſed Saxon [f]; and the way near it is called by the vulgar *Achnel way* for *Icknild*. At the foot of this hill was found a coin of Veſpaſian, and the proſpect from the top is ſaid to take in 13 counties [g].

Hartwell. Tradition ſays the Black Prince, who held *Hartwell*, now the ſeat of ſir William Lee, bart. who has conſiderably rebuilt and enlarged the old houſe, and alſo rebuilt the church, had large poſſeſſions at Prince's Riſborough, where they ſhew part of a wall of his palace, and a field where his horſes were turned, called *Prince's Field*, and repeat theſe lines on a ſuppoſed quarrel between him and one of the family of Hampden:

> Hamden of Hamden did foregoe
> The manors of Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe,
> For ſtriking the Black Prince a blow.

Monks Riſborough. The Portway runs near Hartwell to Stone. Near this is *Monks Riſborough*, which Eſchwine biſhop of Dorcheſter gave to the church of Canterbury, and to archbiſhop Aelfric, about 995. It was afterwards aſſigned for a portion to the monks of Canterbury, whence its name [h]. At the hamlet of Whiteleaf, in Monks Riſborough pariſh, is *Whiteleaf Croſs*, 100 feet high, from 50 to 20 broad, and the beam 70 feet, cut in a chalk hill, on a large baſe. Mr. Wiſe aſcribes this to ſome victory of the Saxons over the Danes perhaps here in the beginning of the tenth century, and he derives *Bledloe* adjoining from *Blodlaw*, q. d. *bloody hill*, as *Bladon* downs, in the county of Somerſet, from the battle 845 [i]. In theſe parts are two places which ſeem to be of great antiquity. Near *Elleſborough* church, on a round hill, is an antient fortification called *Belinus caſtle*, where the tradition of the inhabitants ſays Belin reſided; above which is a high hill ſtill retaining the name of *Belineſbury* [k].

Whiteleaf Croſs.

Bledloe.

Elleſborough.

Kymble. *Kymble*, Great and Little, written in records *Kunebal*, are ſuppoſed to take their name from king *Cunobelin*; all which, with ſeveral trenches and fortifications in theſe parts, confirm the opinion that this county was the ſeat of the action wherein the two ſons of Cunobelin were defeated [l], and Togodumnus ſlain; and from hence they might probably retire to give battle to Aulus Plautius [m].

At *Dynton*, the ſeat of ſir John Vanhatten, were found, in building a tower, ſeveral ſkeletons; one had a ſpear ſticking in the throat, the head in clay: alſo a glaſs veſſel of a conical ſhape. Dynton.

"*Wendover*, a pretty throughfare town, havinge "two ſtreets well builded with tymbre, ſtandith "partly upon the North-eaſt cliffes of Chiltern hills: "the reſidewe and North-weſt part ſtandeth in the "rootes of the hilles [p]." Wendover.

This ſmall market and borough town gave name to Roger the hiſtorian, and Richard biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of Henry III. [n] The former was a monk at St. Alban's, a MS. of which houſe [o] has this character of him: "*In noſtro monaſterio* "*floruit Rog. de Wendover noſter monachus, cui penè* "*debent totius regni chronographi quiquid habent.* "*Nam planè & perlucidè ab initio mundi per annorum* "*diſtinctionem digeſſit cronica ſuo uſque ad tempora* "*Henrici à Conqueſtore ſecundi*." His original MS. was deſtroyed by fire in the Cotton library, 1736. Matthew Paris is ſuppoſed to have tranſcribed and enlarged his chronicle.

"The houſe of Bonehomes called *Aſſcheruge*, Aſhridge. "of the foundation of Edmund earl of Cornwall, "is about a mile off Berkhamſtede, and there the "king lodged [p]." This houſe is in *Pilſton* pariſh, and is now the earl of Bridgewater's ſeat, having been purchaſed by lord chancellor Elleſmere. It ſtands in the middle of a beautiful park five miles round, where the hills and dales are covered with thick groves of tall and ſlender oaks. Only the hall 44 feet by 22, the windows full of arms, the cloiſters, and a back porch leading to the hall, remained of the old ſtructure in 1767; and the whole has ſince been pulled down. The cloiſters were arched with Tatenhall ſtone, with the arms of the abbey in the centre, and round the ſides were beautifully painted, in water colours, the hiſtory of our Saviour, in 40 compartments; of which 12 were in 1767 entirely defaced; the apartments on the ground floor, and the portraits in the picture gallery, ſuffering by damp, and the cloiſter ſurrounding a reſervoir. The church ſtood in the garden ranging with the cloiſters. Several ſtone coffins have been dug up, and the foundations ſhew it was a large pile. The founder, who was buried here, and after removed to Hereford, gave this houſe a drop of Chriſt's blood, which he had procured with great pains in Saxony [q]. It was founded 1283, 5 Edward I. valued at £.416. *per annum* [r]. In Aſhridge church are ſeveral monuments of the Bridgewater family. Biſhop Gibſon derives the name from a *ridge* of *aſh trees*. Salmon better, and agreeable to Mr. Camden's deſcription, from the *Eaſtern ridge*.

Weſt of Aſhridge is *Ivingho*, a ſmall market- Ivinghoe. town, which had a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, founded by Henry Blois, biſhop of Wincheſter, about 1160, valued at £.14. *per annum* [s].

The Danes, repulſed at Towceſter, 921 [t], or 918 [u], ravaged the country between *Burnewude* and

[e] Holland. [f] Wiſe's farther obſervations on the white horſe, p. 39. [g] G. Aub. Mon. Brit.
[h] See Tanner, 24. [i] Wiſe, ubi ſup. p. 38. 41. [k] G.
[l] Dio, lx. 677-8, who ſays only Togodumnus was ſlain. See Gale's MS note, p. 36. [m] G.
[n] Lel. IV. 2. 192. a. [o] Godwin, ed. Rich. p. 529. [p] Cotton, Claud. E. IV. [q] Tan. Bib. Brit. 757.
[r] Lel. I. 121. [s] Salmon's Herts, 134. [t] Tanner, 32. [u] Tan. 27. [v] Sax. Chron. 107.
[w] Flor. Wor.

Aegl. ſhyrig.

Aegliſbyrig [x]. As there is no evidence that they ſacked any particular town here, biſhop Kennett derives *Brill* from *Bruel* a thorny place, and *Bruer* a thorn [y]. On the Tame ſtands *Ickford*, ſuppoſed the place of treaty between Edward and the Danes 907, called by the Saxons Yttingaforð [z]. Biſhop Gibſon once thought it was in the New foreſt, formerly called *Itene*, at *Ifford* near Chriſt Church; but he afterwards placed it at this place, which Bromton calls *Ichyngford*, Hoveden *Thitingaford*, Matthew of Weſtminſter *Ittingeford* [12].

Ickford.

Borſtal.

A little farther North is *Borſtal*, given with the rangerſhip of Bernwood foreſt by the Confeſſor, by livery of a horn to one Nigel, who ſlew a boar that infeſted the country. The horn is ſtill preſerved, and is engraved with a plan of the eſtate granted by it, in Archæol. III. Pl. i. iii. p. 15. It was held afterwards by the Liſures, from whom it went to the Handlos and Dynhams, and by marriage to the Lewis' and Aubreys, to which laſt it now belongs.

Ayleſbury.

"The town of *Aleſbury* ſtandeth on an hill in "reſpect of the ground thereabouts. It is meetly "well builded with timbre, and in it is a celebrate "market. It ſtandeth in the highway from Banbury "to London and Buckingham to London. Ther "is *domus civica* in the middle of the market place "a late re-edified by Baldwin chief juſ-"tice of the common pleas, but the king gave "the timber of it. The goale for Buckingham-"ſhire is in this town. Ther is but one pariſh "church, but that is one of the moſt auntienteſt "in all thoſe quarters. *Querendon*, one mile and a "half from Aleſbury, alſo *Burton* and *Aleſbury in* "*Chiltern*, three miles off by S. with divers other "hamlets, were in Aleſbury pariſh. St. Oſith, "daughter to Fredwald, was born in Querendon. "There was, as ſome ſay, a nunnery or other "houſe of religion whereas the parſonage is now, "and record yet remaineth that this houſe ſhould "be of the Maturines or *fratres ordinis Sanctæ Tri-*"*nitatis*. There was an houſe of Grey friers in "the town towards the South, founded about the "tyme of Richard II. The lord of Ormond was "in tyme of men's mind counted chief lord of "Aleſbury, ſince Bolein by partition of land [a]." James earl of Ormond founded this priory, the only one for friars in the county, which was valued at £.3. 2s. 5d. *per annum*, and granted to ſir John Baldwin, lord chief juſtice of the common pleas [b]. Here were two hoſpitals afterwards united, and ſunk ſo early as Edward III. [c] The manor was held by William de Aileſbury by the tenure of finding litter for the king's bed, ſtraw for his chamber, and three eels when he came in winter: in ſummer, beſides ſtraw for the bed, he was to find ſweet herbs for the chamber, and two green geeſe; and all thrice a year if the king came ſo often [d]. Salmon [e] derives its Saxon name from ægleca *miſer doloroſus*, as Aylesford in Kent from the ſlaughter there. It is a market and borough, and has received much improvement from the aſſizes and ſeſſions uſually held here. It gave title of earl to *Robert Bruce*, baron Kinloſs and earl of Elgin, created baron of Skelton, viſcount Bruce of Ampthill, and earl of Aileſbury by Charles II. 1664, who dying 1685, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, who, for engaging in the plot with Fenwick and others againſt king William was obliged to leave the kingdom, and died at Bruſſels 1741, aged 86. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles*, created baron Bruce of Tottenham, Wilts, who, dying 1746-7, the earldom became extinct, but the barony of Bruce of Tottenham, together with his eſtate, devolved on his nephew *Thomas* Bruce Brudenell, created earl of Ayleſbury 1776 [f].

Quarendon gave title of viſcount to the earl of Lichfield, deſcendant of ſir Henry Lee, who has a monument in the church.

Quarendon.

Upper Winchendon was the ſeat of the duke of Wharton, by marriage of Philip lord Wharton with Jane, daughter and heir of Arthur Godwin, eſq. and was much adorned and improved [13].

Winchendon.

A younger branch of the *Tirringhams*, of Tirringham, was lately flouriſhing at *Nether Winchendon*; but on the death of the laſt of that name this manor came to their near relation ſir Francis Bernard, in whoſe family it now remains.

Nether Winchendon.

Waddeſden, adjoining, is remarkable for having three diſtinct rectories or portions of equal value in the king's books, of which each miniſter has his time of officiating, and portion of the rectory [g]. In this pariſh is *Eythorp*, a large and antient manſion belonging to the earl of Cheſterfield, to whoſe family it came by deſcent from the Dormers.

Waddeſden.

At *Hogſhaw*, in *Eaſt Claydon*, was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem [h].

Hogſhaw.

Noteley abbey, or *de parco Crendon*, was founded for Auſtin canons by Walter Giffard, ſecond earl of Bucks, 1162, valued at £.437. 6s. 8d. [i]

Noteley.

Bittleſden abbey was founded 1147, and valued at £.125. 13s. [k] Conſiderable remains of the church and abbey-houſe, with the cloiſter and chapter-houſe, an arched building on four pillars, and a chapel with the broken figure of lord Zouch from his tomb, were to be ſeen 1712; they were afterwards demoliſhed by Mr. Sayer [l].

Bittleſden.

The Ouſe paſſes hence at ſome diſtance from *Stow*, belonging to the Temples, who ſettled here in the reign of Elizabeth, and built a handſome ſeat. Sir Richard was created baron and viſcount Cobham 1718, 4 George I. [15] His ſiſter Heſter, created after her marriage counteſs Temple, was the wife of Richard Grenville of Wotton in this county, and their ſon was the firſt earl Temple; who, dying 1779, was ſucceeded by his nephew George Nugent Grenville, ſince created marquis of Buckingham.

Stow.

By the account given in the Saxon Chronicle [m], A. D. 918, Edward built two caſtles or forts at *Buckingham*, on each ſide the river; ȝeþohte þa

Buckingham.

[x] Bernwood and Ayleſbury. [y] Par. Ant. p. 41. G. [z] Sax. Chron. 102. [12] G.
[a] Lel. IV. 191-2. [b] Tan. 33. [c] Ib. 26.
[d] Plac. Cor. 14 E. I. G. Blount in his Jocular Tenures ſays "*Will ſil. Will de Aleſbury tenet* tres virgates *terræ de domino rege in Aleſbury, &c.*"
[e] P. 434. [f] Dugd. Bar. I. 466. G. [13] G. [14] G. [g] G. Ecton. [h] Tan. 30.
[i] Ib. 27. [k] Tanner, 26. [l] Willis's Hiſt. of Buckingham, p. 152. [15] G. Willis, Ib. p. 273.
[m] P. 106.

burȝ[a]

bunga buta on æzðæpe healpe eap. . The town ſoon after the Conqueſt became the property of its firſt earl, William Gifford. It was a flouriſhing wool-ſtaple in the reign of Edward III. has a corporation and market, and is a borough town, which Dr. Radcliffe once repreſented. The church is a large building, whoſe ſpire fell down 1608-9, and its tower 1776, juſt after Mr. Pennant had quitted it, and by its fall damaged it ſo much that it was deſerted, and a new church built on the caſtle hill. Near it was a ſtately prebendal houſe belonging to the church of Lincoln, endowed with lands value £.1000. *per annum*. Here was alſo a chapel of St. John Baptiſt, founded by Matthew Stratton, archdeacon of Bucks, 1268, and now a free-ſchool: alſo an old hoſpital for lepers [n]. It gave birth and name to ſeveral famous men both religious and lay [o]. St. Rumbold was patron of fiſhermen, whence his feſtival is ſtill obſerved at Folkſtone, in Kent, in December. His coffin was found on the ſite of the church [p]. He lived but three days, in which he did many miracles, and bequeathed his body to remain one year at King's Sutton, one at Brackley, and ever after here [q].

Caversfield. *Caversfield*, in this hundred, is ſuppoſed to be the ſpot where Allectus aſſaſſinated Carauſius [r], but on no other ground than the name. This part of the country ſeems alſo to have been the ſcene of action when Aulus Plautius made his expedition into Britain under Claudius, and obtained a victory over Cataratacus and Togodumnus, ſons of Cunobelin, among the Boduni or people of Oxfordſhire, ſubject to the Catuellani, or inhabitants of Bucks, and purſued them to the river Ouſe, near Buckingham [s].

Thornton. On the South bank of the Ouſe lies *Thornton*, antiently the ſeat of the Norman family of Chaſtillon, which paſſing through the families of Barton and Ingleton became the property of the Tyrrels, deſcended from an heir general of Robert Ingleton, laſt of that name, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. from whom are alſo deſcended both the other families of Tyrrel at Caſtlethorp, and Okeley, in this county; and they all from one common anceſtor, Henry Tyrrel, nephew of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; who was alſo one of the coheirs of ſir Humphry le Brun as well as the ſaid Tyrrel [t].

Chetwood. At *Chetwood* ſir Ralph de Norwich founded an Auſtin priory, 1244, which afterwards came to Notley [v].

Winſlow. South-eaſt from Buckingham is *Winſlow*, a ſmall market town, which king Offa gave to the abbey of St. Alban's, in a council held at Verulam, A. D. 794 [16].

Whaddon. *Whaddon* came on the attainder of William lord Grey of Wilton, in the reign of James I. to ſir George Villars, created baron of Whaddon, and his deſcendants, duke of Buckingham; ſince the death of the laſt of whom it was ſold to James Selby and Thomas Willis, the celebrated phyſician, who almoſt pulled down the old ſeat of the Greys [17]. The late antiquary Browne Willis, grandſon of the phyſician, inhabited what was left of it, which deſcended to his grandſon, John Willis Fleming, of Stoneham Park, Hants, eſq. Richard Cox biſhop of Ely was born here 1499, and died 1581. The chace came to the Selbies.

At *Snelleſhal* in this pariſh Ralph Martel, before 10 Henry III. founded a ſmall convent of Black monks, valued at £.18. *per annum* [u]. Snelleſhal.

Ludgarſhall, or *Litherſall*, had an alien priory or hoſpital of a maſter and brethren, ſubordinate to the great hoſpital of Santingfield, near Whitſand, in Picardy, and given, 25 Henry VI. to King's college, Cambridge [x]. Ludgarſhall.

At *Bleachly* is an hoſpital and chapel built by ſir George Crooke [y]: the church was beautified by the late Browne Willis, patron [18]. Bleachly.

At *Newington Longaville* was an alien priory of Cluniacs, founded by William Gifford, earl of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry I. [z] Newington Longaville.

Luffield was a Benedictine priory, founded by Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of Henry I.; but the revenue failing it was ſuppreſſed, in the reign of Henry VIII. and given firſt to Windſor and then to Weſtminſter. It was valued at £. 19. 19s. *per annum*. It is reckoned in Northamptonſhire in the Lincoln regiſters [a]. Luffield.

Four miles Eaſt of Winſlow, at *Stukeley*, is a church built in the Saxon ſtyle, with a tower in the centre, and the chancel vaulted with ſtone: the windows ſmall and ſemicircular, and the Weſt door ſided by two arches [b]. Stukeley.

Mr. Ward [c] inclines to place LACTODORUM, or, as ſome copies of Antoninus read it, LACTORODUM or LACTODRODUM, the LECTOCETO of Ravennas, at *Towceſter* or *Torceſter*, which he ſuppoſes *Dorceſter* or *Todorceſter* from part of the antient name, which is 10 miles from *Daventry* or *Bennavenna*. Burton [d] derives it from *Lactorate* in Gaul, becauſe Cæſar [e] obſerves the Gauls gave to towns the names of thoſe they came from. Dr. Stukeley [f] inclined to place the ſtation at *Old Stratford:* but Mr. Salmon [g], finding no ground at either place fit for a camp, removes it to *Calverton*, an eminence juſt by, well ſeated for the purpoſe, the old road paſſing cloſe to it over the Ouſe to Paſham, the Parranhamene, where Edward lay while Towceſter was fortifying [h]. On the North ſide goes the preſent road from Stoney Stratford to Buckingham by Croſs hill, where he imagines the defence of the camp was made. The only traces indeed are pits on the South ſide of the hill, whence the ſtones may have been taken. The bridge and road by Old Stratford probably ſucceeded to the diſuſe of the ford at Paſham. The croſs erected here in memory of queen Eleanor, who died at Hareby in Lincolnſhire, was demoliſhed in the civil wars, with ſeveral others erected on the ſame account, of which remain now only thoſe at Northampton and Geddington; for as to that at Waltham it is not eaſy to ſee it how it could owe LACTODORUM.

[n] Tanner, 33. [o] Willis's Hiſt. of Buck. p. 45. 81. G. [p] G. Mag. Brit. I. 209.
[q] Willis, ubi ſup. p. 23. Bridges's Hiſt. of Northampt. p. 134. [r] Hiſt. of Alch. p. 7. 10. G.
[s] Kennet, Par. Ant. p. 6. G. Dio, LX. 677-8. Willis, ubi ſup. p. 165. [t] See Eſſex. G. Willis, ubi ſup. 294.
[v] Tanner, 31. [16] G. [17] G. [u] Tanner, 30. [x] Ib. 28.
[y] Mag. Brit. I. 210. Willis, p. 171. 174. [18] G. [z] Tanner, 25. [a] Ib. 376.
[b] Stuk. Itin. I. 108. See Groſe's view. [c] Horſl. 422. [d] P. 143. [e] B. G. V. 12. [f] It. I. 108.
[g] P. 431. [h] A. D. 921. Sax. Ch. 108.

its

its origin to that event, or how the queen's corpſe got thither out of her road to Weſtminſter, though it certainly was at Waltham. Stoney Stratford is the only town in the county that can boaſt two churches [19]. It has a market, and conſiderable traffic from travellers. Here was an old hoſpital before 1240 [i].

On the Watling ſtreet, which runs from Dunſtable to *Stoney Stratford* through this county, are Fenny Stratford. *Fenny Stratford*, remarkable only for a market and inns, and three villages of the name of *Brickhill*.

Wolverton. *Wolverton* belonged to ſir Edward Longueville; a fine ſeat and eſtate, ſince purchaſed by Dr. Radcliffe [k]. Henry Yelverton, lord Grey of Ruthin, heir general of the Longueville family, took the title of viſcount Longueville in the reign of William and Mary [20], which expired with the late earl of Suſſex, 1799; Haverſham. as from *Haverſham* on the ſame river, Sir John Thompſon, 8th of the ſame reign, had that of baron [21], which ended with his ſon John 1744. In Bradewell. Wolverton pariſh was *Bradewell* priory of black monks, founded by Manſelm baron of Wolverton, in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.53. *per annum* [l]. It was firſt a cell to Luffield. Francis Atterbury, Middleton Keynes. biſhop of Rocheſter, was born 1662 at *Middleton Keynes*, of which his father was rector, and died 1731 in exile at Paris.

Newport Pagnell. *Newport Pagnell* is a large neat market town, and a ſtaple for bone lace, now much declined. It has a handſome church, but no traces of the caſtle. Sir John Forteſcue, chancellor of the Exchequer beforementioned, was buried here, his funeral being directed by Mr. Camden as Clarencieux. Here were two hoſpitals before 1240, and a third founded by John de Somery 9 Edward I. refounded by James the Firſt's queen Anne, and ſubſiſts for three poor men and three poor women: the vicar is maſter [m]. This town gave title of baron to Arthur Anneſley Tickford. earl of Angleſea, ſo created 1661. *Tickford*, near it, was a Cluniac priory, firſt a cell to the abbey of Marmontier at Tours, founded by Fulk Painell in the reign of Rufus, valued at £.126. 17s. [n] Here falls into the Ouſe a little river which riſes near Weng. *Weng*, the ſeat of the Dormers. Robert Dormer, eſq. was firſt created baron Wing 13 James I. and his grandſon and heir Robert was created viſcount Aſcot and earl of Caernarvon, and ſlain at the battle of Newbury 1643 [o]. Charles Dormer, earl of Caernarvon, his ſon, died in 1709, whereby the title of viſcount and earl became extinct, but that of baron Dormer of Wing deſcended to a younger branch of the ſame family who now enjoy it; and the eſtate to the Stanhopes earls of Cheſterfield.

Near Whitchurch, but in Wing pariſh, is *Aſcot*, Aſcot. the principal manſion of the Dormers, from whence deſcended the ducheſs of Feria in Spain, and others of noble note [p]. It belonged ſince to the Stanhopes, and gave title of viſcount to the earl of Caernarvon's family, but is now in ruins. Here was a Benedictine cell, founded by the empreſs Maud [q].

Oulney, a market town, was remarkable for lace Oulney. manufactory, and a beautiful ſpire, the only one in the county except Hanſlap and Buckingham.

At *Lavinden*, or *Launden*, was a Premonſtratenſian Launden. abbey, founded by John de Bidun in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.79. [r] At *Ravenſton* Hen- Ravenſton. ry III. founded a houſe of black canons, valued at £.57. 15s. [s]

Stoke Goldington was the ſeat of the great lawyer Stoke Goldington. ſir Edward Coke, who retired thither 1629, and died there 1634 [t].

After the attainder of *Edward* earl of Buckingham, the title lay dormant till George viſcount Earls and dukes of Buckingham. *Villers* was 14 James I. created earl, and the next year marquis, and 21 of the ſame reign duke of Buckingham. He was ſtabbed by Felton 1628 at Portſmouth as he was going to take the command of an expedition againſt France, and was buried at Weſtminſter abbey in Henry the Seventh's chapel. His ſon *George* ſucceeded him in his honors, and died without iſſue 1687. Queen Anne created *John Sheffield*, earl of Mulgrave, duke of the county of Buckingham and Normanby 1703 [22]. He died 1720, and was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, being ſucceeded by his ſon *Edmund*, who died unmarried at Rome 1735. *John Hobart* baron Hobart of Blickling, co. Norfolk, was created earl of Buckinghamſhire 1746, and dying 1756, was ſucceeded by his ſon *John*, ſecond earl; and he in 1793 by his brother George; and he by his ſon Robert, fourth and preſent earl.

[19] G. [i] Tanner, 31. [k] Mag. Brit. 211. [20] G. [21] G. [l] Tanner, 28.
[m] Ib. 31. 33. [n] Ib. 24. [o] Dugd. Bar. II. 428.
[p] Holland. A whole length portrait of this lady, who was very handſome, was (1789) at lord Montague's at Cowdry, Suſſex; inſcribed

D. Joana Dormer ducſa de Feria ætate ſua 25.

[q] Tanner, 26. [r] Ib. 29. [s] Ib. 31. [t] Mag. Brit. 211. His Life in Biog. Brit. calls it Stoke *Pogeis*. [22] G.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Buckinghamſhire.

Aſplenium *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair or Wall Rue: on walls and ſtones; near *Beaconsfield*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Little Throatwort or Canterbury bells:
Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury:
} in the old chalk pit by the road ſide near *Gerard's Croſs*.

Convallaria *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal: in the beech woods about *High Wickham*.

Dentaria *bulbifera*. Coralwort: in woods between *Beaconsfield* and *Wickham*.

Dianthus *caryophyllus*. Clove Pink, July flower, or Carnation: on a wall at *Langley* near *Iver*.

Helleborus *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore; in the woods near *Denham*.

Heracleum *ſpondylium* β anguſtifolium. A variety of the common Cow parſnep: in the mountainous paſtures near St. *Giles' Chalfont*.

Hieracium *murorum*. French or Golden Lungwort: on a wall againſt *Hillingdon* church by the road ſide, and on the duke of *Bedford's* garden wall at *Cheyneis*.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy ſheep's Scabious: by the ſide of the road from *Denham* to *Iver* heath.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper: on chalky lands near *Amerſham*.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Creſted Cow wheat: in a field that goes off *Moreton green* in the road from *Wendover* to *Elleſborough*.

Meliſſa *nepeta*. Field Calamint: by the ſide of the road between St. *Peter's* and St. *Giles' Chalfont*.

Monotropa *hypopithys*. Birds-neſt ſmelling like Primroſe roots: in woods.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep or Cat mint: by the ſide of the road between St. *Peter's* and St. *Giles' Chalfont*.

Ophris *apifera*. Bee Orchis: in chalky meadows and paſtures; at *Gerard's Croſs*.

——— *monorchis*. Yellow or Muſk Orchis: in a chalk pit by the ſide of the road at *Gerard's Croſs*.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis: in limey paſtures and meadows; in a beech wood juſt below *Cheyneis* church.

Orobanche *major*. Broom Rape: in dry meadows; at the entrance of *Iver* heath from *Denham*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True love, One berry: in a chalk pit in a wood near *Little Miſſenden* church.

Poterium *Sanguiſorba*. Common Burnet: in the beech woods leading to St. *Peter's Chalfont*.

Serapias *longifolia* grandiflora. White flowered baſtard Hellebore: in woods frequent.

——— *longifolia* grandiflora β. Broad leaved baſtard Hellebore with a white flower: in a beech wood juſt below the duke of *Bedford's* ſeat at *Cheyneis*.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

HUNDRED

HUNDRED

HUNDRED

HUNDRED

PART OF

PART OF

Huntingdon 3 miles

Cambridge 8 miles

Ely 17 miles

Peterborough 15 miles

Northampton 35 miles

Bedford 30 miles

Buckingham 25 miles

Oxford 50 miles

London 60 miles

Caxton

Eltisley

Papworth

Graveley

Toseland

Yelling

Offord Cluny

Offord D'Arcy

Hilton

Fenstanton

Hemingford Grey

Hemingford Abbots

Houghton

Wyton

Huntingdon

Godmanchester

Brampton

Kimbolton

Stukeley

Alconbury

Ellington

Grafham

Spaldwick

Barham

Easton

Keyston

Bythorn

Molesworth

Sawtry

Glatton

Conington

Holme

Stilton

Yaxley

Farcet

Whittlesea

Ramsey

Upwood

Bury

Warboys

Somersham

Pidley

Fenton

Colne

Earith

Willingham

Over

Swavesey

Fen Ditton

Horningsea

Cherry Hinton

Trumpington

Grantchester

Barton

Coton

Madingley

Girton

Histon

Impington

Milton

Chesterton

Arbury

Cottenham

Rampton

Long Stanton

Willingham

Oakington

Dry Drayton

Lolworth

Boxworth

Knapwell

Conington

Els

A MAP of BEDFORDSHIRE, from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

E. Noble delin.et curavit

Meridian of St Pauls London.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

HERTFORDSHIRE

Vale of Redford

REDBORNSTOKE HUNDRED

BIGGLESWADE HUNDRED

CLIFTON HUNDRED

FLITT HUNDRED

MANSHEAD HUNDRED

HUNDRED

North Crawley, Wootton, Cranfield, Marston, Willshamstead, Old Warden, Biggleswade, Dunton, Southill, Langford, Edworth, Hinksworth, Astwick, Shefford, Clifton, Henlow, Arlesey, Stotfold, Radwell, Baldock, Campton, Chicksand Abby, Chicksand Wood, Hawnes, Houghton Conquest, Ampthill, Maulden, Clophill, Millbrook, Lidlington, Salford, Hulcott, Ridgemont, Stepingley, Flitwick, Silsoe, Lower Gravenhurst, Shitlington, Hollwell, Pulloxhill, Higham Gobion, Pirton, Ickleford, Hitchin, Wooburn, Eversholt, Tingrith, Westoning, Barton, Hexton, Harlington, Tuddington, Streetley, Sundon, Chalgrave, Tebworth, Wingfield, Hockliffe, Leighton Buzzard, Eggington, Tillsworth, Stanbridge, Billington, Dunstable, Totternhoe, Eaton Bray, Slapton, Edlesborough, Whipsnade, Kensworth, Caddington, Luton, Park, Studham, Harpenden, Heath, Battlesdon, Linslade, Potsgrave, Milton Bryant, Tuddington Park, Houghton Regis, Leagrave Marsh, Biscot, Luton Downs, Warden Hills, White Hills, Stopsley, Lilley, Great Bramingham, Sundon Common, Chalton, Caddington Common, Ravensbury Castle, Icknield Way, Wilbury Hill, Norton, Dean End, Henlow Mill, Campton Wood Hall, Moppershall, Stondon, Thomas's Chapel, Over Gravenhurst, Pulloxhill, The Common, Flitwick Common, Silsoe, Clophill, Maulden, Houghton House, Houghton Park, Ampthill Park, Lidlington Park, Millbrook Warren, Castle Hill, Church End, Boulnina End, Wood End, Marston, Upper Shelton, Lower Shelton, Houghton Thick Plantn, Norwood End, Deadmans Cross, Stanford Mill, Stanford, Upper Hill, Middle Hill, Holme Mill, Millsbury, Stretton, Newton Bury, Thirsty Grounds, 3 Counties, Blob's Hole, Hinksworth Mill, Church End, Flexmore End, Water End, Ivel River, Arlesey Camp, Henlow Camp, Wood Hall, Chicksand Abby, Chicksand Wood, Hawnes, Houghton Conquest, Kempston Hardwick, Willshamstead, Cotton End, Herring Green, Warden Abbey, Warden Wood, Warden Warren, Hammerhill, Upper Hill, Middle Hill, Northall Highstreet, Ickwell, Cardington, Cotton End, Meadow, Kempston Wood End, Keely Green, Hardmead, Astwood, Meulsoe, Bread End, Wall End, Marston, Upper Shelton, Lower Shelton, Houghton Thick Plantn, Norwood End, Deadmans Cross, Stanford Mill, Stanford, Upper Hill, Middle Hill, Holme Mill, Millsbury, Stretton, Newton Bury, Thirsty Grounds, 3 Counties, Blob's Hole, Hinksworth Mill, Church End, Flexmore End, Water End, Ivel River, Arlesey Camp, Henlow Camp, Wood Hall, Moppershall, Stondon, Thomas's Chapel, Over Gravenhurst, Lower Gravenhurst, Shitlington, Hollwell, Pulloxhill, The Common, Flitwick Common, Silsoe, Clophill, Maulden, Houghton House, Houghton Park, Ampthill Park, Lidlington Park, Millbrook Warren, Castle Hill, Church End, Boulnina End, Wood

BEDFORDSHIRE.

THE county of Bedford is the ſecond of thoſe which we ſaid compoſed the kingdom of the Cattieuchlani. On the Eaſt and South it adjoins to Cambridge and Hertford ſhires, on the Weſt to Buckinghamſhire, on the North to Northampton and Huntington ſhires; and is divided into two parts by the river Ouſe. The North part is the moſt fruitful and wooded: the South and larger part is a poor but not abſolutely barren ſoil, as it produces plenty of full, white and heavy barley. In the middle it is better wooded, but to the Weſt dry and bare of trees.

Turvey. The Ouſe entering the county viſits firſt *Turvey*, the ſeat of lord *Mordant*, who received his honours from Henry VIII. who conferred the title of baron *Mordant* on John *Mordant*, a diſcreet man, who married the daughter and coheireſs of Henry Vere, of Addington. Thence it paſſes by *Harewood*, *Harewood.* a little village, called antiently *Harleswood*, where Sampſon, ſurnamed the Strong, founded a houſe for nuns, and where, A. D. 1399, a little before the breaking out of thoſe troubles and civil broils which long ravaged England, the river ſtopped, *Water parted.* and its waters retreating both ways, left a road through the middle of its channel for three miles in length, to the aſtoniſhment of all men [a]. Then it waſhes *Odill* or *Woodhill*, *Wood hill.* antiently *Wahull*, which had its barons *Wahull* diſtinguiſhed for nobility [b]. Here was a caſtle which deſcended by inheritance to the *Chetwoods* [c]. Afterwards the Ouſe, making as many windings as the Meander is ſaid to do, runs through *Bletneſho*, or *Bletſo*, *Bletſho.* formerly the ſeat of the *Pateſhuls*, afterwards of the *Beauchamps*, now of the illuſtrious family of *St. John*, which antiently by its valour obtained large poſſeſſions in Wales [d], and in my time, by favour of Elizabeth of glorious memory, the rank of barons [e]. It came to them by *Baron St. John of Bletſho.* Margaret, heireſs of *Beauchamp*, firſt married to Oliver *St. John*, anceſtor of theſe barons, and ſecondly to John duke of Somerſet, by whom ſhe had Margaret counteſs of Richmond, a lady never too much to be celebrated, from whom the family on the throne is deſcended.

Bedford. Hence this river haſtes to *Bedford*, the county town, Saxon Bedanford [f], whence the county has its name. The Ouſe divides it ſo as to make it ſeem two towns joined by a ſtone bridge. It is remarkable for its pleaſant ſituation and antiquity more than for its beauty or extent, though it has five churches. I dare not with ſome affirm that it was the Lactodorum of Antoninus, ſince it does not ſtand on the Roman road, that ſureſt guide to ſettle the ſtations and manſions mentioned by him. Nor have Roman coins ever been found here. I have read that its Britiſh name was *Liſwidur* or *Lattidur*, but this ſeems a tranſlation of its Engliſh one; *Lettuy* in Britiſh ſignifying public inns, and *Lettidur* inns on a river, as Bedford in Engliſh beds and inns at a ford. Near this town Cuthwulf the Saxon, about 572, ſo defeated the Britans in pitched battle, that they were reduced to give up many of their towns to him. Nor does it appear to have been neglected by the Saxons, ſince Offa, that powerful king of Mercia (as we read in the Florilegiſt [g]) choſe it for his burying place; whoſe tomb the Ouſe ſwoln by floods ſwept away. This town being ruined in the Daniſh wars Edward the elder repaired it, and added a little town [h] on the South ſide of the river, called at that time, according to the beſt copies of Hoveden, *Mikeſgate* [i]. In the time of Edward the Confeſſor, in the ſurvey taken by the Conqueror, "it compounded for the "half of a hundred in ſoldiers and ſhips: the land "of this vill never was hided [k]." It ſuffered greater calamities under the Normans. For Payne de *Beauchamp*, third baron of *Bedford* of that name, having built a caſtle here, there was no ſtorm of civil war which while it ſtood did not burſt upon it. Stephen, when in violation of his oath he ſeized the crown of England, was the firſt that took it with great ſlaughter. Afterwards, when the barons took up arms againſt John, William de Beauchamp its lord having joined them, gave it up to them. But a year or two after, Falco de Breant laid ſiege to it, and preſently had it ſurrendered to him by the barons, and beſtowed on him by the king. But the ungrateful wretch raiſed a new war againſt Henry III. pulled down the religious houſes to fortify his caſtle, and did great miſchief to the neighbouring country, till the king beſieged him, and after 60 days broke the obſtinacy of the rebels, and made himſelf maſter of this nurſery of ſedition.

I flatter myſelf the reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee the account of this ſiege from a contemporary

[a] See Hypodigma Neuſtr. p. 552. They who ſaw it took it for a plain preſage of the diviſion enſuing. Holland.
[b] Whoſe barony conſiſted of 300 knights fees in divers counties. Ib.
[c] As the inheritance of the Chetwoods came formerly to the Wahuls. Ib.
[d] Glamorganſhire. Ib.
[e] When ſhe created ſir Oliver, the ſecond baron of her creation, lord St. John of Bletſho. Ib.
[f] Bedcanford. Sax. Chron. 22. Cuthwolf took four towns in conſequence of this viſit, and died the ſame year. Ib.
[g] Matthew Paris, at the end of his life of Offa, ſays he was buried in a chapel on the Ouſe, which being undermined by the water, fell with his tomb into the river, and that the tomb was ſeen by perſons bathing in ſummer, but could never be found ſo as to be taken up. Matth. Weſtm. p. 291, copies his very words.
[h] buph. Sax. Chron. 106. The Danes were repulſed here the year after; A. D. 931. Ib. 107.
[i] The printed Hoveden, I. p. 242, has only *urbem* in auſtrali parte amnis Uſe condi præcepit. See alſo Simeon Dun. p. 153. & Flor. Worc. p. 343. *Caſtellum* conſtruxit. Brompt. p. 833.
[k] P. 209.

writer

writer[l] and eye-witneſs, by which we may underſtand what works and engines were employed in that age as ingenious as our own at the deſtruction of mankind: "On the Eaſt ſide," ſays he, "was one "Petraria and two Mangonella, which daily bat-"tered the tower; and on the Weſt ſide two Man-"gonella ruined the old tower, and one Mangonell "the South, and one on the North made two "breaches in the wall oppoſed to them. Beſides "theſe there were two wooden machines, raiſed "above the height of the tower and caſtle for the "croſsbowmen and ſcouts: alſo many others in "which the croſsbowmen and ſlingers lay in am-"buſh. There was alſo a machine called a Cat, "under which miners had free paſſage to ſap the "walls of the tower and caſtle. The caſtle was "taken by four aſſaults. In the firſt was taken the "Barbican, in the ſecond the outer Bail; in the "third the wall near the old tower was overthrown "by the miners, through the breach of which they "with great danger made themſelves maſter of the "inner Bail. On the fourth aſſault the miners ſet "fire to the tower, and when the ſmoke burſt out, "and great cracks appeared in the tower, the be-"ſieged ſurrendered." Of theſe Mangonells, Petrars, Trabuccs, Bricols, Eſpringols, and what our anceſtors called the War Wolf, with which, before the invention of cannon, they battered the ſtrongeſt walls with huge ſtones, I might ſay much here if it were not foreign to my purpoſe. But my author proceeds[m]: "Falc continued excommunicate[n] till "he reſtored to the king the caſtles of Plumton and "Stoke Courcy, as alſo the gold and ſilver veſſels "and money which he was poſſeſſed of; and from "thence[o] he was carried to London. Meantime "the ſheriff was ordered to demoliſh the tower and "outer bail; the inner, after it was diſmanteled, "and the ditches filled up all round, was left for "William de Beauchamp to live in: the ſtones were "given to the canons of Newnham and Chaldwell "and the church of St. Paul at Bedford." Nothing is now to be ſeen here but the ruins of this caſtle overhanging the river on the Eaſt ſide of the town.

Helenſtow. On both ſides of Bedford were two neat little religious houſes: to the South *Helenſtow*, now *Elſtow*, a nunnery dedicated to Helena mother of Conſtantine the Great, built by Judith, wife of Waltheof earl of Huntingdon: to the Eaſt *Newenham*, removed from St. Paul's church in Bedford by Royſia wife of Paganus de Beauchamp.

Newenham.

Eaton. The Ouſe proceeds not far before it arrives at the ruins of a caſtle at *Eaton*, another ſeat of the *Beauchamp* family, and takes leave of this county near *Biſſemed*, where Hugh de *Beauchamp* and his brother Roger founded a ſmall houſe for canons of St. Auſtin, as appears by the pope's bull. This is on the other ſide of the Ouſe, which before it reaches this place is increaſed from the South by a little river at firſt without a name*, at whoſe conflux is *Temesford*, famous for a ſtation and caſtle of the Danes, built by them when they diſtreſſed this country by wintering in it, and as is ſuppoſed a Britiſh fortification, the ſite of which, now called *Cheſterfield* and *Salndy*, affords Roman coins in proof of its antiquity. And from the ſituation I have no doubt but this was SALENAE placed among the *Cattieuchlani* by Ptolomy, if *Salndy* be the true name, as ſome aſſure me. I paſs by the little market town of *Potton*, having met with nothing about it except that *J. Kinaſton* formerly gave it to Thomas earl of Lancaſter with the lands belonging to it. Nor need I ſay more of the other places on this rivulet; *Chickſand*, where Paganus de *Beauchamp* built a little monaſtery, *Shelford* a market town, *Biggleſwade* famous for its horſe-fair and ſtone bridge; not far from which is *Stratton*, once the ſeat of the barons *Latimer*, afterwards of the *Enderbies*, from whom the *Pigots* inherited it.

Temesford. *Cheſterfield.* *Salndy.* SALENÆ. *Potton.* *Chickſand.* *Shelford.* *Biggleſwade.* *Stratton.*

Five miles from the head of this ſtream, almoſt in the heart of the county, on a hill, is *Ampthill*[p], a large and princely houſe like a caſtle, furrounded with a park built by John *Cornwale* baron *Fanhope* in the reign of Henry VI. out of the ſpoils of France. His eſtate being, as I have read, confiſcated by Edward IV. for ſiding with the houſe of Lancaſter, and himſelf, or rather, as he ſays, this houſe, being attainted of treaſon, was granted to Edmund *Grey*, lord of *Ruthin*, and afterwards earl of Kent, from whoſe grandſon Richard it came to king Henry VIII.[q] who, to ſpeak in the ſtyle of the civilians, made it *ſacred patrimony*, or in that of the common lawyers, *royal demeſne*, and called the eſtate annexed the *Honour of Ampthill*. Hence, more to the North, lies *Haughton Conqueſt*, ſo named from a famous old family that long lived there. To the Weſt is *Woburn*, where is now a ſmall ſchool founded by Francis earl of Bedford, formerly a famous monaſtery built by Hugh[r] de *Bolbec*: below which, at *Aſpley Gowiz*, is ſaid to be an earth that turns wood to ſtone[s], in proof of which they ſhewed in that monaſtery a wooden ladder, which, after lying ſome time in it, was dug up all ſtone. More to the Eaſt *Tuddington* preſents to view a fine houſe lately built by Henry lord Cheney[t], where formerly Paulinus Pever, a courtier and ſewer to Henry III. fitted up a houſe, according to Matthew Paris[u], like a palace, with ſtate rooms, chapel, bed-chambers, and other apartments of ſtone covered with lead, and environed with orchards and parks in a manner which aſtoniſhed the beholders." Not far from hence we come to *Hockley in the hole* by a mirey road[x] very bad in winter through fields fragrant with excellent beans, which, to the great mortification of ſportſmen, almoſt damp the ſcent of the dogs; and from hence we mount a chalk hill into the Chiltern, and preſently find ourſelves at *Dunſtable*, ſituated in a chalky ſoil, populous, and

Ampthill. *Haughton Conqueſt.* *Woburn.* *Aſpley Gowiz.* Earth turning Wood into Stone. *Tuddington.* *Hockley in the hole* [or *Hockliffe*] *Dunſtable.*

* Some call it *Ivell.*

[l] Chron. de Dunſtaple, p. 142. Ed. Hearne. See alſo Math. Paris, p. 321, who ſays the walls were flanked by a large wooden tower filled with croſsbowmen, and that the king's troops deſtroyed with great loſs two *teſtudines* called by the French *Bruteſches*.

[m] Ib. p. 144. [n] *in executione.* Hearne. Qu. an abbreviation for *excommunicatione*, or it may mean *under execution.*

[o] *ideo.* Hearne. [p] Parcel of the barony of Kainhoe. Holland.

[q] Whoſe grandſon Ruthin paſſed both it and Ruthin over to Henry VII. Ib. [r] Henry. Ib. [s] By incruſtation.

[t] Made by queen Elizabeth baron Cheyney of Tuddington, who ſhortly after died without iſſue. Holland.

[u]

[x] Our anceſtors called deep places *Hock* and *Hocks*. Holland.

full

full of inns, with four ſtreets pointing to the four corners of the heavens, in each of which, the ground being exceeding dry, is a public pond, which, though ſupplied only by rain-water, never is dry. Springs are not found here unleſs by ſinking wells to the depth of 24 cubits [106 feet]. In the centre of the town is a croſs or pillar adorned with the arms of England, Caſtile, and Ponthieu, and ſtatues erected by Edward I. to the memory of his wife Eleanor, as were ſeveral others on the road by which her funeral proceſſion paſſed to Weſtminſter. There is no reaſon to doubt of this being the ſtation called by the emperor Antoninus in his Itinerary MAGIONINIUM, MAGIOVINIUM and MAGINTUM: nor can we ſeek it anywhere elſe. For beſides that it lies on the Roman road, the ſwineherds frequently find in the neighbouring fields Roman coins, which they call *Madning money:* and not far off it, on the ſlope of the Chiltern hills, is a circular fortification, ſuch as Strabo deſcribes the Britiſh towns, incloſing nine acres, and called *Maidning boure*, and *Maidin boure*[y], in which the name of *Magintum* appears with little alteration. But upon the deſtruction of Magintum by war or time, Henry I. rebuilt this town and the palace at *Kingſbury*, and placed here a colony to check the robbers that infeſted the road, as is plainly ſet forth in the private hiſtory of the little monaſtery founded by that king for the ornament of his town. Take the words themſelves of that private hiſtory, though ſavouring of the barbariſm of that age. "Note that the ſpot where the "Watling and Ikening ſtreets meet was firſt broken "up[z] by Henry the elder, king of England, to "curb the wicked practices of a famous robber "named Dun and his aſſociates. From him the "ſaid place had the name of Dunſtable. There "the king built the town of Dunſtable, and near "it a royal manſion for himſelf. The burgeſſes "thereof were free, like the other burgeſſes of the "king's dominions. The king had there a fair and "market. Afterwards he built a church, and by "the authority of pope Eugenius III. placed there "canons regular, to whom he gave the ſaid town "in fee by charter, and many other privileges."

MAGIOVINIUM.

Now for the lords, dukes, and earls of Bedford. The firſt barons of Bedford were of the *Beauchamp* family, hereditary Almoners to the king at his coronation. Their eſtate being divided by daughters among the Mowbrays, Wakes, Fitz Ottes', &c. Edward III. created *Engelram de Coucy*, earl of Soiſſons in France, to whom he gave his daughter[a], firſt earl of Bedford. Afterwards Henry V. made Bedford a dukedom, and it had three dukes. Firſt, *John* third ſon of Henry IV. who beat the French fleet at the mouth of the Seine, and being afterwards Regent of France defeated them at Verneuil[b], and was buried at Rouen, and with him all the glory of the Engliſh arms in France. Charles VIII. of France viſiting his monument ſaid to a nobleman that ſtood by and ſolicited him to order it to be demoliſhed: "Let him reſt after his death in "peace, who living was the dread of France in "war." The ſecond duke of Bedford was *George Nevill*, infant ſon of John Marquis *Montacute*, both of whom Edward IV. deprived of their honour almoſt as ſoon as he had advanced them, and that, by authority of parliament; the father for treachery in revolting from him; the ſon out of pique to his father: the pretence, however, was that the duke had not an income equal to his rank, and that needy nobles are always burdenſome and oppreſſive to their neighbours. The third was *Jaſper de Hatfield*, earl of Pembroke, honoured with this title by his nephew Henry VII. whom he had reſcued out of imminent danger. He died unmarried and in an advanced age[c].

Dukes, earls, and barons of *Bedford.*

It reverted in the laſt age to an earldom, when Edward VI. created *John Ruſſel*, earl of Bedford, who was ſucceeded by his ſon *Francis*, a perſon of ſuch a religious, noble, and amiable diſpoſition that all the praiſe I can beſtow upon him will fall far ſhort of his merit. He left for his ſucceſſor *Edward* ſon of his ſon Francis, who is growing up in all the virtues of his anceſtors.

This little county has 116 pariſhes.

[y] See before *Maiden caſtle* in Dorſetſhire, p. 60, 68. and *Maiden way* in Weſtmoreland. MS n. Gale. In Speed's Hiſtory of England, p. 261. is *Maiden bower* by the ſea coaſt in Norfolk, where Hunſtanton was built. This was undoubtedly a Roman camp. Stuk. It. I. 108. 2d Ed.

[z] *area ſartabatur.* It means, the place was cleared of its wood and thickets in order to diſlodge the robbers. *Sartare*, excolere, defrictus. *Du Cange.* In the ſecond edition of the Britannia in 8vo, we find in the margin *primitus ſuccidebantur.*

[a] Son of Engelram lord of Couci, and his wife, daughter to the duke of Auſtria. Holland.

[b] where he was ſlain. Ib.

[c] ten years after his creation. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Bedford is 26 miles long by 18 broad [a], or as ſome 32 by 22 [b]; about 100 in circumference, contains nine hundreds, and 260,000 acres, 11 market towns, only one borough, and 12,180 houſes [c]. The ſoil is rich, particularly on the North of the Ouſe, being moſtly a deep loam, but in the middle ſandy, particularly about Leighton, and thence croſs the county from Woburn to Potton; about Ampthill, and from Shafford to Bedford, a red loam.

The Ouſe enters the county between Bradfield and Turvey, and leaves it at St. Neots, making a courſe of almoſt 30 miles in this county in leſs than 19 miles by land [d].

The principal landholders in this county, at the Domeſday ſurvey, were the king, the biſhops of Bayeux, Coutance, Lincoln, Durham; the abbots of St. Edmundsbury, Peterborough, Ramſey, Weſtminſter, Thorney; the abbeſs of Berking, the canons of London and Bedford, earl Euſtace, Walter Giffard, William de Warren, William d'Ow, Milo Criſpin, Ernulf de Heſding, Eudo dapifer, William Peverel, Hugh de Beauchamp, Nigel d'Albini, William Spech [q. Eſpec], Robert de Todeni, Gilbert de Gand, Robert de Olgi, Ralf Fitz-Ilger, Robert Faſiton, Alured de Lincoln, William Flandrenſis, and 34 others.

Turvy. *Turvy* is not now the ſeat of the Mordants; but they ſtill retain their baronial title from it, with the addition of thoſe of earl of Peterborough by Charles I. [1] and Monmouth by William III.

On the Circumciſion, 1399, the very deep water near Bedford, which runs between the village of Sulliſtone [e] and Harewood, ſuddenly ſtopped and parted, leaving its channel dry for three miles, which was interpreted by many to preſage the diviſion of the nation, and their revolt from the king [f]. Dr. Childrey endeavours to account for this by a ſudden froſt. Biſhop Gibſon gravely tells us the ſame thing happened, as he was informed, January 18 or 28, 1648, and refers it to the king's death.

Harewood. Sampſon le Forte, in the reign of Stephen, built a ſmall priory at *Harewould* for canons and nuns of St. Nicholas of Arroaſia, of which there were only four more in England [g], valued at £.47. 3s. *per annum* [h]. Much of it remained when Buck drew it 1730, when it belonged to the duke of Kent, to whom it gave title of earl; now probably to lord Hardwicke who married his daughter. The late Dr. Mead had a ſeat here; afterwards poſſeſſed by his ſon, and now by Robert Garſtin, eſq.

Odel. "Odel caſtle, now nothing but ſtrange ruins "longging to lord Bray. Odel town is by the "caſtle, and is as it were an eight miles from Bed- "ford, and by *Harold* nunnery about a mile off [i]." This Odel was a barony. It is now the ſeat of ſir Thomas Alton, bart. [2] The laſt baron Wahull that had ſummons to parliament was John, in the reign of Edward I. [k]

"Mabil Pateſhull, foundreſs of Grey friars Bed- "ford, was lady of *Bletſhoe*, where now ſir John St. Bletſhoe. "John dwells [l]." Elizabeth conferred the barony of Bletſhoe on *Oliver St. John*, grandſon of *Oliver*, who firſt had this eſtate. His grandſon *Oliver* was, 22 James I. created earl of Bolingbroke; which title ended with his grandſon *Paulet* 1711: but the barony devolved on *St. Andrew*, a deſcendant of the 5th ſon of the ſecond baron. St. Andrew died a minor 1714, and was ſucceeded by his uncle *William*. He, 1720, by his brother *Rowland*, and he, 1722, by his brother *John*. He, 1757, by his ſon *John*, and he, 1767, by his ſon *Henry Beauchamp*, who dying in 1805 was ſucceeded by his brother St. Andrew St. John, 12th and preſent lord. The family have a carpet worked with all their arms and matches by Margaret counteſs of Richmond, whoſe mother was firſt wife of the firſt Oliver St. John. The old manſion here mentioned was almoſt pulled down by the 9th earl, and reduced to a farm-houſe. At *Melchburn*, another more mo- Melchburn. dern ſeat of the St. John family, was a preceptory of knights hoſpitalers, founded in the reign of Henry I. valued at £.241. [m] They have a third at Woodford, near Thrapſton, c. Northampton.

A few miles farther, on the ſame river, is *Brumham*, Brumham. the ſeat of viſcount Hampden, whoſe anceſtor, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, was created baron Trevor by queen Anne 1711. In Holland's time it belonged to the Dives.

"The caſtle of Bedford hard by the town now Bedford. "clean down. There is a place called *Falxherbar* "again the caſtle [n]." "Ther were two hoſpitals "in the ſuburbs of Bedford by South *in citer. ripâ* "*Uſe*, the houſes wherof and chapels yet ſtand, "both founded by the townſmen: St. John's on the "right hand firſt coming in from South to Bedford, "and then on the ſame hand, a little aſide, is St. "Leonard's [o]. The Grey friars ſtand flat in the "North-weſt of the town:" here were buried Mabil Patteſhall, foundreſs, one of the lord Mowbrays, one queen Eleanor, Richard Haſtings, eſq. chamberlain to Edward III. ſir Richard Irenceſter, who built the body of the church, and Blake St. John of late time [p]. Of the five churches, St. John's and St. Mary's ſtand on the South ſide of the river. St. Peter's, St. Cuthbert's, and St. Paul's, on the North: this laſt is the principal church and a

[a] Templeman. [b] Gordon. [c] Bowen's map. [d] Mag. Brit. I. 130. [1] G. [e] Chellington.
[f] Walſingham, Ypod. Neuſ. p. 36. [g] Tanner, Pref. p. xviii. [h] Tanner, 6. [i] Leland, VII. 3.
[2] G. [k] Dugd. I. 528. [l] Leland, V. 99. [m] Tanner, 4. [n] Leland, VII. 3.
[o] Tanner, 9. [p] Leland, V. 98. VIII. 71. I. 118.

beautiful

beautiful one, with an octagon ſtone ſpire. "Before the Conqueſt it was collegiate; the prebends "had their houſes round about the church [q]." There remained in Leland's time houſes of prebends belonging to Lincoln church. Roiſia, wife of Pain Beauchamp, in the reign of Henry II. changed them into regular canons, and her ſon Symon removed them a mile lower to Newenham. The friary is about two furlongs North-weſt of the town, a farm-houſe, the cloiſters fitted up for rooms, the refectory a barn, and foundation of the quadrangle to the Weſt, near which bones have been dug up. Sir William Harper, lord mayor of London, built and endowed a free-ſchool in this his native town 1561 [3]. Over the door is his ſtatue in white marble and alderman's robes, and under him this inſcription:

Ecce viator corporea effigies
Guil. Harper, eq. aur.
Scholæ iſtius
Quam cernis amplam & ornatam
Munificentiſſ. fundatoris.
Si animæ picturam ſpectare velis,
In chartâ beneficiorum invenias delineatam.

Thomas Chriſty, who repaired the town hall, founded an hoſpital for eight people [r]. By St. Paul's church and the free-ſchool, is a handſome modern town-hall, and the ſhell of an old chapel. In the High ſtreet, among ſome old buildings at an inn, is a ſtatue of St. George in a niche.

Bedford has been much improved of late by new buildings and a handſome market-place. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, &c. and ſends two members to parliament; and the aſſizes are held here. It has two weekly markets; one on Tueſday for live cattle on the South ſide the river, and another on Saturday for corn on the North ſide [4]. "The barony of Bedford, with the "caſtle of Bedford, as the place of the inhabitation "of the Beauchamps, remained in the name untill "that Falcaſius de Brent had the caſtelle, and much "rule there in John's dayes and partely in Henry "the Third's time. I remember I redde that this "preferment came to Falcaſius by a marriage. But "after that Falcaſius and his brethren rebelled "againſt king Henry III. he toke the caſtle of Bed-"ford, and threw it down, gyving the ſoile thereof "to one of the Beauchamps, to whom it apper-"tained by inheritance [s]." The ſite of the caſtle forms a parallelogram divided by a lane. The keep is now a bowling-green, but the whole circuit may be traced, and the banks on two ſides are very bold; the river guarding it to the South, and the town ſtanding on the Weſt ſide. The bridge over the Ouſe had two gates, both lately taken away. Here is a colony of Moravians, who have their ſervice with a good band of vocal muſic every Thurſday, beſides Sunday, and have ſeveral wealthy perſons among them. Their chapel is called *the ſingle houſe*.

"Roiſia, wife to Paganus de Bellocampo, tranſ-"lated the college of the chanons irregulars into "*Newenham*, a college of chanons regular. Simon "de Bellocampo, ſon to Paganus and Roiſia, con-"firmid and performid the acte of his mother. He "lyith afore the high altar of St. Paul's church in "Bedeford with this epitaphie graven in bras and "ſet on a flat marble ſtone: Newenham.

"De bello campo jacet hic ſub marmore Simon
"Fundator de Newenham [t]."

He died in the reign of John [u]. It was valued at £.293. [x] and ſtood one mile Eaſt of Bedford, a little by Weſt of Caſtlemill in *Goldington* pariſh. All that remains is a wall incloſing the ſite, at the three corners of which are three hills ditched round. Weſt of it are mills, and a ſquare pond bricked round. "Between Kinges Croſe, in the midle way to "Newenham and the caſtle, were found many bones "of men buried [y]."

"From Bedford to Caſtle mill, a two miles upper "on the river, be tokens where a large caſtle, "*Riſingho* caſtle, hath been, but ther apperith no Riſingho *caſtle.*
"maner of part of building; but it is eaſy to ſee "where the area of the caſtle was, and the great "round hill where the keep or dungeon ſtood is "clene hole; and about a mile from thence, as the "millar ſaid, is in a campain field toward North a "ditch and an hill where be likelihood was ſome "pile or fortreſs; yet, as the prior of Newenham "told me, it was in the way betwixt Bedford and "St. Neots. As far as I can learn, this Caſtle "mill was the lord Beauchamp's baron of Bedford. "I now make conjecture rather that it was Eſpeke's "founder of Warden abbey and Roſſe's his heire's. "It was a piece of the lands of Wardon. Mr. "Goſtwick bought the caſtle mill and the caſtle "garth of the king. The river of Huſe again the "caſtle breaketh into two partes, and cloſyng again "a little below the mille maketh an iſland. The "leſſer ſtream ſervith the mill. I paſſed firſt by a "bridge of wood over this arm, and by and by over "the mayne ſtreame of Uſe river by another timber "bridge. After that I had paſſed over both theſe "bridges I entered into ſomewhat low ground, "where were very fair medows and paſtures, and ſo "to *Willington* village, diſtant about half a mile "from Caſtel mylle. The village of Willington is "commodiouſly ſet in a fair gravely ground, and "fair wood in ſome places about it. It longid to "the Beauchamps barons of Bedford, and ſince "came in partition to the lord Moulbray of Ax-"holme. Mr. Goſtewike being born here bought "this manor of the duke of Norfolk, now living, "and hath made a ſumptuus new building of brike "and tymber *à fundamentis*, with a conduit of water "derived in leaden pipes. There was not very far "from the place where Mr. Goſtwik hath buildid "an old maner place, wher in times paſt ſome of the "Mulbrays lay for a ſtarte. Now it is clean down, "but the place is notabely ſeen wher it was [z]."

"The caſtle of *Adinggreves* is on the ſame ſide that Addingreve's
"the caſtelle mill is on, otherwiſe called *Riſingho*, *caſtle.*
"about a mile lower on the river towards St. Neots,
"wher is on an hill a ditch and other tokens of

[q] Leland, VIII. 71. I. 116. [3] G. [r] Mag. Brit. [4] G.
[s] Leland, I. 117. Mr. Salmon, not without great probability, derives the name of Bedford from Bebrtian ponba, q. d. the *fortreſs* at the ford. Survey, p. 368.
[t] Leland, I. 116. VIII. 71. [u] Dugd. I. 223. [x] Tanner, 6. [y] Leland, VII. 3.
[z] Ib. I. 118, 119. VII. 3.

"buildings

"buildings there not two balles caſtes from the "river bank [a]." "*Adingreves* wher be tokens of "diches wher ſum fortres hath bene by Uſe near a "mile or two from Riſingho [b]."

"About a mile and a half beneth Addingreves is Berford. "a great ſtone bridge of viii arches of ſtone at *Ber-* "*ford*, and there *in ulter. ripâ* is a good uplandiſch "town [c]."

Caldwell. *Caldwell*, a priory of Auſtin canons, valued at £.109. *per annum* [d], ſtood "a little without Bedford, "and a little lower than it upon Uſe *ripa citer.* "and was of the foundation of one of the Beau- "champs [e]."

Clapham. A ſeat of lord Aſhburnham is at *Clapham*, near Bedford.

Elenſtow. At *Elenſtow*, one mile from Bedford, was an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded by Judith, niece to the Conqueror, and wife of Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon; valued at £.285 [f]. Here is a noble church, with a tower detached from it on the North-weſt. The North door has a zigzag arch: the three arches of the chancel are round with ſquare pillars. Several ſhields in ſtone, with the croſs and inſtruments of the paſſion, probably the abbey arms. On the South ſide a handſome houſe, built on the ſite of the nunnery, was in 1789 the property of Mr. Hillerſdon, who pulled great part of it down. Here is a fair for cheeſe and horſes on the green, where is a croſs ſhaft.

Eiton. "*Eiton*, a good village, where be ſeene *veſtigia* "*caſtelli* between the church and the ripe, and "almoſt hard on the ripe: and at this Eiton is a little "poore bridge of eaſe over the river. The ruines "of Eiton caſtle belonging to my lord Vaulx [g]."

Buſhmead. *Biſſemede* or *Buſhmead* priory was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Hugh, ſon of Oliver Beauchamp, and valued at £.71. *per annum* [h]. It is now the ſeat of William Gery, eſq.

ΣΑΛΗΝΑΙ of Ptolemy (Σαλιναι Pal.) and SALINÆ of Ravennas, is placed by Dr. Stukeley and Salndy. others at *Salndy*. The Doctor obſerves, that on the bank of the *Ivel*, at the back of this place, on a high ſandy hill, is a camp called *Cheſterton*, where have been found vaſt quantities of Roman and Britiſh antiquities, coins, urns, lacrymatories, ſeals, &c. and great numbers of coins at Gamlinghay, in the neighbourhood [i]. Mr. Aubrey mentions an urn, among others, *like coral* [q. red earth], with an inſcription, found at *Sandy*; and others found with coins in the Roman camp at Cheſterfield, about 1670, given to the univerſity of Oxford by Mr. Thomas Cryſty [k]. Mr. Degge ſhewed the Antiquary Society, 1729, a braſs female head, about three inches high, which he ſuppoſed Boadicea, more probably a ſtandard pole. Coins and a ſword ſilvered over were alſo found in the field in this pariſh called *Cheſterfield*; in which is a hill called by the inhabitants *Tower-hill*. They ſhew at a ſmall diſtance *Gally-hill*; and, acroſs a ſmall valley, *Cæſar's camp*. This Gally-hill is the Roman fortreſs. About 30 acres here are incloſed by a rampart and ditch. The form is irregular, because it is to ſuit the top of the hill, which is itſelf defended by nature. The North and Eaſt make two ſides of a ſquare: the Weſt juts out towards the river Ivel. In the middle is a tumulus, ſuch as is ſeen in many camps, probably for the prætorium. About 20 acres lie in holes and hillocks, which they imagine to have been foundations of a city, more probably made by digging for ſtone to make the Roman road from the ford of the Ivel towards Bedford. A fox earth, or quarry, in the hill towards Cheſterfield went by the name of the *Brazen doors*. Mr. Salmon [l] places here *Magiovinium*.

The Watling ſtreet enters this county at Luton, from St. Alban's. It has its courſe firſt to the North, then to the Weſt. From Luton it carries us over the downs, where it has its interſection with the Ikening ſtreet leading from Dunſtable to Baldock. Thence the Watling ſtreet goes in a ſtrait line to Ravenſborough in Hertfordſhire, the *Durocobrivæ*, as Dr. Salmon conceives, of the Itinerary. From Ravenſborough we deſcend the hill to Purton, thence by Shefford to Sandy, *Magiovinium*. About the interſection of the Watling and Ikening are, in a bottom, ſome long barrows, memorials of ſome victory, perhaps Cuthwulf's, hereafter mentioned. At *Kaynoe*, on this military way from Ravenſborough Kaynoe. to Sandy, is an old fortreſs of earth, which he thought Roman, both from its ſituation on the military way and from its form: a keep ſtanding on the brink of a boggy ground. Without it, to the South, are three ſemicircular intrenchments, whoſe ditches are all drawn into one, and determine in the moor. Kaynoe ſtill belongs to the duke of Kent. Cheſterfield lies between the camp to the North and Eaſt and the Ivel, with a moraſs to the Weſt, and is occupied by gardeners [m].

The Danes made their camp at *Temesford* 921, Temesford. Forhton þ ȝeþeorc æt Temeſſforda, ⁊ hiȣ budon ⁊ byȣlebon. But the Engliſh the ſame year retook the town [n]. The Danes ravaged the country to this place A. D. 1010 [o].

Leland reckons among the market-towns of Bedfordſhire, "*Potton*, *Shefforde*, *Hamptel*, and *Bigleſ-* Potton. "*wade* [p]." *Potton* is ſtill a flouriſhing market, and the next town after Bedford for ſize. It is pleaſantly ſituated, and well watered though in a ſandy ſoil. Near it, rather in Cambridgeſhire, is *Everdon*, which Everdon. gave birth to Silveſter de Everdon, biſhop of Carliſle, and lord chancellor in the reign of Henry III. who diſplaced him from that office, but could not from the ſee. He was killed by a fall from his horſe, 1254 [q]. This place alſo gave birth to the learned Tiptoft, earl of Worceſter [r]. North-eaſt of Potton is *Hatley Cockaine*, ſo called from ſir John Hatley Cockaine. Cockayn, chief baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry IV. who ſettled here from Derbyſhire, and whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy it [s]. *Sutton* in this Sutton. neighbourhood is the ſeat and eſtate of the Burgoynes, whoſe anceſtors claim it under a rhyming grant from John of Gaunt. John Sutton was created a baronet by Charles I. and preſented biſhop Stillingfleet to this living, where he wrote his Origines Sacræ. Sir Robert the laſt of this family died 1780.

[a] Lel. V. 98. [b] Ib. VII. 3. [c] Ib. V. 98. [d] Tanner, 8. [e] Lel. V. 98. [f] Tanner, 1.
[g] Lel. V. 98. [h] Tanner, 7. [i] Stuk. It. I. 74. Horſl. 375. [k] G. Aub. Mon. Brit.
[l] New Survey, p. 373. [m] Salmon, Ib. Mag. Brit. 144.
[n] It. VII. 7. [o] Godw. 764. [p] Tan. B. B. ex Lel. [q] Sax. Chron. 107, 108. [r] Ib. 140.
[s] Mag. Brit. 145.

Shefford

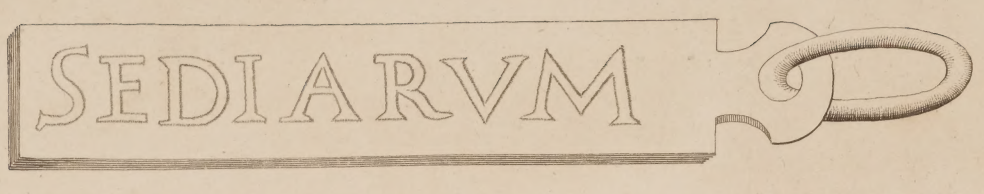
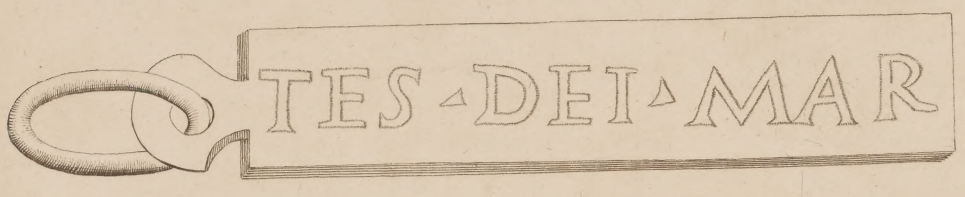


Fig.3.p.56



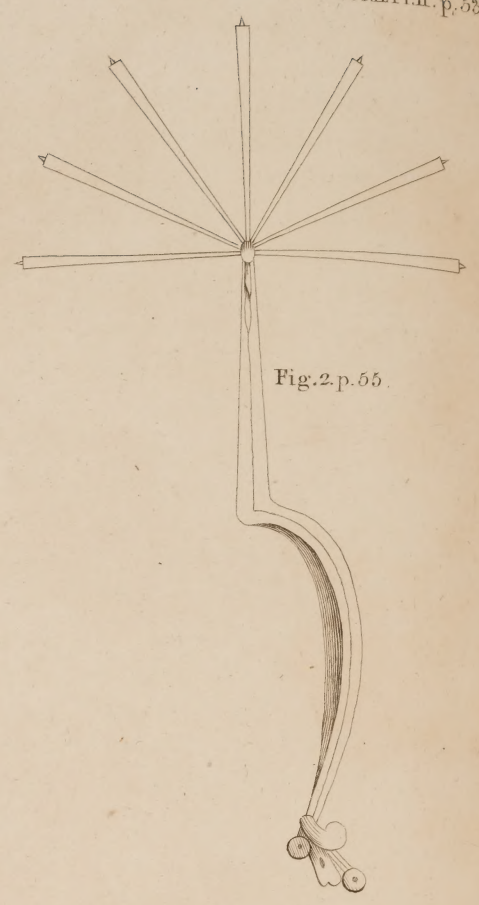
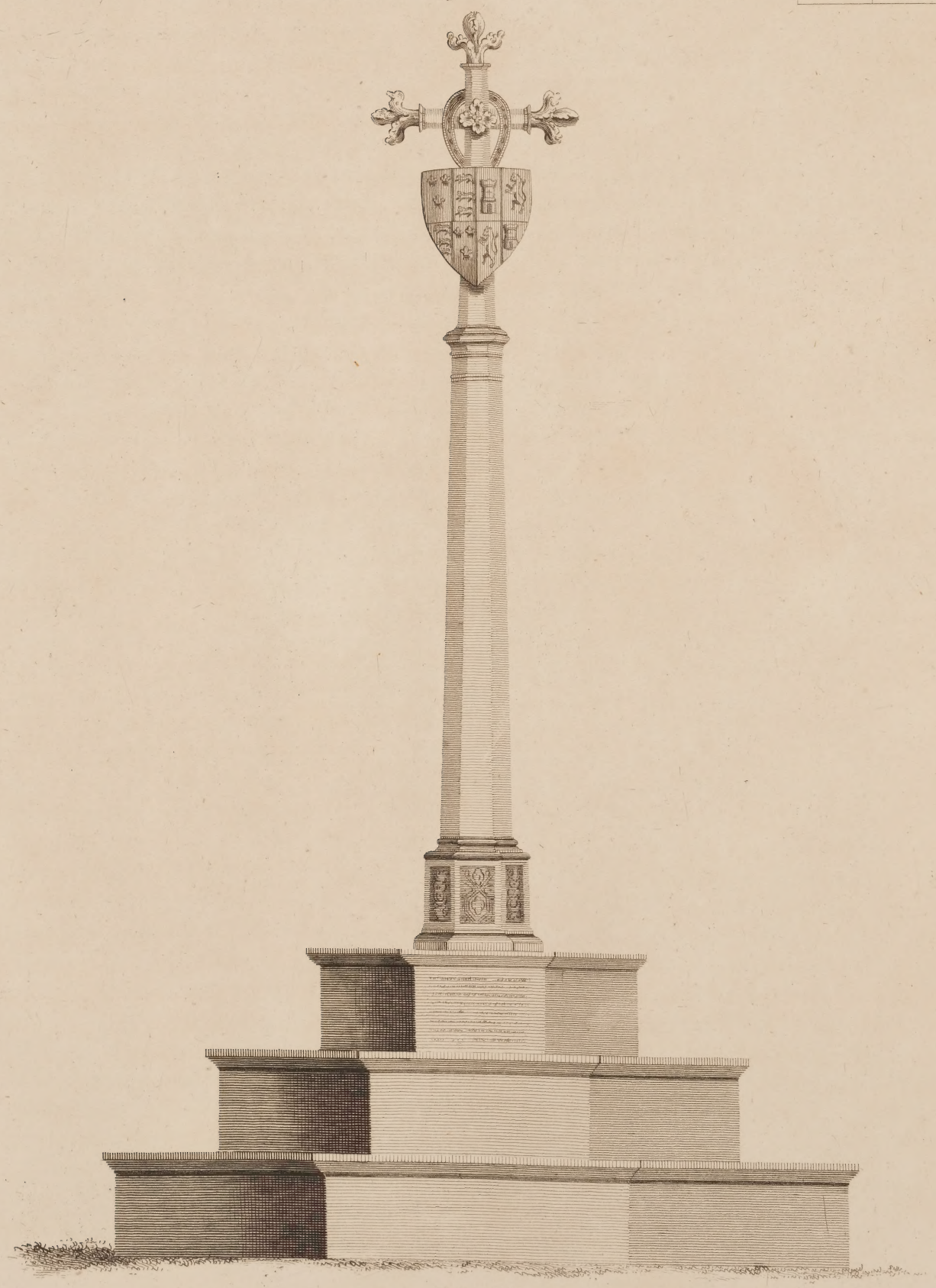


Fig.2.p.55

Fig.1.p.53



Fra.s Cary sculp.s

Shefford. *Shefford* has loſt its market, and has a chapel ſubject to Campton.

Chickſand. *Chickſand*, a mile from Shefford, was founded by Pain de Beauchamp and his wife Roiſia, who was buried here, 1150, for canons and nuns of the rule of St. Gilbert of Sempringham. It was valued at £. 212. *per ann.*[t] and is now the ſeat of ſir George Oſborne, bart. The two quadrangles of the abbey are intire, with the cloiſter, but fitted up within in a modern taſte; and contain a ſucceſſion of family pictures.

Campton. In *Campton* church adjoining is the family columbarium.

Biggleſwade. *Biggleſwade* is a pleaſant market-town with two good inns. The church is a handſome building, with a number of ſtalls; it having been collegiate. On the door is a plate of braſs with this inſcription: Jhōes Gade . . . preſbit . . . . tilda uxor ej . . . .

Stratton. *Stratton* came from the Pigotts to the Anderſons of Eyworth in this county, and, by marriage of their heireſs, to ſir John Cotton, grandſon of the famous ſir Robert. This ſir John, who died here 1702, aged 81, gave his grandfather's valuable library, which by the care of Mr. Bromfall of Blunham, when high ſheriff of the county 1650, had been preſerved during the civil wars[u], to the public uſe by act of parliament; and, till a ſecond act of parliament lodged it in the Britiſh Muſeum, it lay in a manner neglected in the dormitory at Weſtminſter, where it ſuffered great damage by fire 1736. It is commemorated in every epitaph of the male heirs of the family at Connington to the laſt 1730[x]. On this manor, belonging to Mr. Barnet, who purchaſed it of the heirs of the Cotton family, a ploughman, June 1770, ridging the land pretty deep, ſtruck againſt the upper part of a yellow earthen pot containing 300 gold coins of Henry VI. They were ſold from 17*s.* to £.1. 1*s.* each, but after at £.1. 11*s.* 6*d.*; were a little larger than a half-crown, and wanted 20 grains of the weight of our guinea or 3*s.* 4*d.* On the front was the king in a ſhip in armour holding a ſword and ſhield, on which were France and England quarterly, and on the ſide of the ſhip a lion paſſant between two fleurs de lis. Legend. ✠ Henric. Dei Gra. Rex. Angl. Franc. Dns. Hyb. Rev. a croſs between four lions paſſant crowned; in the centre ♄. Legend: Jeſus autem tranſiens per. medium illorū ibat.

Mr. Henry Miles ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries a hawk's ring of gold, found near Biggleſwade, weight 1½dr. 8 gr. inſcribed, *Sum regis Anglie & comitis Herefordie.*

Ampthill. "The market town of *Antehill* is praty, and diſ-
"tant from the caſtle; part of it ſtandeth on a hill,
"but the moſt and beſt part in a valley[x]."

"The caſtel and town of Hamtel with diverſe
"faire lordſhips thereabout longid to the lorde
"Fanope, a man of great fame in outward warrs and
"very rich, who buildid this caſtle as it is now
"ſtanding ſtately on a hill with four or five fair
"towers of ſtone in the inner ward, beſide the baſſe
"court, of ſuch ſpoils as it is ſaid he won in France.
"It appeareth by the Eaſt window in the chapel
"within the caſtle, that he married yn a noble
"blode; as I remember, ſhe was the duches of
"Exeter; it may chance that the marriage of her
"was a great cauſe of the ſumptuous building
"there[y]."

"How the lord Gray of Ruthin cam to this caſtle,
"and lands about it, I have herd the things fol-
"lowing told for a verite. In the time of the civil
"war between king Henry VI. and king Edward
"IV. there was a battle fought hard by the South
"ſuburbs of Northampton. The lord Fanope took
"totally king Henry's part, the lord Gray of Ruthin
"did the ſame in countenance. But a little afore
"the field he practiſed with king Edward, either
"ſaying that he had a title to the lord Fanope's
"lands at Antehil and thereabout, or depraving
"him with falſe accuſations, ſo wrought with king
"Edward that he with all his ſtrong band of
"Welſchmen fell to king Edward's part upon pro-
"miſe that if Edward wan the field he ſhould have
"Antehil and ſuch lands as Fanope had there.
"Edward wan the field, and Gray obtained Ante-
"hil *cum pertinentiis*, and ſtyll encreaſing in favor
"with king Edward was by him made earl of Kent.
"But whether the lord Fanope were ſlain at this
"field or no I am not ſure[y]."

Sir John Cornwall married Elizabeth counteſs dowager of Huntingdon, ſiſter to Henry IV. whoſe ſon when prince of Wales gave him large grants in Cornwall. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Agincourt, and in the French wars was created lord Fanhope 11 Henry VI. and baron Milbrooke in this county 20 Henry VI. His ſon being killed at a ſiege in France, he retired to Ampthill, where he died 1443 22 Henry VI. and was buried in the Grey friars, London[z]. In this old houſe, which ſtood on much higher ground than the preſent, and belonged to Henry VIII. queen Catharine reſided during the proceſs of the divorce; and from hence ſhe was cited to appear before the commiſſioners at Dunſtable[5]. In reference to this the following lines by Mr. Walpole are inſcribed on the baſe of a neat croſs, deſigned by Mr. Eſſex, with a ſhield of her arms (Plate II. fig. 1.) erected in the park by the preſent earl of Upper Oſſory, whoſe ſeat here is a modern building ſtanding at the edge of a pleaſant park at the Eaſt end of the town.

"In days of old, here Ampthill's towers were ſeen,
"The mournful refuge of an injur'd Queen;
"Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears;
"Here blinded zeal ſuſtain'd her ſinking years;
"Yet Freedom hence her radiant banners wav'd,
"And Love aveng'd a realm by prieſts enſlav'd:
"From Catharine's wrongs a nation's bliſs was ſpread,
"And Luther's light from Harry's lawleſs bed.

H. W.

Johannes Fitz Patrick comes de Oſſory poſuit 1773."

The houſe was given by Charles II. to Robert Bruce, created by him viſcount Bruce of Ampthill and earl of Aileſbury, whoſe father Thomas lord Kinloſs was buried with his lady Diana Cecil 1663, in a chapel at the adjoining church of Maulden. From this family it came to lord Bruce now earl of Aileſbury. This earl is hereditary ſteward of the

[t] Tan. 5.
[u] Stuk. It. I. 74. See them in Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 838.
[x] Lel. I. 120.
[y] Lel. I. 119, 120.
[z] Lel. Ib. Dugd. II. 212. Godw. Hiſt. of Hen. V. Stowe, Lond. 374.
[5] G.

honour of Ampthill, erected by act of parliament 33 Henry IV. [a]

Ampthill ſtands pleaſantly between two hills, though in a ſandy ſoil. It is of late years much improved in buildings, eſpecially by a handſome market and ſeſſions-houſe, where the aſſizes have been frequently held [6]. A mile from it is an almshouſe founded by Mr. Stone, principal of New inn Oxford, for ten poor men, and a charity ſchool for 13 poor children [b].

Houghton Conqueſt.

At *Houghton Conqueſt* was the ſeat of the counteſs of Pembroke, who built it from a deſign of ſir Philip Sidney in his Arcadia. The family of Conqueſt who held it in Camden's time continued till the end of the laſt century, when they expired in an heir-female, now the wife of Henry Lord Arundel of Wardour; Benedict Conqueſt, eſq. her father ſold it. It afterwards belonged to the earls of Aileſbury, and was bought by John duke of Bedford for his ſon the then marquis of Taviſtock, who added to the alterations of Inigo Jones others by ſir William Chambers, and a capital collection of pictures made by him in Italy, now at Woburn. In this laſt repair they found ſome paintings and verſes of Sidney's time, but it is now gone to ruin. In 1801 it became the property of lord Upper Oſſory. It ſtands on the ſide of a hill commanding a good view of the rich vale of Bedford. At the entrance of the park from Ampthill was a lodge and a pear-tree in which they ſay ſir P. Sidney wrote his Arcadia, and Pomfret, one of our minor poets, his verſes. Here is a free-ſchool belonging to Sidney college, Cambridge [c]. Dr. Zachary Grey, editor of Hudibras, and author of many critical and polemical pieces, died rector here 1766. Here in Great and Little Danes field, which are common, are many large pits 15 feet diameter [d]. Lord Haverſham had a houſe and conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh [7], but dying 1744 the title became extinct.

Millbrook.

At *Milbrook*, the ſeat of the Radcliffes, was a cell of Benedictines, ſubject to St. Alban's, and removed to Moddry or Beaulieu hermitage 1140, but ſuppreſſed by abbot Whethamſted [e].

Hawnes.

Near this place is *Hawnes*, the ſeat of the late lord Carteret, from which ſir George Carteret was created baron Carteret of Hawnes by Charles II. who was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir John, who, in right of his mother youngeſt daughter of John earl of Bath, ſucceeded 1714 to the titles of viſcount Carteret and earl Granville, which expired with his third ſon Robert ſecond viſcount and earl 1775 [8].

Silſoe. Wreſt.

Near *Silſoe*, formerly a market town, is *Wreſt*, the ſeat of the preſent earl of Hardwicke by his father's marriage with the coheir general of the family of Grey duke of Kent, ſeveral of which are buried and have monuments in the neighbouring church of *Fletton*.

Fletton.

Pulloxhill.

At *Pulloxhill* near Silſoe was found in the beginning of this century a gold mine, which was ſeized for the king, and leaſed to a refiner; but the gold found was not ſufficient to pay the charge of working. The firſt ſubſtance they brought up after the common earth of the country looked like a mixture of clay and iron ore or ſmith's cinders; lower they found a heavy yellowiſh mineral like talc [f].

Southill.

Southill gave title of baron 1715 to viſcount Torrington, whoſe ſeat is here, and the family columbarium in the church with this inſcription on the late Admiral Byng:

"To the perpetual diſgrace of
Publick Juſtice,
The honourable John Byng,
Vice Admiral of the Blue,
Fell a martyr to
Political Perſecution
On March 14 in the year 1757,
When Bravery and Loyalty
Were inſufficient ſecurities
For the life and honour
Of a naval officer."

Wardon abbey.

Near Southill is *Wardon* abbey, or *de Sartis*, founded 1135 by Walter Eſpec for Ciſtertians, valued at £.389. *per annum* [g]. The houſe remains little altered for a manſion to a farm of 120 acres. In the pariſh is a ſeat of lord Ongley.

Northill.

Northill church was made collegiate for a maſter and ſeveral fellows by ſir Gerard Braybrook 6 Henry IV [h].

Woburne.

Here is a ſeat of the Harveys.

Woburne is a ſmall market-town, rebuilt in great meaſure, with a handome market-houſe and good inns, ſince the fire 1724, by John duke of Bedford, whoſe anceſtor Francis firſt earl founded a charity-ſchool in it.

Woburne abbey was founded 1145 for Ciſtertians, valued at £.391. and granted 1 Edward VI. to John lord Ruſſel [i], whoſe family have continued in poſſeſſion of it ever ſince; and the greateſt part of the houſe has been rebuilt round a quadrangle. It ſtands in a park ſeven miles in circuit, ſurrounded by a brick wall, and has a capital collection of portraits and other pictures.

Aſpley Guize.

In *Birchmoor wood* in the pariſh of *Aſpley Guize* are pits of fullers earth, of which an account was given by Mr. Holloway, Phil. Tranſ. No. 379.

Shitlington.

At *Shitlington* (Domeſd. *Sethlingdone*) in the meadows is a circular ſingle-ditched riſing ground of ſeveral acres called *Church Pannel*, and ſaid to have been intended for the church which ſtands on a hill. Another caſtle hill, with a ſquare before it, called the *Grove*, q. d. Graff, is at *Mepſall*; and there is a hill below Higham Gobion church.

Mepſall.

Higham Gobion.

Higham Gobion was the rectory and retreat of that great Orientaliſt Dr. Edmund Caſtell, who had a principal concern in the Polyglott bible, and was ſole author of the Lexicon Heptaglotton. Intenſe application deprived him firſt of his ſight, and then of his life at the age of 68. He was buried in the chancel againſt the North wall, where is this inſcription to his memory on a tablet of black marble in a white ſtone frame:

Edmund' Caſtell' S. T. P. regiæ majeſtati Caroli
2i à ſacris eccleſiæ Chriſti Cantuarienſ
Canonicus Linguæ Arabicæ apud Cantabrig
Profeſſor. regal Societatis ſocius Authr Lex
Heptagl. Necnon hujus Eccleſiæ Rector

[a] Stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 37. [6] G. [b] Mag. Brit. 145. [c] Ib. 148.
[d] G. ex Aub. Mon. Brit. [7] G. [e] Tanner, 3. [8] G.
[f] G. referring to Kent. Salmon's Survey, p. 379. [g] Tanner, 3. [h] Ib. 9. [i] Ib. 4.

Mortalitatis

Mortalitatis quod reliquum eſt tam
ipſi quam lectiſſimæ ejus Conjugi Dæ
Elizab. Betteſworth Petri Betteſworth
militis aurati primo relictæ, deinde Johani
Herris armig (cuj' fil' Wilhelm' una cum
filia ej' Elizab. hic jacent) Anno ætatis
Edmundi 68 Dæ Elizab. 64 anno Chriſti 1674
Vivus hic legat humandum.

جل جاء الغ ينة لا ضبل من ثلك*

Hexton. Near *Hexton* is a ſquare Roman camp called *Raveſbury*, double-ditched, on a high point among hills[k].

Tuddington. *Tuddington* is a ſmall market town, where ſir Henry Cheney high ſheriff of the county 7 Elizabeth, afterwards created Lord Cheney by her[l], which title ended with him, built a handſome houſe lately pulled down by the earl of Strafford. Here was an hoſpital founded 21 Henry VI[m]. The handſome church has on each ſide the nave a chapel filled with Cheney and Strafford monuments.

Battleſden. *Battleſden* gave title of baron to lord Bathurſt 1711.

Dunſtable. *Dunſtable* is a conſiderable market-town with ſeveral good inns. The priory of black canons was valued at £.344 *per annum*[n], and in its church was pronounced the ſentence of divorce againſt queen Catharine by archbiſhop Cranmer. It was deſigned for a biſhopric by Henry VIII. and Dr. Day for the firſt biſhop[o]. Only the nave is now ſtanding; a beautiful and ſingular remain of our early architecture: the Weſt door extremely rich, and lately reſcued from a horrible wooden porch that deformed it. Mr. Willis informed the Society of Antiquaries, 1745, that at the Eaſt end of Dunſtable church about two feet under ground, and about three feet from a ſide wall, and the feet cloſe to a croſs wall, was found a ſtone coffin, the lid compoſed of four ſtones, the piece at the foot a ſeparate one, the head, ſides, and bottom of one ſtone, under the head an eminence inſtead of a pillow in a hollow or niche correſponding to the head. The ſkeleton was intire except the ribs which had fallen in, the head inclined to the left: between the upper bone of the left arm and the back bone was a glaſs urn fallen down and the lid off, ſtained with deep brown on the inner ſide of that part which lay over the ſtone: about the feet were pieces of leather very rotten, which by the holes appeared to have been ſewed together. An antient ſpur found here is engraved Pl. II. fig. 2. Here was alſo a houſe of friars preachers ſettled about 1259, valued at £.4. 18*s.* *per annum*[p]; the ſite known by the name of St. Mary Over on the other ſide the town; an hoſpital for lepers[q], probably ſucceeded by a charity ſchool founded by the Chews, and an alms-houſe for ſix widows and ſix maidens. Biſhop Gibſon derives the name of this town from *Dunum* or *Dun* a hill, to which Hearne adds *Staple*, q. d. *emporium*, which is confirmed by the cuſtoms of the town printed by him in the preface to the Chronicle of Dunſtable, pp. 38, 43. which he publiſhed at Oxford 1730 in two volumes 8vo, from Wanley's tranſcript of the original in the Cotton library, which ſuffered in the fire 1736, and which Wanley himſelf intended to have publiſhed in a ſplendid manner with engravings of monuments, ſeals, &c. The regiſter quoted by Camden ſeems diſtinct from any now extant. An epitaph ſaid to have been in this church and preſerved in the pariſh regiſter is a ſtriking inſtance how writers can miſtake. It was firſt recorded in Hakewill's Apology, p. 253, and Fuller[r] repreſents it as ſetting forth that *one* woman had 19 children at 5 births, *viz.* three ſeveral times three children at a birth, and five at a birth two other times. Biſhop Gibſon, who I am ſorry to ſay was more attentive to *add* than to *examine*, repeats the ſtory implicitly; and the tradition of the place has ever ſince confirmed it. But let the epitaph ſpeak for itſelf as given by Browne Willis in an appendix to Hearne's edition of the Chronicle, p. 736, from Thynne's Collect. Cleop. C. III. p. 138.

Hic Wm. Mulſo, ſibi quem ſociavit & Alice,
Marmore ſub duro concluſit mors generalis.
Ter tres, bis quinos hic natos fertur habere
Per ſponſas binas. Deus his clemens miſerere.

which ſays no more than that William Mulſo was the father of 19 children. Biſhop Gibſon gravely adds, that *After the Coronation of* king Charles II. the wives of two *blackſmiths* were *at the ſame time* delivered of three children each, one of three boys, the other of three girls.

The larks caught in great numbers on the downs here are highly eſteemed. Here is a manufactory of ſtraw hats, &c.

About a mile and half W. N. W. from Dunſtable, and about half a mile from Watling ſtreet, at the edge of the high land, is *Maiden Bower*. It conſiſts of a vallum nearly circular: to the South and Eaſt it has no ditch, to the South-weſt and Weſt only a very ſmall one, to the North-weſt a deſcent to the meadows. The banks are from eight to fourteen feet high, and contain about eight or ten acres of level ploughed land. Arbury banks by Aſhwell is a like work; and there is another between Chepping Norton and Stow in the Woulds Dr. Stukeley[s] ſuppoſes it a Britiſh work, like that at Aſhwell, at like diſtance from the Chiltern, and of like form. He deſcribes it as ſtanding on a plain, but not far from the edge of a leſſer eminence of theſe hills, about a little mile from Dunſtable. The rampier pretty high, but very little ſign of a ditch, nor does he think there ever was much more. It encloſes about nine acres, which yield good wheat; the ground round it ploughed. Between this and the town is a long barrow ſtanding Eaſt and Weſt, called the *Mill hill*, no doubt from a mill afterwards ſet upon it; the end of it ploughed up. A high prominence of the Chiltern overlooks all, called the *five knolls* from that number of barrows or Celtic tumuli, which are round, pretty large, and ditched about, upon the very apex of the hill: cloſe by are two round cavities as often obſerved in Wiltſhire. Mr. Ward[t] agrees with Mr. Camden in placing *Magiovintum* here, ſuppoſing Durocobrivæ and it to have changed places in the Itinerary. Mr. Salmon places Magiovinium at Sandy[u]. He imagines

Maiden Bower.

[k] Stuk. It. I. 74.
[l] Dugd. II. 290.
[m] Tanner, 9.
[n] Ib. 2.
[o] Willis.
[p] Tan. 8.
[q] Ib. 9.
[r] Wort. 119.
[s] Survey, p. 374.
[t] Horſl. 422.
[u] Ib. I. 108.

Dunſtable

Dunſtable meant rather a ſtable or ſtation on a hill againſt robbers [x].

Totternhoe. About half a mile Weſt of Maiden Bower, and about a mile North-weſt from Dunſtable on the downs above *Totternhoe*; and in its pariſh is a ſtrong fortification high raiſed on the downs on a promontory projecting into the low lands Weſt-north-weſt. It is called Totternhoe caſtle, and overhangs *Stanbridge* village; a keep and circular area, with a ſquare to the Weſt ſide, and a precipice on the Weſt ſide of the whole: the other ſides ſingle-ditched. The mount is high, and beſides a circular ditch is encompaſſed by another that is ſquare, and takes up the whole breadth of the ridge: the ground all about has been much broken by digging: in one place there ſeems to have been a well. At the bottom of it paſſes Ickneld ſtreet on the North ſide of the church coming through *Stretley* [y]. Contiguous to this is another camp of a parallelogramic figure, the ſhorteſt ſides running acroſs the ridge, the other lengthway of it along the verge of the hill. A little Eaſt of this is a large work for lime and free-ſtone which riſes in large blocks, and becomes very white, but is ſoft. They deſcend by winding ways to a great depth and find a bed of clay under both.

Leyton Buzzard. Seven miles Weſt of Dunſtable is *Leyton Beaudeſert*, corruptly called *Buzzard*, about half a mile from which is a Roman camp; and this place, more probably than *Loughborough* in Leiceſterſhire [9], is ſuppoſed to be the Lygeanburh, which Cuthwulph took from the Britans with Ayleſbury, Benſon, and Eynſham (Ægelepburh, Benningtun, & Cgeneſham [z]). Here is a handſome pentagon croſs of two ſtories with ſaints. The town forms a Y, and by the church is the ſeat of lord Leigh. In this pariſh

Grovebury. was a houſe of Ciſtertians, cell to Woburn [a], *Grovebury* priory, ſubject to Fontevrault nunnery, given

Farle. to Eton college [b]; and at *Farle* adjoining an hoſpital, ſubject to the foreign one of Santingfield near Witſan [c]. In both editions of Holland's tranſlation Mr. Camden is made to ſay, "As for "Leighton Buzzard on the one ſide of Dunſtable, "and Luton on the other, neither have I read nor "ſeen any thing memorable in them, unleſs I

Luton. "ſhould ſay that at *Luton* I ſaw a fair church, but "the choir then roofleſs and overgrown with weeds, "and adjoining to it an elegant chapel founded by "J. lord Wenlock, and well maintained by the fa-"mily of Rotheram planted here by Thomas Ro-"therham, archbiſhop of York, and chancellor of "England in the reign of Edward IV." Luton is a neat market town in form of a Y; the church, large and ſpacious, has a handſome embattelled tower of chequer work with hexangular towers as at Dunſtable. On the North ſide of the choir a ſchool and the chapel abovementioned, now in good condition, between which and the chancel, under a lofty canopy of two pointed arches, with arms, is an altar tomb, on which a figure in a mantle and ſtrait plaited robe; his head ſhaved like a prieſt; his hands hold labels with *Jhu fili dei miſerere mei*, and *Salve regina miſericordie*, and round the ledge in raiſed letters this epitaph:

In Wenlok braid i in this town laid i
Here am i now Lady Criſtes moder help me ladi
Under this ſtones for a tym ſhall reſte my bones
Dye mot I nede ones, myghtful God grant me this wones.
Will' ſic tumulatus, de Wenlok natus,
In ordine preſbiteratus, alter hujus ville
Dominus ſomeris fuit ille.
Hic licet indignus mater Deus eſto benignus.

Le Neve gives this to John lord Wenlok, ſaid to have been killed at Tewkeſbury battle; but it ſhould ſeem he outlived it: for Vincent (Viſit. Salop. p. 596, in Colleg. Armor.) ſays he made Thomas Lawley his heir, to whom he gave, 17 Edward IV. the manor of Luiton Mortimer, co. Bedford, and dying at his manor-houſe of Somerys, in this pariſh, is buried in this church on the North ſide of the chancel under a moſt noble monument in his robes at full length. Blomefield [d] gives it to William Wenlok, prebend of Brownſwood in St. Paul's before 1363, rector of St. Andrew's Holborn 1362, cuſtos of Farle hoſpital, co. Bedford, who died 1392. In this chapel are ſome modern monuments of the Napiers, lords of this manor. The font is covered with a handſome Gothic wooden canopy. On the South ſide the churchyard is a ſquare moat called *Court cloſe*. The old manſion of the Napiers has been in great part rebuilt by the earl of Bute, except the fine chapel with its Gothic ſtone roof.

Market ſtreet. At *Mergate*, or *Market ſtreet*, in *Caddington* pariſh, was a Benedictine nunnery, founded 1145, valued at £.114. *per annum* [e], late the ſeat of Mr. Coppin, now of Mr. Howell. Here was found a braſs teſſera (Pl. II. f. 3.) inſcribed

TES. DEI. MAR.
SEDIARUM.

which Mr. Ward reads *Teſſera Dei Martis Sediarum*, taking *Sediæ* for a town [f].

Earls of Bedford. *Hugh de Beauchamp* came over with the Conqueror, who gave him upwards of 40 manors in this county. His ſon *Pain*, in the reign of Henry I. married Roiſia, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, and widow of Geofrey de Magnaville; and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Simon*, ſteward to Stephen, whoſe ſons held Bedford againſt that king becauſe they heard he had given their ſiſter with the barony to the brother of the earl of Leiceſter; but, on the interpoſition of the biſhop of Wincheſter, they ſurrendered. Simon was buried in St. Paul's church, Bedford, in the reign of John, and ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who at firſt adhered to the barons againſt Henry III. but afterwards made his peace, and officiated as almoner at that king's marriage, and died 44 Henry III. His ſons and ſucceſſors, *Simon*, *William*, and *John*, ſurvived him but a few years; the latter being ſlain at the battle of Eveſham on the part of

[x] Survey, p. 378.
[y] Stuk. It. I. 74. Icknield-ſtreet, about a quarter of a mile Eaſt from Dunſtable, is croſſed by a great road, perhaps from Mergate-ſtreet to Bedford. Qu. on which of theſe roads is the village of Streetly, and if not too much North from the Icknield?
[9] G. [z] Sax. Chron. 22. [a] Tanner, 7. [b] Ib. 6. [c] Ib. 7.
[d] Collect. Cantab. firſt Ed. p. 17. [e] Tanner, 4. [f] Phil. Tranſ. No. 486, p. 224.

the

the barons, his eſtates were divided among his niece's daughters [g].

Ingelram de Courcy died at Bar in Apulia 1397 [h].

Duke of Bedford. *John*, duke of Bedford, was ſeveral times conſtituted lieutenant of the whole realm of England during the king's abſence in France, and defeated the French fleet off Southampton 4 Henry V. He was regent of France during the minority of Henry VI. in whoſe ſecond year, at the ſiege of Verneuil, he took the duke d'Alençon priſoner, and, dying at Rouen 1435, was buried in the cathedral there under a flat black marble, having only his arms in a garter between two oſtrich feathers, and an inſcription. His firſt wife, daughter of the duke of Burgundy, died 11 Henry VI. [i] and was buried at the Celeſtines at Paris: his ſecond, Jacquette, daughter to Peter de Luxenburg, earl of St. Paul, re-married to ſir Richard Wodvile [k].

George Neville, created duke of Bedford about 10 Edward IV. died without iſſue 1483, degraded and under attainder; his father being ſlain by his brother the earl of Warwick's ſervants for trimming at the battle of Barnet [l].

Jaſper de Hatfield was created duke of Bedford 1 Henry VII. and died 11 of that reign 1495, and was buried at Keynſham abbey, co. Glouceſter, having married Catharine, youngeſt daughter of Widvile earl Rivers, and widow of Henry duke of Buckingham [m].

The lady *Mary*, daughter of Henry VIII. and after queen of England, was by her father 1537 created counteſs of Bedford [n].

The *Ruſſel* family, who originate from Dorſet, owe their greatneſs to an accident on that coaſt. In the reign of Henry VII. Philip archduke of Auſtria being bound for Spain, the heireſs of which kingdom he had married, was obliged by a ſtorm to put on ſhore at Weymouth, where he was received by ſir Thomas Trenchard, of Wolverton, in the county of Dorſet, knt. who, till he could inform the court of the event, ſent for his neighbour Mr. *John Ruſſel*, then lately returned from his travels, to entertain his illuſtrious gueſts. The archduke was ſo pleaſed with his converſation, that he recommended him to the king of England, who preſently advanced him to ſeveral honourable poſts; and his ſon Henry VIII. created him baron Ruſſel, of Cheneys, in the county of Bucks, which eſtate he afterwards acquired by marriage. He was made by Henry VIII. lord warden of the ſtannaries, lord admiral of England and Ireland, knight of the garter, and lord privy ſeal. In the reign of Edward VI. he was lord high ſteward for the coronation, and had a grant of Woburn abbey, and was, 3 Edward VI. 1549, created earl of Bedford. He had the honour to conduct over to England Philip of Spain, grandſon to the prince who firſt brought him to court and advancement. He died 1554, being ſucceeded by his ſon Francis, who died in 1585, and was buried at Cheneys, as are all his deſcendants. His ſon Francis, being ſlain a day or two before his father's death by the Scotch in the Marches, his ſon Edward ſucceeded his grandfather, and died 1627. He was ſucceeded by his couſin *Francis*, ſon of his uncle William lord Ruſſel of Thornhaugh, lord deputy of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. This Francis was the firſt projector of the draining of the great level of the fens, called after him Bedford Level, and dying 1641, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *William*, who, after having ſeveral times joined both parties during the civil war, at laſt adhered to the royal cauſe, and ſuffered a ſevere loſs in the death of his only ſon by the very family whom he had ſupported: to compenſate for which he was created by king William marquis of Taviſtock and duke of Bedford, and dying 1700, was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Wriotheſley*. He, 1711, by his ſon and nameſake; and he, 1732, by his brother *John*, who, dying 1771, was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Francis*, who died 1802, when he was ſucceeded by his brother *John*, ſixth and preſent duke.

[g] Dugd. Bar. I. 223. [h] Vincent, p. 45. [i] See his will. Royal and Noble Wills, p. 270.
[k] Dugdale, II. 202. [l] Dugd. I. 308. [m] Dugd. II. 241. Vincent, 50.
[n] Kniveton, MS n. on Vincent.

Rare Plants found in Bedfordſhire.

Anemone *apennina*. Mountain Wood Anemony: in a wood near *Luton hoe*.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort: on both ſides of *Barton* hills, four miles from *Luton*.

Bupleurum *tenuifolium*. Leaſt Hare's-ear: in meadows and paſtures near *Elteſley*, in the road from *Cambridge* to *St. Neot's*.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lily Convally or May Lily: in woods near *Woburn*, from whence the *London* markets are in general ſupplied with this plant.

Dianthus *Deltoides*. Maiden Pink: on *Sandy* hills not far from the Roman camp.

Gentiana *Aſmarella*. Autumnal Gentian or Fellwort: on *Barton* hills, not far from *Luton*, and upon a waſte chalky ground as you go out of *Dunſtable* towards *Gorhambury* hills.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch: on chalky hills every where.

Iſatis *tinctoria*. Woad. This plant is cultivated in this county in this manner. They every year ſow the ſeeds and pluck up the old woad, unleſs it be ſaved for ſeed. It is ſown about the beginning of *March*, and cropt about the middle of *May* following, as the leaves come up. It is beſt in quality in a fair and dry ſummer, but moſt in quantity in a moiſt one. Then they crop it four or five times, according as it comes up; the firſt crop is beſt; every crop after is worſe, in order, and the laſt worſt of all. As ſoon as it is cut it is carried to the woad mill, and ground as ſmall as it can be, until it becomes fit to ball. When it is balled they lay the balls on hurdles to dry, and when it is perfectly dry they grind them to powder in the mill, as ſmall as poſſible; thus ground they throw it upon a floor, and water it, which they call *couching*, and let it ſmoak and heat, turning it every day, until it be perfectly dry and mouldy, which they call *ſilvering*. When it is ſilvered they weigh it by the hundred, and bag it, putting two hundred weight in a bag, and ſo ſend it as fit for ſale to the dyers, who try how it will dye, and then ſet the price accordingly. The beſt woad is uſually worth £.18. *per* ton.

With the tincture of this plant the antient Britans were wont to die their bodies, that they might appear more terrible to their enemies. The *Romans* called this herb *Vitrum*. Witneſs *Cæſar*, *Vitruvius*, *Mela*, *Pliny*, and *Marcellus Empyricus*; which word being manifeſtly an interpretation of *Glaſtum*, it appears that *Glaſſa*, or *Glaſſe*, ſignified the ſame thing among the antient Britans that it does among us, and not a blue colour, as Mr. Camden tells us, as it now does among the Welch. Why the Britans ſhould call this herb *Glaſſe* I know no better reaſon than becauſe it reſembles ſome kind of glaſs in colour, which we know hath often a tincture of blue in it; whence alſo a dilute blue is called *Color hyalinus* *.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Creſted Cow wheat: in woods; particularly near *Blunham* in *Wixamtree* hundred.

Monotropa *hypopithys*. Bird's neſt ſmelling like Primroſe roots: in woods.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage: in woods and hedges of a lime-ſtone ſoil.

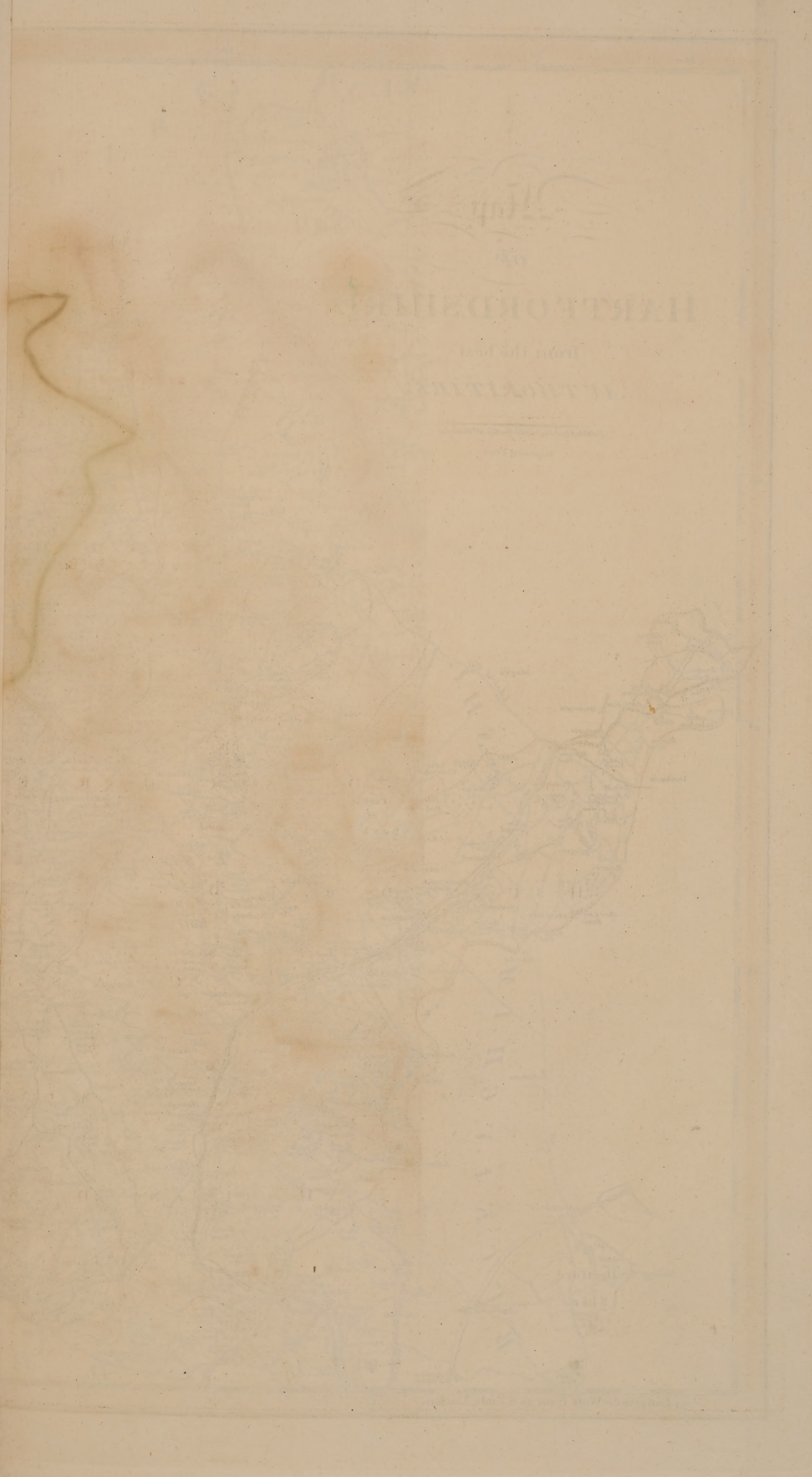
Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants or Squinancy berries: in wet woods and banks of rivers; at *Blunham* and elſewhere.

Serapias *longifolia* grandiflora. White-flowered baſtard Hellebore: in woods frequent.

Trifolium *ochroleucum*. Yellow-flowered Trefoil: in chalky meadows and paſtures.

* This account of the woad is copied from biſhop Gibſon's liſt of plants in this county.

HERT-



A Map OF HARTFORDSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.

BEDFORD SHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Part of Cashio Hundred

Part of Bucks

Part of Hartford Shire

Part of Dacorum Hundred

Ickneild Way

Ickneild Way to Bedford 16 Miles

Tring Hundred

Dunstable Hundred

Flamsted Hundred

Redbourn Hundred

Hemel Hempsted

Harpenden

Luton

Caddington

Kensworth

Studham

Nettleden

Aldbury

Tring

Wiggington

Drayton

Puttenham

Marsworth

Long Marston

Thame R

Ivinghoe

Dunstable

Magiovinium

Leagrave

Stopsley

Hexton

Pirton Bury

Offley

Lilley

Hitchin

Hertford

Amersham

Chesham

Whelpley Hill

Berkhamsted Common

Ashridge Park

Barkhamsted Common

Bovington Green

Flaunden

Sarrat Green

Redbourn

Gaddesden Row

Gaddesden Hoo

Ballington or Gaddesden Hoo

Wood End Gaddesden Parsonage

Troly Bottom

Harpenden

Redbourn

Hemel Hempsted

Gorhambury

St Albans

Colney Street

Aldenham

Watford

Rickmansworth

Chorleywood

Moor Park

Whitton Park

Charlton St Giles's

Chartfont St Peters

Amersham

Colshill Green

Winchmore Hill

Poland Green

Horn Hill

Woodwick

Bacher

Woodcocks Hill

Maple Cross

Linstane

West Hide

Paper Mill

Eastborough

Primer Hill

Windmill

Marry Hill

Bushey Heath

Oxney Place

Parsons Lodge

Bacher Heath

Moor House

Moor Park

Crosley Green

Scotch Hill

Bushey Hall

Bushey

Bushey Bury

Pitchers Gr

Hudlay

Rosey Barn

Caseiobury Park

Grove Park

Red Hall

Micklefield Green

Micklefield Hall

Red Heath

Colesbridge Mill

Sarrat Hill

Sarrat Bottom

Sarrat Hall

Sarrat

Chunice

Flaunden Ch

Latimers

Maunden Bottom

Rosemans

Rose Hall

Bucks Hill Bottom

Lit West Wood

West Langley Wood Bury

Hunsdon Bridge

Upper Hookway

Leverdon

Leverdon Green

New House

Prickets Wood

Gaddesden Hoo

Ballington or Gaddesden Hoo

Wood End Gaddesden Parsonage

Troly Bottom

Harpenden

Redbourn

Hemel Hempsted

Gorhambury

St Albans

Colney Street

Aldenham

Watford

Rickmansworth

Chorleywood

Moor Park

Whitton Park

Charlton St Giles's

Chartfont St Peters

Amersham

Colshill Green

Winchmore Hill

Poland Green

Horn Hill

Woodwick

Bacher

Woodcocks Hill

Maple Cross

Linstane

West Hide

Paper Mill

Eastborough

Primer Hill

Windmill

Marry Hill

Bushey Heath

Oxney Place

Parsons Lodge

Bacher Heath

Moor House

Moor Park

Crosley Green

Scotch Hill

Bushey Hall

Bushey

Bushey Bury

Pitchers Gr

Hudlay

Rosey Barn

Caseiobury Park

Grove Park

Red Hall

Micklefield Green

Micklefield Hall

Red Heath

Colesbridge Mill

Sarrat Hill

Sarrat Bottom

Sarrat Hall

Sarrat

Chunice

Flaunden Ch

Latimers

Maunden Bottom

Rosemans

Rose Hall

Bucks Hill Bottom

Lit West Wood

West Langley Wood Bury

Hunsdon Bridge

Upper Hookway

Leverdon

Leverdon Green

New House

Prickets Wood

Gaddesden Hoo

Ballington or Gaddesden Hoo

Wood End Gaddesden Parsonage

Troly Bottom

Harpenden

Redbourn

Hemel Hempsted

Gorhambury

St Albans

Colney Street

Aldenham

Watford

Rickmansworth

Chorleywood

Moor Park

Whitton Park

Charlton St Giles's

Chartfont St Peters

Amersham

Colshill Green

Winchmore Hill

Poland Green

Horn Hill

Woodwick

Bacher

Woodcocks Hill

Maple Cross

Linstane

West Hide

Paper Mill

Eastborough

Primer Hill

Windmill

Marry Hill

Bushey Heath

Oxney Place

Parsons Lodge

Bacher Heath

Moor House

Moor Park

Crosley Green

Scotch Hill

Bushey Hall

Bushey

Bushey Bury

Pitchers Gr

Hudlay

Rosey Barn

Caseiobury Park

Grove Park

Red Hall

Micklefield Green

Micklefield Hall

Red Heath

Colesbridge Mill

Sarrat Hill

Sarrat Bottom

Sarrat Hall

Sarrat

Chunice

Flaunden Ch

Latimers

Maunden Bottom

Rosemans

Rose Hall

Bucks Hill Bottom

Lit West Wood

West Langley Wood Bury

Hunsdon Bridge

Upper Hookway

Leverdon

Leverdon Green

New House

Prickets Wood

35 Longitude West from 30 St. Pauls, London.

25

20

15

LII

55

50

45

40

CAMBRIDGE SHI.

HIRE

ODSEY

BROADWATER HUNDRED

EDWINTREE HUNDRED

HERTFORDSHIRE

Cashio Hundred

Dacorum Hundred

Part of Cashio Hundred

Part of Dacorum Hundred

Enfield Chace

ESSEX

Royston

Buckland

Barkway

Nuthamsted

Barley

Therfield

Kelshall

Reed Hall

Sandon

Wallington

Baldock

Norton

Ickleford

Litchworth

Welwyn

Cloth Hall

Hitchin

Great Wymondly

Graveley

Chiveshield

Weston

Lucas Hall

Cottered

Bunting Ford

Broadfield

Rushden

Rushden Hall

Widhill

Ansty

Measden

Brent Pelham

Stocken Pelham

Pelham Hall

Hormead Hall

Great Hormead

Little Hormead

Puddocks

Laystone

Arrick

Owles

Hare Street

Wakely

Westmill

Milford

Quinbury

Patient End

Braughing

Cockhamsted

Albury

Petmoor Hall

Upwall

Gatesbury Mill

Puckeridge

Hamells

Standon

Hadham

Hadham Hall

Albury Lodge

Upper Wick

Farnham

Stortford

Bishop Stortford

Thorley

Harrer Green

Sawbridge Worth

Gilston

Hunsdon

Nine Ashes

Widford

Ash River

Thundridge & Bury

Baker's End

Wareside

Ware

Widbury Hall

Bengeo

Hertford

Hertford Heath

Stansted Bury

Stansted Abbots

Eastwick

Pishobury

Roxford

Hertingford Bury

Hatfield

Essenden

Broxbourn

Hoddesdon

Wormley

Wormley Bury

Broxbourn Bridge

Cheshunt

Cheshunt Nunnery

Cheshunt Common

Flamsted End

Theobalds

Waltham Cross

Waltham Abbey

Kings Weare

Lea River

New River

Rib R.

Stort R.

Beane R.

Mimram R.

Lea R.

Ickneild Way

Cambridge Road

The North Road

Rhee R.

Rhee Head

Hinxworth

Ashwell

Caldicot

Newenham

Bigrave

Hadwell

Holywell

Pirton

Shaw Green

Cloth Hall Bury

Parsonage

Julians

Offil Green

Roe Green

Mill End

Green End

Hide Hall

Danielt

Quicks Wood

Nutts Gr.

Sandon Bury

Reed Mill

Reed End

Kelshall

Smiths End

Newells

Golden Hatch

Holts Green

Nuthamsted Bury

Abbots Bury

Meeting Bury

Chaston End

Chishall

Knowns Folly

Hall Downe

Clay Bush

Odsey Grange

Badwell Grange

Rubbing House

The Thrift

Early Hill

Cadwell

Willbury Hill

Wallington Hill

Lucks Hill

Pirton Hill

Beeston

Walworth

Priory

Lit. Wymondly

Hippolytes

Gaffmore

Thestley

Redcar Gr.

Little Almshoe

Almshoe Bury

Preston

Temple Dinsley

Hunsdon Hou.

Kings Walden

Walden

Minsdon Chap.

Tregmore

Pt. of Walden

Langley Bottom

Langley

Bush Lane

Burleigh

Knobworth Place

Knobworth Gr.

Dades End

Broad Water

Bragbury End

Aston Bury

Frogmore End

Sheephall

Sheephall Bury

Aston

Beane R.

Bedwell Plash

Fairland

Asten End

Symmonds Gr.

Chells

Box Wood

Rooks Nest

Dane End

Howells

Yardley Hall

Yardley

Gardeners End

Moore Hall

Moore Gr.

Walter Bury

Finch End

Walkern

Stevenage

Stevenage Parsonage

Redcar Gr.

Fisher Gr.

Lodge

Chiveshield

Warrens Green

Caterlough Hall

Lucas Hall

Ramsden Cottered

Ramsden Gr.

Ramsden Bury

Hare Street

Cromer

Amwell Hall

Amwell

Barkesdon Green

Wakely

Owles

Arrick

Hormead Hall

Great Hormead

St. John

Lit. Hormead

Parsonage

Pelham Hall

Pelham

Parsonage

Barleycote End

Grabs Green

Willow

Washer Green

Stocken Pelham

Brent Pelham

Puddocks

Laystone

Corney Bury

Widhill Hall

Chipping

Biggins

Barden

Parsonage

Measden Parsonage

Measden Gr.

Measden

Measden Bury

Clavering

Widhill

Ansty

Meesden

Meesden Bury

Clavering

Barden

Nuthamsted

Langley

Barkway

Buckland

Reed Hall

Reed Mill

Reed End

Kelshall

Therfield

Barley

Chishall

Royston

Knowns Folly

Hall Downe

Early Hill

Cambridge 13 Miles

Chishall

Barley

Therfield

Kelshall

Reed End

Reed Hall

Reed Mill

Sandon

Nutts Gr.

Sandon Bury

Wallington

Quicks Wood

Baldock

Norton

Holywell

Pirton

Ickleford

Litchworth

Welwyn

Cloth Hall

Hitchin

Great Wymondly

Graveley

Chiveshield

Weston

Lucas Hall

Cottered

Bunting Ford

Broadfield

Rushden

Rushden Hall

Widhill

Ansty

Measden

Brent Pelham

Stocken Pelham

Pelham Hall

Hormead Hall

Great Hormead

Little Hormead

Puddocks

Laystone

Corney Bury

Widhill Hall

Chipping

Biggins

Barden

Parsonage

Measden Parsonage

Measden Gr.

Measden

Measden Bury

Clavering

Barden

Nuthamsted

Langley

Barkway

Buckland

Reed Hall

Reed Mill

Reed End

Kelshall

Therfield

Barley

Chishall

Royston

Knowns Folly

Hall Downe

Early Hill

Cambridge 13 Miles

Chishall

Barley

Therfield

Kelshall

Reed End

Reed Hall

Reed Mill

Sandon

Nutts Gr.

Sandon Bury

Wallington

Quicks Wood

Baldock

Norton

Holywell

Pirton

Ickleford

Litchworth

Welwyn

Cloth Hall

Hitchin

Great Wymondly

Graveley

Chiveshield

Weston

Lucas Hall

Cottered

Bunting Ford

Broadfield

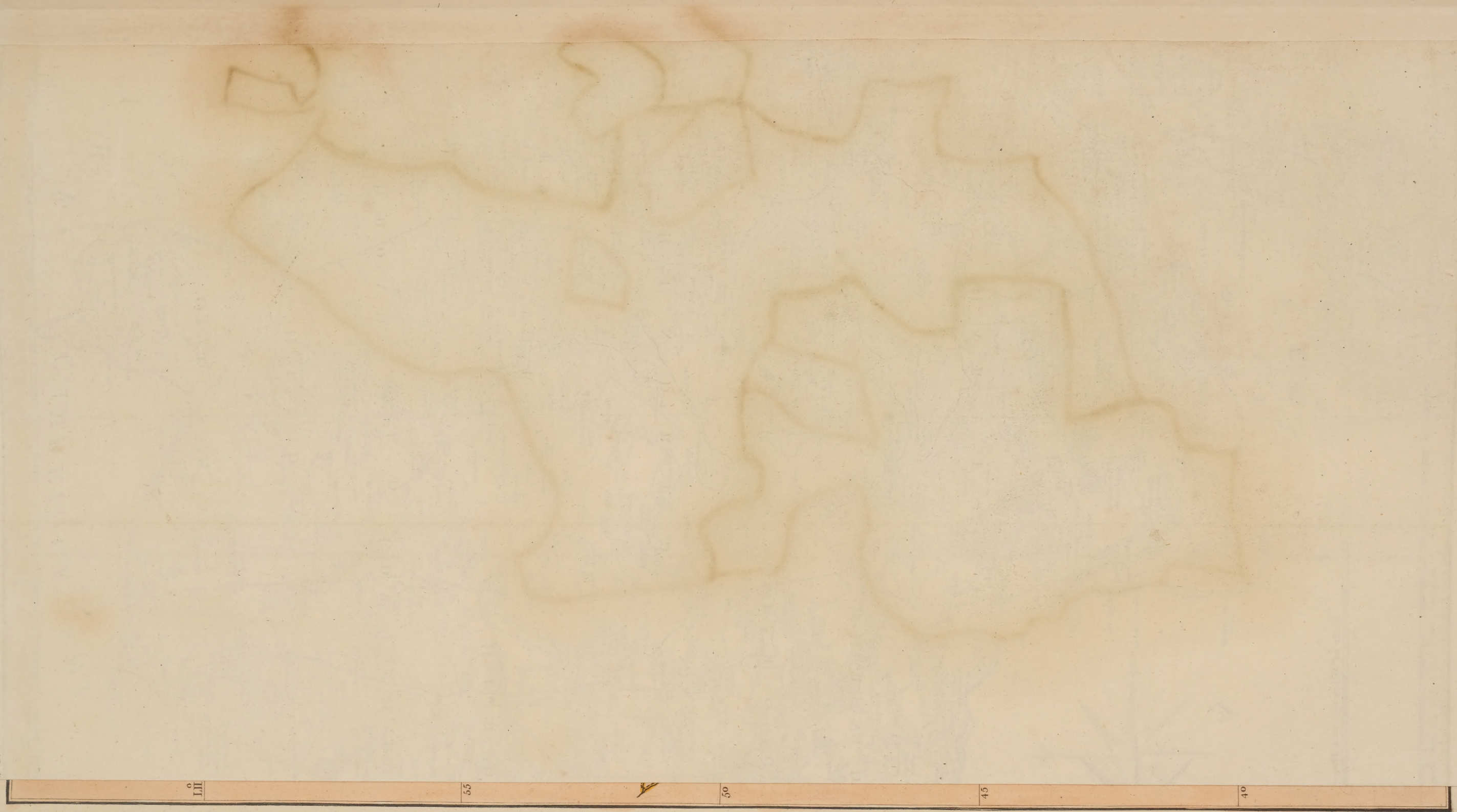
Rushden

Rushden Hall

Widhill

Ansty

Mees


0
III
55
50
45
40

HERTFORDSHIRE.

TO the East, and partly to the South ſide of Bedfordſhire, adjoins HERTFORDSHIRE, the third of thoſe counties which were antiently the ſeat of the Cattieuchlani. Its Weſt ſide is bounded by Bedford and Buckingham ſhires, its South by Middleſex, its Eaſt by Eſſex, and its North by Cambridgeſhire. It is well furniſhed with fruitful cornfields, paſtures, meadows, groves, and clear ſtreams; and may vie with any of its neighbours for the renown of antiquity, of which ſcarce any other county in the kingdom can ſhew ſo many remains.

Roiſton. On the Northern edge, contiguous to Cambridgeſhire, is *Roiſton*, a town of note, but not of antiquity, as it roſe firſt in the Norman times. Roiſia, a very famous lady in thoſe times* (whom ſome think counteſs of Norfolk, others wife of Richard de Clare), erected there a croſs on the road ſide [a], whence it was long called *Roiſia's Croſs*, till Euſtace de *Marc* added a little religious houſe in honour of St. Thomas [b]. Inns were then erected, and by degrees was raiſed a town, which, inſtead of *Roiſia's Croſs*, took the name of *Roiſia's Town*, or *Roiſton*, to which Richard I. granted a fair and market, now famous for the great reſort of maltſters; it being incredible what numbers of theſe and other dealers in grain reſort hither every market-day, and what a quantity of horſes loaded with corn are to be ſeen on all the roads round about.

Tharfield. South of Roiſton on the hills is *Tharfield*, the ſeat of the very antient family of *Berners*, deſcended *Berners.* from Hugh de *Berners*; to whom, for his valour at the Conqueſt of England, the Conqueror gave lands at *Everſdon*, in Cambridgeſhire. His poſterity roſe to ſuch reputation that John *Bourghchier*, who married the right heireſs of the family, upon his advancement to the baronage by Edward IV. took the ſurname of *Berners*.

Nucelles. Family of Roffa. Lords Scales. Near to this is *Nucelles*, formerly the ſeat of the family of *Roffa* or *Rocheſter*, though its diſtinction is entirely owing to the lords *Scales* of Norfolk, deſcendants of the Roffas, who afterwards enjoyed it. Edward I. gave Robert de *Scales*, for his ſervices in the war with Scotland, lands to the yearly value at that time of 300 marks, and ſummoned him among the barons to parliament. Their arms, G. 6 eſcallops, Arg. are to be ſeen in many places. They flouriſhed till the time of Edward IV. when the only daughter and heireſs of the family was married to *Wideville* earl *Rivers*, whom his valour and the marriage of his ſiſter to the king advanced to eminence, and the malice of his enemies brought to an unhappy end: Richard III. notwithſtanding his innocence, cauſing him to be beheaded. His counteſs dying without iſſue, the inheritance was divided, in the reign of Henry VII. between John earl of Oxford and ſir William Tindale, the firſt being found to be neareſt of kin and heir by the *Howards*, the other by the *Bigods* of *Felbrigge*.

Aſhwell. Lower to the Eaſt is *Aſhwell*, q. d. the *Well* among the *Aſh trees*, a large well-built country village, in a low ſituation on the Northern edge of the county, where a famous ſpring breaks out from a rocky bank overhung with lofty aſhes, whence flows ſuch a continual quantity of water as, preſently being collected in one channel, turns a mill, and ſoon after becomes a river. From this ſpring and theſe aſh-trees it is certain the Saxons gave it this new name of *Aſhwell*; and I once imagined the antient Britans, who, according to Gildas [c], paid divine worſhip to mountains, rivers, ſprings, and groves, from the ſame circumſtances, and with the ſame meaning, gave it the name of MAGIONINIUM, and that it was the place ſo called by Antoninus. But time has better informed me, nor am I ſo fond of my miſtake as to be aſhamed to alter my opinion on this head. A proof of the antiquity of this place we have, however, in a large ſquare earthwork adjoining, which, by the Roman coins frequently dug up, ſhews who were its makers, and it is expreſsly called a burgh in the Conqueror's Survey of England [d], taken 500 years ago. More to the South, in the chalky ſoil, we ſee the market-town of *Baldocke*, of which, any *Baldocke. Hitchen.* more than of its neighbour *Hitchin*, we have no antient account.

Advancing from thence we have, in a cultivated and flouriſhing country, *Wimondley*, an antient and *Wimondley.* famous manor, held by the moſt honourable tenure among us, Grand Serjeantry, that the lord of it *Grand Serjeantry.* ſhould give the king at his coronation the firſt cup, and be as it were Cupbearer Royal: which honour, by the poſſeſſion of this manor, was held in the earlier Norman times by the lords *Fitz Tees*, from *The Fitz Tees.* whom it paſſed with a daughter to the Argentons. *The Argentons.* Theſe were the deſcendants of David *de Argenton*, a Norman officer under William I. From him they take their name, and in memory of this circumſtance have long borne for their arms G. three cups, Arg. But the male iſſue failing in Henry the Sixth's time, Elizabeth Argenton, who increaſed the large eſtate, brought it in marriage with this honour to ſir William *Alington*, from whom Giles Alington, heir of *The Alingtons.* this family, is the ſeventh in deſcent, a youth of moſt amiable and generous diſpoſition, who I truſt will add new ſplendor to this eminent family.

Near this by the road ſide between *Stevenhaugh* *Stevenage.* and *Knebworth*, the ſeat of the famous family of the *Knebworth.*

* Chron. of Dunſtable.

[a] Which was thought in that age a pious work to put paſſengers in mind of Chriſt's paſſion. Holland.

[b] of Canterbury. Ib.

[c]

[d] P. 135. b. *Eſcewelle. Ibi* xiiii burgenſes;—*de theloneo & de aliis conſuetudinibus burgi.*

Littons,

Littons [e], I obſerved ſeveral large hillocks of earth thrown up, ſuch as the Romans uſed to raiſe over the ſoldiers ſlain in battle, the general laying on the firſt turf, unleſs any one ſhould rather ſuppoſe them boundaries: ſuch hillocks being formerly caſt up for that purpoſe, having aſhes, coals, chalk, potſherds, &c. mixed with them, as I ſhall ſhew more fully elſewhere *.

Lea r. More South riſes the river *Lea*, called by our anceſtors Ligea, which flows at firſt gently through *Whethamſted*, fruitful in wheat, whence its name, and eminent for its native and nameſake John de *Whethamſted*, a man of great note under Henry VI. and diſtinguiſhed by his literary merit. Thence, paſſing by *Brockett-hall*, the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Brocketts*, and *Woodhall* of the Butlers, who ſprung from the Barons of *Wem*, and by marriage acquired the eſtate of the *Gobions*, this river comes near *Biſhop's Hatfield*, at the bottom of a hill, on whoſe top is a houſe now belonging to the king, formerly to the biſhops of Ely, fitted up in a beautiful manner by biſhop John Morton. King Edgar gave the church of Ely 40 hides in this place. Afterwards the Lea paſſes to *Hertford*, called *Herudford* in ſome copies of Bede [f], when he ſpeaks of a ſynod held there A.D. 670; which name ſome render *Red Ford*, others the *Ford of Harts*. This in the Conqueror's time, as appears in Domeſday Book [g], defended itſelf (or compounded) for 10 hides, and had 26 burgeſſes. Now it is leſs populous, and famous chiefly for its antiquity. It gives name to the whole county, and is accounted the principal town. It has a caſtle on the Lea, ſuppoſed to have been built by Edward the Elder, and firſt enlarged by the *Clare* family, to whom it belonged. For Gilbert de Clare, about the time of Henry II. was entitled earl of this *Herudford*; and Robert Fitz Walter, of this ſame family, when Stephen was ſeizing into his own hands all the caſtles in England, maintained, according to Matthew Paris [h], to Stephen himſelf, that the keeping of this caſtle belonged to him of antient right. Afterwards it was in the crown, and Edward III. gave to his ſon John of Gaunt, then earl of Richmond, this caſtle, town, and honor of Hertford, where (as the grant expreſſes it) "he might be entertained and lodged according "to his rank and dignity."

Whethamſted. *Brockett* hall. *Woodhall.* *Biſhop's Hatfield.* *Hertford.*

Ware. Hence the Lea proceeds immediately to *Ware*, ſo called from the dams raiſed to ſtop the water, called antiently *Weare* and *Ware*. This town was at firſt of great prejudice to Hertford, and afterwards by its populouſneſs hath in a manner eclipſed it. In the barons' wars with king John, under the countenance of its own lord *Wake*, the high road was turned through it, whereas before it was but a village †, and no paſſage allowed for carriages; there being a chain acroſs the bridge, the keys of which were kept by the bailiff of Hertford. About this time Gilbert Mareſchal, earl of Pembroke, the chief of the Engliſh nobility, appointed here a tournament, 1241, evading the royal order againſt ſuch ſports by the name of a *fortunv*. A great reſort of nobility came to it, and he running in it was thrown from his horſe (which fell by the breaking of the bridle), and miſerably trampled to death. Theſe tournaments were public combats on horſeback between the nobility, and more than mere ſportive encounters, inſtituted, according to Munſter, in the year 934, regulated by laws of their own, which you have in that author; and maintained to a degree of madneſs with much effuſion of noble blood every where, but eſpecially in England ‡, from the time of their introduction by king Stephen, ſo that they were forbidden by ſeveral decrees of the Church, under pain of denial of Chriſtian burial to thoſe ſlain in theſe encounters [i], and our king Henry III. by the advice of his parliament, enacted a law, by which thoſe who engaged in theſe practices forfeited their eſtates, and their children were debarred of the right of ſucceſſion. This bad and deſtructive cuſtom however prevailed long againſt this wiſe law, nor was completely worn out till the time of Edward III.

Tournaments.

Between theſe two towns, Hertford and Ware, which are ſcarce two miles aſunder, the Lea receives two little ſtreams from the North, called by Aſſer [k] *Mimeran* and *Benefic*: the latter I take to be that on which ſtands *Benington*, where the noble family of *Benſted* had formerly their caſtle; and the other to be that on which is *Puckerich*, which owes its market and fair to Edward I. and William *le Bland*. Behind this town is *Munden Furnivall*, which deſerves to be mentioned on account of lord Gerard de Furnivall [l], from whom it takes its name, younger ſon of Gerard Furnivall of *Sheffield*. But, to return to the Lea and Ware, to which the Danes, as Aſſer relates [m], came up in their ſingle-oared boats, and threw up a fortification, which as Alfred could not force, he turned the river into three channels to prevent the return of the veſſels: ſo that the Lea from that time was ſcarce of any uſe to the town's-people till it was reduced into its old channel, and made more proper for the carriage of goods and corn. Not far from Ware the Lea receives the little river *Stort*, from the Eaſt, which firſt runs by *Biſhop's Stortford*, a ſmall town, with a ſmall caſtle, on a high artificial hill in an iſland, which William I. gave to the biſhops of London, whence the place had its ſurname; but king John, out of reſentment againſt biſhop William, deſtroyed it. Thence the Stort runs by *Hunſdon*; which gave title of baron to Henry *Cary*, by favour of queen Elizabeth, whoſe chamberlain he was, as being, beſides his deſcent from the family of the dukes of Somerſet, who were of royal blood, couſin to her Majeſty, by his mother Mary *Bolen*. Increaſed by this ſtream, the Lea proceeds onwards with a freer current to the Thames, and in its way as it were ſalutes *Theobald's* houſe, vulgarly called *Tibauld's*; which, if you conſider the building, is raiſed on the moſt elegant plan; if the gardens and walks cut in the woods, is contrived in the moſt pleaſant manner. It was built by that Britiſh Neſtor the right honourable lord Burghly, high treaſurer of England, to whom the river is eſpecially beholden for its reſtoration to its old bed.

Mimeran. *Benefic.* *Benington.* *Puckerich.* *Munden Furnivall.* *Stort* r. *Biſhop's Stortford.* *Waytmoorh* caſtle. *Hunſdon.* *Theobalds.*

But, to return to the older and more inland parts of the county; twelve miles Weſt from Hertford

* See Northamptonſhire.
† Inſpex. H. VI.
‡ G. Newbrig. V. 4. M. Paris, A. D. 1248.
[e] Deſcended from Litton in Derbyſhire. Holland.
[f] *Heorutford*. Ec. H. IV. 5 Ed. Wheloc.
[g] P. 132.
[h] P. 146.
[i] M. Par. 137. & 074.
[k] Q. But ſee Sax. Chron. p. 103.
[l] The title ended with his ſon, 3 H. III. (Salmon, Herts. 223.)
[m] Q. See Sax. Chron. 96.

was

Verolanium. was VEROLANIUM, antiently a very famous city, called by Tacitus VERULAMIUM, by Ptolomy UROLANIUM, ΟΥΡΟΛΑΝΙΟΝ, and VEROLAMIUM[n]. *St. Alban's.* This place, ſtill well known, near *St. Alban's*, in the hundred of Caiſho (undoubtedly antiently inhabited by the CASSII of Cæſar), was called by the Saxons Ƿatlinga-ceaſtep[o], from the high road *Watling ſtreet* and Ƿeplamceaſtep. Nor has it loſt its antient name, being ſtill commonly called *Verulam*, though nothing remains of it except ruined walls, teſſelated pavements, and Roman coins occaſionally dug up. It ſtood on the hill ſloping gently to the Eaſt, fortified with very ſtrong walls, a double rampart and deep ditches to the South, and watered on the Weſt by a rivulet antiently forming a large marſh; whence we may conjecture this to have been the city[p] of Caſſibelan, fortified by woods and marſhes, and forced by Cæſar[q]: there is no other marſh hereabouts. In Nero's time it ranked as a *Municipium*[r], whence in Ninnius' Catalogue of Cities it is called *Caer Municip.* and was undoubtedly the *Caer Municipium* which Goltzius met with in an old inſcription. *Municipia what.* *Municipia* were towns which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens, and derived their name *à muneribus capiendis*, being capable of holding public offices in the ſtate. As to orders and degrees, they had *Decuriones*, knights and commons; as to public council, a ſenate and people; as to magiſtrates and prieſts, they had their Duumvirs, Triumvirs to adminiſter juſtice, Cenſors, Ædiles, Quæſtors, and Flamens. Whether this was a *Municipium* with a right of voting or without, is not eaſy to ſay. The former ſort was allowed to bear honours, which the other was not. Under the ſame emperor, when Bunduica, or Boadicia, queen of the Iceni, from her violent hatred to the Romans, ſtirred up a war moſt fatal to them, this place was deſtroyed, as Tacitus relates[s], by the Britans. Suetonius relates this event thus: "To theſe great calamities, "occaſioned by the emperor, was added the ill turn "of affairs in Britain, where two principal cities * "were deſtroyed, with great ſlaughter both of the "Romans and their allies[t]." It recovered notwithſtanding, and roſe to the higheſt eminence; and we meet with antient coins ſtruck here as it ſhould ſeem, having on one ſide TASCIA, on the other VER: which the very learned antiquary Dr. David Powel *Taſc, its meaning.* underſtands to be the *Tribute of Verulam: Taſc*, as he informs me, ſignifying in Britiſh *Tribute*, *Taſcia*, Tribute money, *Taſcyd*, chief collector of Tribute. *See Plate III.* The coin which I have already engraved is inſerted here again. Some will have theſe to have been ſtruck here before the coming of the Romans; but I cannot agree with them. I always looked upon them as tribute money levied yearly upon perſons and lands by the Romans; for I can hardly think *Britiſh money.* the Britans coined money before the Romans came among them. I remember indeed that Cæſar[u] ſays they uſed "copper money or iron rings of a certain "weight," where old copies for *annulis ferreis* have *lanceis ferreis*, for which the critics read *laminis ferreis*, others *annulis* †. But to return, not to repeat what I obſerved before, nothing ſo much diſtinguiſhed Verulam as its giving birth to Alban, a *Alban the Martyr.* perſon eminent for his ſanctity and ſingular ſteadineſs in the Chriſtian faith; who, when Diocleſian laboured by exquiſite tortures to extirpate the Chriſtian religion, was the firſt who with invincible conſtancy ſuffered death for Chriſt in Britain: whence he is ſtyled the Stephen and Protomartyr of Britain; and Fortunatus Preſbyter ſays of him,

Albanum egregia fœcunda Britannia profert.

That fruitful iſland noble Alban bore.

and Hiericus, a French writer ‡ 700 years ago, ſings thus of the martyr and his executioner, who loſt his eyes by a miracle:

Millia pœnarum Chriſti pro nomine paſſus,
Quem tandem rapuit capitis ſententia cæſi.
Sed non lictori ceſſit res tuta ſuperbo,
Utque caput ſancto, occiderunt lumina ſævo.

A thouſand torments for his Lord he bore,
And loſt his head when he could bear no more:
Such fate the executioner could not find;
The Saint his head, the wretch his eyes reſign'd.

To perpetuate his diſgrace and the terror of the Chriſtians (as we read in an old account of his martyrdom) the people of Verulam had it engraved on marble, and fixed in the town wall: but afterwards, when the blood of the martyrs overcame the cruelty of tyrants, the Chriſtians erected to his memory a church, which Bede[x] ſays was of admirable workmanſhip; and Verulam acquired ſuch a reputation for ſanctity that a council was held here, A. D. 429, upon the revival of the Pelagian hereſy among us by Agricola ſon of biſhop Severianus, which had ſo corrupted the Britiſh churches, that they ſent for Germanus biſhop of Auxerre and Lupus biſhop of Troyes, from France, who by their confutation of the hereſy made themſelves reſpectable to the Britans; particularly Germanus, who has many churches dedicated to him throughout the iſland, and near the walls of this ruined city remains a chapel called after *St. German's chapel.* his name (though now put to prophane uſes), on the ſpot where he preached the word of God, as the antient records of St. Alban's teſtify. He (as Conſtantius his contemporary relates[y]) cauſed the tomb of St. Alban to be opened, "and depoſited in "it ſome reliques of ſaints, that thoſe whom one "heaven received one tomb might contain;" which I mention to ſhew the manners of that age. Verulam came not long after into the hands of the Saxons; but, after a long and cloſe ſiege, was retaken by Uther the Britan, ſurnamed from his ſerpent-like ſubtilty Pendragon. Upon his death it fell into their hands again. We may collect from the following paſſage of Gildas[z] that the Saxons held it in his time: "God has lighted up for us the bright "lamps of ſaints, the places of whoſe burial and "paſſion, if they were not taken from our country-"men by the lamentable force of barbarians for "our many crimes, would inſpire the beholders "with no ſmall ardor of divine love; I mean

* Verulam & Malden.
† See the article of Britiſh coins in vol. I.
‡ In the Life of St. *German.*
[n] by Antoninus VEROLANIUM.
[o] Bede, I. 7.
[p] χωμα. Dio. MS n. Gale.
[q] B. G. v. 21.
[r] An. XIV. 33.
[s] Ib.
[t] Ner. c. 39.
[u] B. G. V. 12.
[x] Ecc. Hiſt. I. 7.
[y]
[z] Hiſt. § 8.

"St. Alban at Verolam, &c." This place being thus ruined by these wars, Offa, the powerful king of Mercia, founded over against it, about 795, in a *Holmhurst.* place called *Holmhurst*, a spacious monastery in honour of St. Alban, or, according to the words of the charter [a], "of our Lord Jesus Christ, and St. Alban "the Martyr, whose remains were discovered by "the divine favour as an earnest both of the pre- "sent prosperity and future blessedness;" and pre- *St. Alban's.* sently arose a town called from him *St. Alban's.* Offa himself and his successors, kings of England, assigned it ample revenues, and obtained as ample privileges from the popes; which I shall here subjoin from our Florilegus [b], to shew the profuse liberality of these princes to the church. "The potent "king Offa," says he, "gave to the protomartyr "Alban his royal vill, about twenty miles from "Verolam, called *Uneslaw* *, and other lands round "about, as the king's grant kept in the aforesaid "church now sets forth; which church is distin- "guished by such considerable immunities as to be "discharged from the apostolic custom and tax "called *Romescot* †, from which neither king, "archbishop, bishop, abbot, prior, nor any one "else in the kingdom, is exempted. The abbot, "or the monk acting as archdeacon of the monas- "tery appointed under him, has episcopal authority "over all the clergy and laity of its estates; so that "they are subject to no archbishop, bishop, or "legate, but to the Pope alone. It is also to be "observed that the magnificent monarch Offa, at "the time when he granted the revenue called "Romscot to St. Peter's vicar at Rome from his "kingdom, obtained of the pope licence for the "church of St. Alban, the protomartyr of England, "to collect and apply to its own use the said revenue "throughout Hertfordshire, wherein the said church "stands. Thence, as the church has its royalties "from the king, so the abbot for the time being "has the episcopal ornaments." Pope Adrian IV. who was born in this neighbourhood, indulged the abbots of this house with this privilege, that (as the Bull sets forth), "as St. Alban is allowed to be "the protomartyr of the English, so the abbot of "his monastery should at all times hold the first "rank among the abbots of England." Nor did the abbots spare for ought that could be of use or ornament to this place; when they filled up with earth a great pool which lay under Verulam. A street in this town still retains the name of *Fishpool.* Some Anchors dug up. anchors found near it, in my time, led some persons, on the authority of a corrupted passage in Gildas, to imagine the course of the Thames once lay this way. But of this pool or pond take this account from an antient historian [c]:

"Abbot Alfric bought, at great expence, the "great and deep pool called Fishpole, so near and "hurtfull to the church. The fishery was the "king's, and his servants and fishermen were trou- "blesome to the monastery, and a burden to the "monks. He drained off the water, and laid it "dry."

If I should relate what common report says of the many Roman coins, statues of gold and silver, vessels, marble pillars, cornices, and wonderful monuments of antient art dug up here, I should scarce be believed. I will, however, insert a short account of this matter on the credit of an antient historian [d]. "Abbot Ealred, in the reign of Edgar, About A. D. "digging among the old vaults at Verulam, demo- 960. "lished them all, stopped up the ways with subter- "raneous arched channels, some of them under that "water which antiently surrounded the greatest "part of the city. These he destroyed and filled "up, as they were the harbours of thieves and "whores. He levelled the city ditches, and cer- "tain caverns which served as retreats for villains. "But all the whole tiles and stones which he found "fit for building he laid by. They discovered by "the bank certain oaken planks, fastened with "nails, and pitched over as ships, also ship-tackle, "such as anchors half consumed with rust, and fir "oars."

A little further he says [e], "His successor Eadmer "pursued Eldred's work, and in the middle of the "city his labourers dug up old foundations of a "palace; and in the hollow of the wall, like a "small closet, they found books, done up in oak "boards and silken bandages, one of which con- "tained the life of St. Alban in British, the rest "certain rites of heathenism. Going deeper, they "found old slabs of stone, tiles, and pillars; also "pitchers and vessels of earthen ware neatly worked, "also some of glass containing the ashes of the "dead, &c. With these remains of Verulam Ead- "mer built the new monastery of St. Alban's." So much for the antiquity and dignity of Verulam. Give me leave to add the following poetical panegyrical hexastic on it, by Alexander Necham, who was born there 400 years ago:

Urbs insignis erat Verolamia, plus operosæ
Arti, naturæ debuit illa minus:
Pendragon Arthuri patris hæc obsessa laborem
Septennem sprevit cive superba suo.
Hic est martyrii roseo decoratus honore
Albanus, civis, inclyta Roma, tuus.

To antient Verolam that famous town,
Much kindness Art, little has Nature shown.
Pendragon, Arthur's father's, utmost power,
Her haughty sons did seven long years endure.
Here holy Alban, citizen of Rome,
Receiv'd the crimson crown of Martyrdom.

and elsewhere,

Hic locus ætatis nostræ primordia novit,
Annos felices, lætitiæque dies;
Hic locus ingenuus pueriles imbuit annos
Artibus, & nostræ laudis origo fuit.
Hic locus insignis, magnosque creavit alumnos;
Felix eximio martyre, gente, situ:
Militat hic Christo, nocteque dieque labori
Invigilat sancto religiosa cohors.

Of my first breath a witness was this place,
My happiest years, my cheerfullest of days:
In knowledge here my opening mind increas'd,
And hence I drew of fame my earliest taste:

* Perhaps *Wineslow* C. *Vuineshavve.* Cart. Offæ in additam. M. Paris, p. 238. † A penny on each house.
[a] Mon. Angl. I. 176. [b] Additam. M. Paris, p. 237. Math. Westm. p. 288.
[d] Idem. Ib. [c] Ib. p. 41. [e] Mat. Par. vitæ abbat. p. 40.

Renowned

Renowned ſpot! and bleſt with famous ſons;
She boaſts the Protomartyr's ſacred bones.
Her holy bands to Chriſtian ſervice train'd
Each day and night the ſacred work maintain'd.

The ſite of Verulam being now corn fields, St. Alban's, which roſe out of its ruins, is a flouriſhing, large, handſome town. The abbey-church remains, remarkable for its ſize, beauty, and antiquity. After the monks were turned out, the town's people gave £.400. to ſave it from being pulled down, and made it a pariſh church. It has a moſt beauriful braſs font, in which the children of the kings of Scotland uſed to be baptized. Sir Richard Lee, maſter of ordnance, placed it here as a part of the ſpoils of Scotland, with this vain inſcription:

CUM LÆTHIA OPPIDUM APUD SCOTOS NON INCELEBRE ET EDINBURGUS PRIMARIA APUD EOS CIVITAS INCENDIO CONFLAGRARENT, RICARDUS LEUS EQUES AURATUS ME FLAMMIS EREPTUM AD ANGLOS PERDUXIT. HUJUS EGO TANTI BENEFICII MEMOR, NON NISI REGUM LIBEROS LAVARE SOLITUS, NUNC MEAM OPERAM ETIAM INFIMIS ANGLORUM LIBENTER CONDIXI. LEUS VICTOR SIC VOLUIT. VALE. ANNO DOMINI MDXLIII ET ANNO REGNI HENRICI OCTAVI XXXVI.

i. e. When Leith, a principal town, and Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, were on fire, ſir Richard Lee, knight of the garter, reſcued me from the flames, and brought me to England. Not forgetful of this favour, I, who was accuſtomed to baptize only the children of kings, now ſubmit to do the ſame office for thoſe of the pooreſt perſons. So has victorious Lee ordained. Farewell. A. D. 1543, 36 H. VIII.

To return: As antiquity conſecrated this ſpot to religious purpoſes, it ſeems alſo to have been made a ſcene of war. Not to mention others, when England, almoſt ſpent under the houſes of York and Lancaſter, was torn in pieces with civil war, here, in the town itſelf, were fought two battles between
1456. the chiefs of both parties, with various ſucceſs. Firſt, Richard duke of York gave the Lancaſtrians a heavy blow here, took king Henry VI. priſoner, and ſlew many perſons of rank. Four years after, the Lancaſtrians, under queen Margaret, routed the Yorkiſts, and reſcued the king.

Oiſter hills. Without this town (not to mention the fortification commonly called *Oiſter-hills*, which I ſuppoſe was the camp of Oſtorius the proprætor) the abbots *Sopwell.* piouſly erected a ſmall nunnery at *Sopwell*, the hoſpital of *St. Julian* for lepers, and for diſeaſed women another called *St. Mary de Prè*, near which they had *Gorhambury.* a fine manor called *Goramberi*; where Nicholas Bacon, keeper of the Great Seal of England, built a *Redborne.* houſe worthy of himſelf. Near this lies *Redborn*, i. e. *The Red Brook*, though the water that runs by it[f] is no redder than the Red Sea. The place was antiently famous for the diſcovery of the reliques of the martyr Amphibalus, who inſtructed St. Alban in the Chriſtian faith, for which he ſuffered under Diocleſian. It is now remarkable for its ſituation on the military high way called *Watling ſtreet*, and for a brook in its neighbourhood named *Wenmer* *, which the common people believe never ſwells or riſes without preſaging ſcarcity or ſome misfortune. Near this we have reaſon to think was DUROCOBRIVÆ, a ſtation mentioned by Antoninus, though the diſtance is againſt it. For, as *Redborn* in our language ſignifies *Red water*, ſo does *Dur-cob* in Britiſh. And certainly the ſituation of antient places are beſt conjectured from antient inſcriptions, roads, etymology and reſemblance of names, and the rivers and lakes in their neighbourhood, though they may not correſpond with the numbers of the Itinerary, which are eaſily corrupted, and the turns of the roads altered. *Durocobrivæ* muſt have been ſituate where that Roman road croſſed this water, that is below Flamſted; for there, by the road ſide, ſeven miles from Verulam (inſtead of which the number 12 has been introduced by the miſtake of tranſcribers), is a conſiderable ſpring, a ſmall ſtream from which croſſes the road; and, though nameleſs here, is called below St. Alban's *Col.* The termination *Briva*, added to many names of places, I think, *Briva* what. ſignifies among the antient Britans and Gauls a *bridge* or *paſſage*, it being only found in names of places near rivers. In this iſland were one or two places of the name of *Durobrivæ*, i. e. if I miſtake not, *the paſſage of the water*. In France *Briva Iſaræ*, now Pontoiſe, where they croſſed the Iſere, as at *Briva Oderæ*, the Oder, and at *Samarobrivæ* (for that is the true name) the Some.

Duro-Cobrivæ.

Col.

A little above, on a hill, is *Flamſted*, which, in the *Flamſted.* Confeſſor's time, abbot Leofſtan gave to three knights, Turnot, Waldef, and Turman, on condition they ſhould defend the country from robbers[g]. William the Conqueror took it from them, and gave it to Roger *de Todeney* or *Toni*, a famous Norman, whoſe barony it was, till it paſſed with a daughter to the *Beauchamps* earls of Warwick.

Hence I went South to *Hempſted*, a market town *Hempſted.* called *Hehan Hempſted* when Offa gave it to the abbey of St. Alban. It is ſituated among hills, on a ſmall river, which preſently runs into another that paſſes through *Berkhamſted*. Here the Engliſh nobles *Berkhamſted.* who had formed a deſign to ſhake off the Norman yoke, by the perſuaſion of Fretheric abbot of St. Alban's, met; and the Conqueror, as is related in the Life of Fretheric[h], came to them, apprehenſive "leaſt he ſhould looſe inglorioufly the kingdom he "had acquired with ſo much bloodſhed. And, "after much diſputing before archbiſhop Lan- "franc, the king for peace ſake ſwore on all the "reliques of the church of St. Alban, and laying "his hand on the Holy Goſpels, the oath being "adminiſtered by abbot Fretheric, that he would "inviolably obſerve the good, approved, and an- "tient laws of the realm, which the holy and de- "vout kings of England his predeceſſors, and eſpe- "cially king Edward, had enacted." But he preſently ſtripped many of thoſe nobles of their eſtates, and gave this town to Robert earl of Moreton and Cornwall[i], who is ſaid to have fortified a caſtle here

* or *Womer.*

[f] From *Mergate*, ſometime a religious houſe, now a ſeat of the Ferrers out of the houſe of Groſby. Holland.
[g] M. Par. Vit. abb. S. Alb. p. 45. [h] M. Par. vit. abb. Alb. p. 48. [i] His half brother. Holland.

with

with a double ditch and rampart, in which Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall died, full of honours and years. His iſſue failing, Edward III. conferred this caſtle and town on his eldeſt ſon Edward, that warlike prince, whom he created duke of Cornwall, whence it is ſtill the inheritance of the dukes of Cornwall. This caſtle is at preſent only a heap of ruins and ſhattered walls, on a hill above which ſir Edward *Cary*, knight, and keeper of the king's jewels, of the family of *Cary* in Devon[k], built a beautiful and pleaſant houſe. In the town itſelf is nothing remarkable, except a grammar-ſchool, founded[l] by J. Incent, dean of St. Paul's, who was born here. More to the South is *King's Langley*, formerly a royal manſion, where was born, and from whence was named, Edmund de *Langley*, ſon of Edward III. and duke of York. Here was a little houſe of Friars Preachers, where the unfortunate Richard II. who baſely loſt his crown and life, was buried, but ſoon removed to Weſtminſter, and honoured with a monument of braſs in lieu of a kingdom. Almoſt oppoſite to this is another *Langley*, which belonging to the abbots of St. Alban's was called *Abbot's Langley*, where was born Nicholas ſurnamed *Breakſpear*, afterwards pope by the name of Hadrian IV. who firſt inſtructed the people of Norway in the Chriſtian religion, and checked the ſtruggles of the people of Rome for their antient liberty. For him alſo the emperor Frederic I. held the ſtirrup as he alighted from his horſe. He loſt his life by a fly, which getting into his mouth choaked him. Lower I ſaw the market towns of *Watford* and *Rickmanſworth*, of which I have met with no more antient account than that Offa gave them to St. Alban's; as alſo *Caiſhobury*, near Watford, where the learned ſir Richard Moriſon, embaſſador from Henry VIII. and Edward VI. to the greateſt princes, began a houſe, which was finiſhed in an elegant manner by his ſon Charles.

King's Langley.

Abbot's Langley.

Pope Adrian IV.

Watford. *Rickmanſworth.* *Caiſhobury.*

More Eaſt the Roman road leads ſtrait from London to Verulam, over *Hampſted heath*, through *Edgeworth* and *Elleſtre*; near which (laſt), at the ſame diſtance that Antoninus places SULLONIACÆ, twelve miles from London, and nine miles from Verulam, are the remains of an antient ſtation, and many ruins dug up on the hill now called *Brockley hill*. When the Roman power ceaſed here, and barbariſm crept in, during the confuſion of the Saxon wars, this road was, like others, long neglected, till, a little before the coming of the Normans, Leofstan abbot of St. Alban's reſtored it. "He, as we read in his Life[m], cut down the "woods which reached from the edge of the Chil-"tern to London, particularly by the high road "called Watling ſtreet, filled up the ſloughs, made "bridges, and levelled the inequalities of the roads." But 300 years ſince, this road was in a manner deſerted, and another opened, by leave from the biſhop of London, through Highgate and *Barnet*. This laſt place is now grown famous for its market for cattle, but more ſo for the battle during the wars of York and Lancaſter, when England attempted againſt itſelf every crime that ambition and treachery ſuggeſted. Here was a furious engagement at *Gledeſmore*, on Eaſter day, which continued long uncertain by reaſon of a thick fog. At length victory declared for Edward IV. by the death of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick; who, being elevated by his good fortune to a pitch of inſolence that made him formidable even to kings, thus by his death delivered England from the horrors of a long civil war.

Edgworth. *Elleſtre.* SULLONIACÆ.

Brockley hill.

The *Chiltern.*

Barnet.

1471.

Hertfordſhire had a ſeries of earls of the houſe of *Clare*; who were more frequently, from their principal ſeat at Clare in Suffolk, called earls of *Clare*. The firſt I know of was *Gilbert*, who witneſſes a charter of king Stephen by the title of earl of Hertford[n]. *Roger* de Clare[o], in the reign of Henry II. is alſo ſtyled earl of Hertford in the Red Book of the Exchequer, and in like manner his ſucceſſors, of whom in their place. But having, by inheritance and royal favour, obtained the earldom of Glouceſter, they uſed both titles jointly, and had ſummons to parliament by the titles of earls of Glouceſter and Hertford; and *Richard* de Clare, who died in 1262, is expreſsly called earl of Glouceſter and Hertford by the monk of Weſtminſter[p], when he mentions his epitaph:

Earls of *Hertford.*

See earls of *Glouceſter*, and in Suffolk.

Hic pudor Hippoliti, Paridis gena, ſenſus Ulyſſis,
Æneæ pietas, Hectoris ira jacet.

which may be thus paraphraſed,

In whom united every hero's boaſt,
That landed hoſtile on the Trojan coaſt,
Or for his country's ſafety wav'd the ſpear,
Glouceſter and Hertford's earl lies buried here:
Hippolyts' modeſty, and Paris' face,
Ulyſſes' craft, Æneas' pious grace,
And Hector's zeal his country to defend,
In Richard earl of Clare theſe lines do blend.

In the laſt age Henry VIII. conferred the title of earl of Hertford on *Edward de St. Maur* or *Seymour*, afterwards duke of Somerſet, who was ſucceeded in this earldom by his ſon of the ſame name, a nobleman of diſtinguiſhed rank, and a ſingular patron of literature.

This county contains 120 pariſhes.

[k] and the Beauforts dukes of Somerſet. Id. [l] 33 Henry VIII. Stat. 2 E. VI. No. 59.
[m] M. Par. vit. Abb. S. Alb. p. 45. [n] He died 1151. Dugd. I. 210. [o] His brother, died 1173. Ib.
[p] Matth. Weſtm. p. 312.

Fig.12.p.77

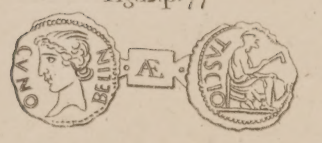


Fig.13.p.77.

Fig.11.p.75

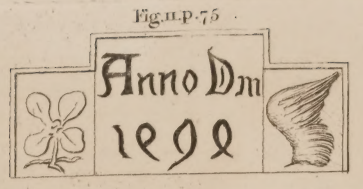


Fig.14.p.92.

Fig.1.p.65.

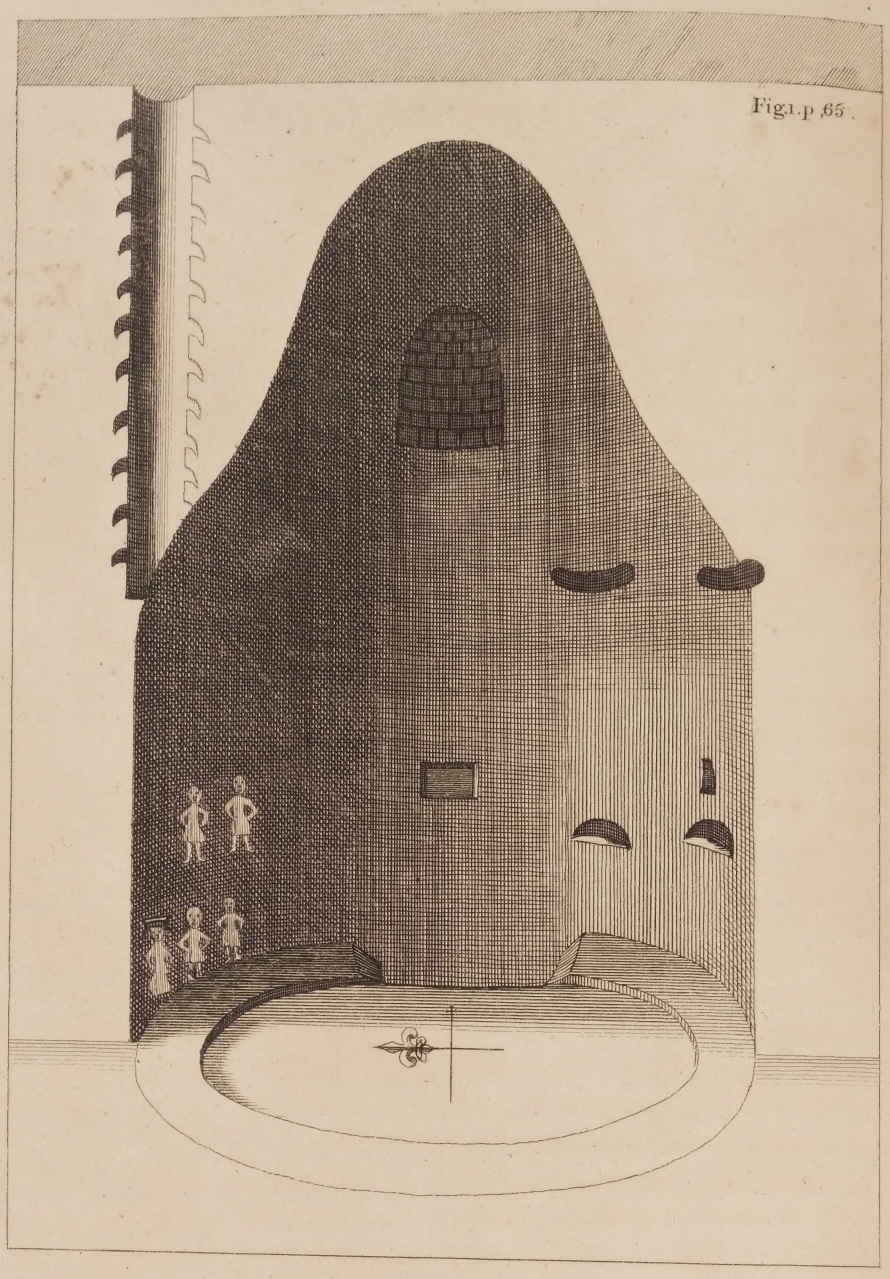


Fig.10. p.72

Fig.4.p.71

Fig.6.p.71

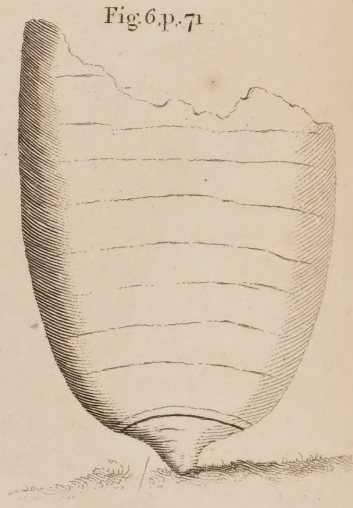


Fig.9.p.72

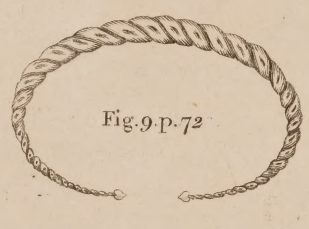


Fig.2.p.69

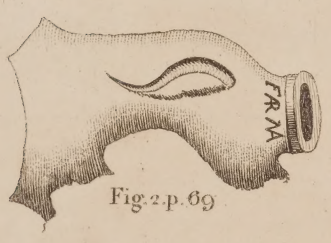


Fig.3.p.71

Fig.8.p.72

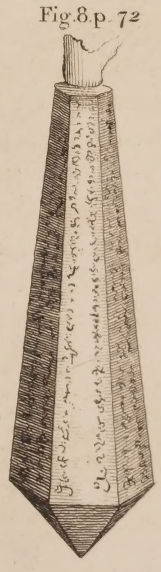
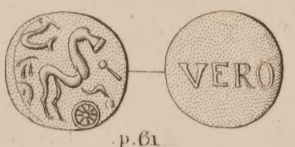


Fig.7.p.71

Fig.5.p.71



p.61

Vol.I.p.CLXX.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of HERTFORD is 28 miles from North to South, and about 33 from East to West; so that the circumference amounts to near 130. It is divided into three parts for sessions. It contains eight hundreds, 135 parishes, and 14 market-towns. Three Roman roads, Watling, Ikening, and Ermine streets, pass through it, on or near which were antiently four beacons, viz. Amwell, Gravely, Therfield, and St. Peter's steeple at St. Alban's. It first had a sheriff and escheator distinct from Essex, 9 Elizabeth. The air is temperate; the soil much improved by culture and dry ditching. Pasture is the least in proportion, and the meadows are cold and morassy, whence the saying that those who buy a house in it pay two years purchase for the air [a]. The considerable streams are 18 in number, and one or two of them rivers: six other streams, among which is the river Tame, owe their rise to this county, but soon quit it [b].

The principal landholders in this county in Domesday, next to the king, were the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of Winchester, London, Bayeux, Lisieux, Chester; the abbies of Ely, Westminster, St. Alban; the nunnery of Chatteris [c]; the canons of London and Waltham: earls Morton, Alan, Eustace, and Roger: Robert d'Oili, Robert Gernon, Robert and Ralph de Todeni, Ralph de Limesi, Ralph Barnard, Ralph Fitz Ilger, Hugh de Grentemaisnel, Hugh de Beauchamp, William d'Ow, William de Odburguile, Walter Flandrensis, Eudo Dapifer, Edward Salisbury, Geofry de Mannevile, Geofrey de Beck, Goisbert de Belvaco, Peter de Valongies, Hardwin de Escalers, &c.

oyston.

Mr. Salmon [d] will not allow lady Roisia the honour of founding *Royston*, but thinks the town prior to the cross, and that it owes its flourishing state to the deserting the Ermine street, which led through Barkway, and making the present post-road. It was almost destroyed by fire in the reign of Henry IV. 32 Henry VIII. a statute passed for reducing it into one new parish [e]. The priory of black canons founded by Eustace de Mere and his nephew Ralph de Rochester in the reign of Henry II. was valued at £. 89. *per annum* [e]. A monument of a knight in stone in the church may belong to one of these. Here was also a free chapel or hospital as old as Henry III. valued at £. 6. [f] A cave or souterain discovered 1742 in putting down a post in the market-place, was dignified by Dr. Stukeley with the name of Lady Roisia's oratory, to which she retired, and was buried 1167, and he even found her scull: while Mr. Parkins contended for its having this destination for a hermitage long before her time, and that she was buried at her priory of Chicksand, as Dugdale says [g]. The controversy was carried on with warmth in two pamphlets on each side, and the Doctor engraved the rude figures carved on the chalk in it [h]; as he did two plates of what he called a British gymnasium on the side of a hill just without the town; certain rectangular balks or furrows still remaining on the right hand of the road. Mr. Nickolls shewed the Society of Antiquaries 1744 a draught of a Roman camp, a quarter of a mile from Royston on the road to Baldock. The Royston crow is a bird of passage in England coming in the beginning of winter, and leaving us with the woodcocks; and is the only crow of Shetland. The head, underside of the neck, and wings are black, glossed over with a fine blue; the breast, belly, and back pale ash: the bottom of the toes broad and flat, to enable them to walk on marshy grounds. They breed in Sweden, the South parts of Germany, and on the Danube [i]. Royston *crow*.

The family of Berners was lately seated at *Much Hadham* [k]. Much Hadham.

At *Therfield*, on a hill West of the church, stood one of the four beacons of this county within a mile of the Ikening-street [l]. Here was till lately, as at *Braughing*, a set of kitchen furniture lent to the poor at weddings [l]. Therfield. Braughing.

Nucelles in *Barkway* parish (which has an inn or two on the Ermine-street) was the manor of the Magnavilles, of Eudo Dapifer, and of Eustace de la Mere; whose relation Robert de Roveceſter beforementioned had an heiress married to Robert d'Escalers or Scales. It is now the estate of Mr. Jennings. In *Rockley* wood is a high mount within a moat, supposed the site of the manor. In a chalk pit in this wood were found 1743 seven thin plates, with a brass handle, and a brass image of Mars, whose figure was also inscribed on five of the plates; with these two inscriptions on two of them: Nucelles. Barkway.

MARTI
IOVIALI
TI CLAVDIVS. PRIMVS
ATTII. LIBER
V. S. L. M.

D. MARTI. ALATOR.
DVM CENSORINVS
GEMELLI FIL.
V. S. L. M.

and on the 6th and 7th the figure of Vulcan [m]. Mr. Ward refers the word *Alatorum* to the *Castra Alata* of Ptolemy, or Edinburgh, and supposes the plates

[a] Fuller, Worth. p. 11. [b] Norden. Salmon, Hist. of Hertfordshire, 1—6. [c] *Cetrix.*
[d] P. 355. [e] G. [e] Tan. 185. [f] Ib. 189.
[g] I. 223. She was daughter of Aubrey de Vere, and widow of Geofrey Magnaville earl of Essex.
[h] We have copied his inside section Pl. III. fig. 1. [i] Pennant's Zoology, I. 169. 8vo. I. 191. 4to.
[k] Chauncey's Hertfordsh. p. 87. 160. [l] Salm. 349. [m] Ward, Phil. Trans. N° .... p. 346. 347.

Barley. plates ornaments of a ſhrine of Mars about the reign of Diocleſian. Near Barkway is *Barley*, that imparted ſurname to the antient and well-allied family of the Barleys; and on this ſide on the Roman road

Anſty. is *Aneſtie*, which was not long ſince the inheritance of the houſe of York, and in older times the caſtle there was a neſt of rebels; wherefore Nicholas de Anſtie, lord thereof, was expreſsly commanded by Henry III. to demoliſh ſo much of it as they had raiſed ſince the barons' wars againſt his father king John: but now time hath wholly razed it all [n]. Euſtace, earl of Bologne, built this caſtle, whoſe keep remains, and an outwork to the ſame, made in the reign of king John. The church was built of the ruins by Richard de Anſty in the reign of Henry III. [o]

Rhee r. The river Rhee riſes from many very cold ſprings in a rock overhung with aſh-trees. Half a mile from this ſpot is an earthwork, rather of a theatrical form, conſiſting wholly of an agger, though Roman coins have been found [p]. Stukeley [q] thinks it is a ſquare area of about 12 acres ſingle-trenched called *Arbury banks*; and Roman coins have been found about it ſince Mr. Camden's time. But Mr. Salmon ſuppoſes them hid by the Britans, who might have made this fortification againſt the Saxons.

Aſhwell. *Aſhwell* was a market-town in Domeſday; and at Weſtby in this pariſh is part of a moated manſion [r]. Between Calcot and Henxworth were found 1720 many urns with bones and aſhes, ſeveral ſkeletons lying to the South-eaſt, ſome pateræ with names, lacrymatories, fibulæ, beads, &c. [s]

Henxworth. Mr. Le Neve and Mr. Degge ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1724, three pateræ, two patellæ of red earth, an ampulla, a ſmall urn of different colours, a glaſs lachrymatory, the handle and neck of a glaſs ſimpulum, ſtone handle of a ſword, braſs fibula, ſundry ſmall green glaſs beads, and a Daniſh or Dutch braſs coin found in Henxworth pariſh near Aſhwell near the Ikening ſtreet [t].

Offeley. *Offeley* adjoining receives its name from king Offa, who reſided and died here. At *Highdowns* in a wood are barrows and dikes, perhaps Britiſh [u].

Hexton. Ravenſborough *caſtle*. At *Hexton* is *Ravenſborough* caſtle, an oval fortification of above 16 acres encompaſſed by a vallum and ſteep hill inacceſſible to an army except on the point of entrance which is by a gradual aſcent of a quarter of a mile. Here Salmon [x] places DUROCOBRIVÆ, MAGIOVINIUM at *Salndy*, and SALENÆ at *Elſtree*. It is very large, lies about ſix or ſeven furlongs S. S. W. of Hexton church on the Weſt ſide of a deep valley continued from the church two or three miles up the hill Southwards, in which is a brook. From this bottom you aſcend a very ſteep hill till you come to ploughed lands riſing pretty ſteep Weſtward for three or four hundred yards till you come to the Eaſt ſide of the rampart, which is there but low, and, if it had a ditch, that is in great meaſure filled up by the plough which runs cloſe to it. Within the rampart the ground ſtill riſes, but the farther Weſt leſs. On the brow of the hill hanging over a deep valley on either hand is a ſtrong vallum, and without that a ditch, the ſoil caſt outwards towards the vale. Here was an entrance from the land Weſtward, which at half a mile diſtance is higher than the camp, and hinders any further view that way. This entrance is over an iſthmus between the two vales, which is there ſtrengthened with two other ditches betwixt it and the North vale. From this iſthmus the two vales open either way for about two hundred yards; then turn Eaſt, and go down to the rivulet. The vales are ſo wide as to be ploughed at bottom; the ſides ſo ſteep as to make an angle of 60 or 70° with the horizon, and are above 100 feet perpendicular. The vallum on three ſides follows the edge of this precipice, being rounded off at the South-weſt and North-weſt corner, but more at the former: the other two angles are ſquare. North of this camp lies Hexton; a little Eaſt of which and near the Iknield ſtreet are two large tumuli. About half a mile Weſt of Lillyho, where the road from Luton to Bedford croſſes the Iknield, this laſt is obliquely interſected by three ridges having two ditches between them, ending Northward in the next cornfield, running South up an hill very ſtrait for a quarter of a mile, called *Grays* or *Graham dykes*. Q. whether this was a road, or for what other uſe? the ridges are very ſteep. Near Ravenſborough on another riſing ground is a ſmall artificial hill called *Wayting* hill, under which bones have been found, which may be Daniſh, when that people poſſeſſed the camp in their wars with the Saxons. Between this place and Luton and Leagrave are ſeveral long barrows together, and coins have been found among them and near the hill [y]. A piece of ground near the camp is ſtill called *Danefurlong* [z]. Dr. Stukeley [a] deſcribes this camp as ſquare, double-ditched, and very ſtrong, landlocked by hills on every ſide but the North-eaſt: under it a very fine ſpring, which runs down to Hexton, where it meets another remarkably fine and ſtrong called St. Faith's well [b].

Baldock. *Baldock* owes its origin to the knights templars, to whom Gilbert earl of Pembroke gave it in the reign of Stephen. They founded an hoſpital for lepers here [b]. It is now a conſiderable market-town [c]; as

Hitchen. is alſo *Hitchen*, where was a houſe of Carmelites founded by Edward II. about 1316, valued at £.4. *per ann.* [d] late the ſeat of John Radcliffe, eſq. M. P. and now of E. H. Delme, eſq. who married his niece, and hath taken the name of Radcliffe; and a ſmall nunnery called *New Bigging* near the church, valued at £.13. 16*s*. now the ſchool houſe [e]. In the Sun inn yard is a chalybeat water. In this pariſh was alſo *Temple Dinſley*,

Temple Dinſley. a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded in the reign of Stephen [f], and there was once a caſtle [g], now probably ſucceeded by the manſion-houſe, which was left by the ſiſters and coheirs of Benedict Ithel, eſq. to Mr. Harwood, who now enjoys it.

Wilbury hill. *Wilbury* hill in Hitchen pariſh is a camp of about ſeven acres, half the vallum defaced; which Salmon [h] ſuppoſes an amphitheatre. A ſilver coin of Fauſtina was found here, reverſe *Sæculi felicitas*. Icknield way paſſes over this hill, which is a mile

[n] Holland. [o] Salm. 292. [p] Ib. 344. [q] Stuk. I. 74. [r] Salm. Ib.
[s] Minute book of the Society of Antiquaries. [t] Ib. [u] Stuk. I. 74. Salm. 157. G. [x] P. 169.
[y] Ib. 169, 170. [z] G. [a] I. 74. [b] Tanner, 187. [c] Salmon, 178.
[d] Tan. 189. [e] Ib. 187. [f] Ib. 184. [g] Salmon, 166. [h] P. 169.

or

or more East of Ickleford, and which Stukeley and Salmon suppose a British town; but there are little signs of it. On the East and North sides it is level with the field, on the West a bank and ditch not large. On the South are some strait banks, but such as are in many places made by the plough on declining ground. This is that way pretty steep, but there seems never to have been any intire fortification. They say iron and pieces of swords, &c. have been found there.

Preston castle. *Preston* castle, the seat of Robert Hinde, esq. in this parish, is an old mansion, embattled by the present possessor. On the edge of a hill by the house is a camp called *Mount Garrison*. Near it is the

Stagenhoo. *Hoo*, the seat of the Hon. Mr. Brand, and *Stagenhoo*

Paul's Walden. of Mr. Heysham; and at *Paul's Walden*, which belonged to St. Alban's abbey, is a mansion belonging to Mr. Bowes in right of his wife lady Strathmore on the death of her mother.

Great and Little Wimondley. At *Great Wimondley*, or *Wimley*, behind the church is the site of a castle. William Allington baron Killard was created 35 Charles II. baron Allington of Wimondley, which title expired with his son Giles. The estate was sold in chancery to the widow of James Hambleton, and after bought again by the Allingtons [i]. At *Little Wimley* adjoining was an hospital or small priory of Black monks, founded by Richard Argenton in the reign of Henry III. valued at £. 30. *per annum* [k], the site moated, and the lands compact, granted to James Needham surveyor of the woods to Henry VIII. [l] One of this family was falconer to Richard III. an original picture of whom on board, which had been long in this house, was lately purchased by Mrs. Lane of Gravely. It is very like his other portraits, grey-headed, with a square cap, sour countenance, one shoulder considerably higher than the other. It was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries 1770. The estate was sold by Thomas Brown, esq. sometime Garter King at Arms, who married a coheiress of the Needhams, to Mr. Vanderplank, whose granddaughter carried it in marriage to Christopher Clitherow, esq. Most of the house is pulled down, the rest serves for a farm.

Welwyn. At *Welwyn*, a neat village in a valley, is a chalybeat spring at the corner of the rector's garden. Dr. Young, the author of the celebrated Night Thoughts and other pieces, was rector, and buried here 1765.

Knebworth. *Knebworth* has long been and is now in the family of the Lyttons.

Stevenage. *Stevenage*, written in old records *Stigenhaght*, may have taken that name from the six hills on the high way, which, for whatever purpose erected or by whatever people, were remarkable enough to give or change the name of the village [m]. Dr. Ducarel and others, Sept. 30, 1741, opened one of them, which was 14 feet over, and 15 deep to the surface of the ground, but found only wood and a piece of iron; the substance gravel and fine clay. An old man in the town remembers opening the fourth, and finding nothing.

The memory of the Danes seems to be retained in the names of several places in this county. *Dacorum* hundred is in Domesday called *Danais:* there are several *Danes ends* in the county, and the Danes received several defeats on the adjoining edge of Buckingham and Bedfordshires.

Lea r. The Lea rises in *Leagrave* marsh in Bedfordshire beyond Luton, through which it runs to *Whetham-*

Whethamstead. *stead*, a pleasant village on high ground, which gave birth to John Whethamstead, twice abbot of St. Alban's, whose abbey still bears ample marks of his taste and liberality. He who decorated the tombs of others there lies himself under a plain altar-tomb, on the canopy of which most elegantly adorned within is inscribed his motto, *Valles abundabunt*, with his arms, both which are in Luton chancel. His family name was Bostok. He was educated at Glocester hall, Oxford, was prior of Tinmuth, elected abbot here 1420, resigned 1440 on some disagreement with the convent, but on the death of Stoke was re-elected 1451, and died 1464. He expended not less than £. 6000. on his abbey. He was a great writer, and besides extracts from his register printed by Hearne, Oxford, 1732, in two volumes 8vo. compiled 30 volumes of miscellaneous matter, records, history of his own life and times; five of these he called *Granarium*, a kind of common place [n]. At Whethamstead the barons assembled 1311 against Edward II. and his favourite Gaveston [o].

Brockett hall. *Brockett hall* came by marriage from the Brockets to the Reads, baronets, and from them in like manner to the Winningtons [p], baronets, as did

Woodhall. *Woodhall* from the Botelers to the Shalcross's and Hutchinsons [q]. It has been rebuilt by lord Melbourne, whose father sir Matthew Lambe, bart. purchased it. Its extensive park is surrounded by a brick wall.

Hatfield. Cox, bishop of Ely, conveyed *Hatfield* to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. James I. in his fourth year exchanged it for Theobalds with sir Robert Cecil, who was created earl of Salisbury, and built the magnificent house 1611. Though it does not come up to the magnificence of the noblemen's houses erected in the preceding reigns, it presents an appearance, and contains a collection of antient portraits worthy a better fate than both experienced by being deserted by their lord. The present marquis has repaired the house in the original taste with improvements in all the splendor of the antient Cecils. It is built of brick in form of a half H. The South front has two wings with doors of the old Doric, with square turrets at the corners. The centre consists of a Doric colonnade supporting a gallery and suite of rooms: the portal formed of the three several Grecian orders one over the other. In the chapel East window are 12 good compartments of scripture history. In the hall and apartments a series of family portraits from the founder to the present earl; a finished whole length by Vandyck of Charles I. in the dress in which he went into Spain; two portraits of queen Elizabeth (one in a robe of eyes and ears, a rainbow over her head), two of Mary queen of Scots who was confined here (one whole length genuine 1578 engraved); and a small finished painting of a masking on the Surrey side of the Thames. Some traces of the banks round the episcopal palace

[i] Salmon, 188. [k] Tan. 187. [l] Salm. 189. [m] Ib. 190. [n] Tan. B. B. 440.
[o] Salm. 148. [p] G. Salm. 213. [q] G. Salm. 211.

may

may be ſeen near the houſe in the noble park. In the church over the vault of the Saliſbury family is a handſome monument of Florentine ſculpture for the firſt earl in his treaſurer's robes, lying on a table ſupported by the four cardinal virtues, and a ſkeleton below. In the ſame church are buried the Brocketts and Butlers.

The ſynod of Hethfeld 680 is generally ſuppoſed to have been held at Hatfield in Yorkſhire in the dominions of Egfrid king of Northumberland, who preſided in it. The rectory is reckoned one of the beſt in England [r]. Biſhop Gibſon mentions a ſeat and park of the earl of Angleſea in this pariſh.

Hertford. *Hertford* [s] probably derives its name from the Ermine ſtreet, which paſſed through it to Norfolk, q. d. *Hereford*, the *army's ford*. Whence Dr. Gale [t], adopting the ſenſe of *Hrud* as *red*, places here Durocobrivæ, q. d. *Dwr-coch-briv*, the *ford of the red water*. Edward built a North ſuburb or caſtle, norðan burh, to it 913, and ſoon after another part of the town on the South ſide of the Lea [u]. At the ſurvey it had 146 burgeſſes [x], and 2 churches. It had afterwards five, beſide that of the priory, now reduced to two. Ralph de Limeſie founded a Benedictine priory ſubordinate to St. Alban's before 1093, valued at £.72. [y] The church was pulled down before 1669, and the pariſh united to All Saints. A modern brick houſe occupies the ſite of the priory [z]. Here was alſo a houſe of friars ſubject to Mottenden in Kent [a]. The caſtle, in which John king of France and David king of Scotland were confined together, and the duke of Lancaſter kept court at the depoſing of Richard II. [b] was fitted up for a manſion-houſe by the Harringtons or Coopers; and is now appropriated to the uſe of a College eſtabliſhed by the Eaſt India Company for the advancement of Oriental literature. The ſeſſions and market houſe and town-hall were rebuilt between 30 and 40 years ago, the gaol 1778. Here is a large handſome brick building for the younger children of Chriſt's hoſpital London, built 1683; with a handſome ſchool, and another houſe for girls. The caſtle and manor while in the crown have been frequently ſettled on our queens. The manor now belongs to the marquis of Saliſbury by grant of James I. Queen Mary incorporated the town. It ſent members to parliament till the reign of Edward III. when they petitioned to be diſcharged from that privilege on account of their inability to pay them, and 21 James I. had it reſtored. Here is a grammar-ſchool founded by Richard Hall, eſq. of King's Walden [c].

Ware. *Ware* is taken for the ȝeþeoþc be Lyȝan, or fort on the Lea, that the Danes caſt up twenty miles above London A. D. 996; which the citizens having in vain attempted to deſtroy, Alfred encamped near it to protect the harveſt, and after taking a view of the river, and finding where it could be dammed up and the ſhips blockaded, he immediately ſet about making two forts, and the Danes finding they could not draw off their veſſels marched off by land to Quatbridge. The Londoners carried off the beſt of the ſhips, and broke up the reſt [d]. Salmon [e] fixes this ſcene at *Haven end* in *Standon*, and South of it are two barrows [f], and the fortified ground on the other ſide Ermine ſtreet is called *Renneſley*: there has been a caſtle on the hill ſide next Sacomb. A flood 1408 almoſt drowned theſe parts, ſince and before which there was great proviſion made by wayres and ſluices for the better preſervation of the town and the grounds belonging to it [g]. Above Ware is a ford in the river, and on the North ſide a piece of land pointing to it called *Cauſeway acre*, perhaps where the Herming ſtreet parts the river. Q. if it anſwers the hollow way coming from Wades mill? Near Hertford is a private road ſtrait almoſt to Stevenage pointing towards Ickleford. Q. if not antient? Sayer de Quincy earl of Wincheſter had this manor by marriage with an heireſs of Grenteſmainel, and firſt broke the chain on the bridge, and laid open the town, which brought trade to it, and occaſioned it to be well built. In later times the manor came to the Fanſhaws, of whom ſir Richard tranſlated the Luſiad. His elder brother was created lord Fanſhaw of Dromore, and his ſon ſold it to the Bydes who ſtill inherit it. Thomas Byde, eſq. pulled down the old houſe with the long gallery and chapel, and rebuilt it in a modern form on the ſlope of a hill nearer Hertford. Here was a Benedictine priory, cell to the abbey of Utica in Normandy, founded by Hugh de Grenteſmainel before 1081, farmed at £.200. *per annum* in the reign of Edward III. [h] It is now a manſion-houſe belonging to Mr. Hadſley. In the North part of the town was a Franciſcan priory [i]. In the church, which is large and lightſome, is buried Elizabeth counteſs of Ulſter, foundreſs of Clare hall, and her ſecond huſband Roger Damory [k]. The town ſtands low on a level with the river, but has a market, and drives a great trade with corn and malt. A ſpring in a meadow behind the town called *Chadwell*, augmented by a cut from the Lea, furniſhes the *New River*, which in a courſe of 38 miles, though its ſource in a ſtrait line is but 20 miles, ſupplies great part of the city of London with water. Sir Hugh Middleton firſt projected this uſeful deſign, which for the time in which it was formed may vie with the aqueducts of antient Rome. Two acts of parliament had been granted to the city of London 3 and 4 James I. but they finding it too expenſive, ſir Hugh aſſiſted by ſeveral other gentlemen brought it to Iſlington. For completing the deſign, and maintaining the river, a corporation was erected 17 James I. by the name of "The Governor and "Company of the New River." It paſſed in two places in a wooden trough; the one near Iſlington was ſucceeded by a bed of earth 1776; the other, at Buſh Hill ſoon after the riots of 1780; and the expence of the whole river is eſtimated at half the revenue, notwithſtanding which the ſhares are exceedingly advantageous [l]. The Lea was made navigable in the reign of Henry V. but the channel ſo obſtructed that a new one was cut in the reign of Elizabeth at the expence of £.80,000. to the city [m]; and this has been abridged 13 miles by another new cut about ten years ago, which, however, has not yet been found to anſwer. South-eaſt of

Chadwell. The New River.

[r] Salm. 210. [s] Sax. Þeoptford. Bed. IV. 5. Sax. Chron. 41. Þeptford. Ib. 103. [t] P. 62.
[u] Sax. Chron. 103. [x] P. 132, not 26 as Mr. Camden. [y] Tan. 182.
[z] Salm. 40. [a] Tan. 189. [b] Salmon, 34. [c] G. Salm. 29. 44. [d] Sax. Chron. p. 96.
[e] P. 243. [f] Salm. 235, 236. 242. [g] Norden. G. [h] Tan. 187.
[i] Tan. 18. [k] Salm. 247. [l] G. Salm. 246. [m] Salm. ib.

Ware

Wotton. Woodhall.

Ware in *Wotton* was *Woodhall*, the venerable manſion of the Botelers from Henry I. to the preſent century, a quadrangle built of brick, on each ſide of a brick round-towered gateway a gallery 300 feet long: one half was deſtroyed by fire 1772. This eſtate was ſold 1775 to ſir Thomas Rumbold, bart. late governor of Madras, who built a new houſe in a beautiful park, where was felled an oak which ſold for £.43. and another 24 feet round. In the church are the monuments of the Botelers, who being branched from ſir Ralph Boteler, baron of Wem in Shropſhire, and his wife heir to William Pantulphe lord of Wem, were lords of Pulrebach, and enriched much by an heir of ſir Richard Gobion, and another of Peletot lord of this place in the reign of Edward III.[n] Near this is *Sacomb*, the ſeat of the Rolts, now of Mr. Caſwall, whoſe father married the heireſs. In *Great Mundane* or *Mundane Furnivall*, was at *Rownea*, a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Conan, duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, which, by 36 Henry VI. was ſo declined, that they reſigned it into the hands of their patron John Fray, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, who, with the king's leave, founded a chantry of one prieſt at the altar of the pariſh church. At the diſſolution, the lands of the free chapel or hoſpital of Rownea were valued at £.13. *per annum*. The houſe is turned into a farm: the hall remains, and in its window A. a cockatrice in a ton O. The ſite of the chapel may be traced behind[o]. In the church of *Little Mundane* are two antient monuments of unknown knights and ladies on altar-tombs with arms: and in this pariſh is a farm called *Haultwic* from its *ſite* or *antiquity*, with traces of moating behind it; and at *Dane end* were two or three tumuli or buts laid on the ſurface of the ground, and levelled 1775. In Wellwood, between Broomhall[p] and Datchworth pariſh, is a deep well, and traces of entrenchments ſuppoſed Daniſh; a neighbouring field being called Danesfield, where a battle might have been fought between the Danes and Saxons, and the ſlain buried under the Stevenage hills[q].

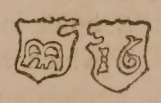
Sacomb.

Great Mundane. Rownea.

ittle Mundane.

Walkern was the ſcene of a ridiculous credulity, where, but for the ſuperior ſenſe of judge Powel, the public juſtice and humanity had been proſtituted to execute a poor old creature as a witch. It would have been happy for the nation had this been the laſt inſtance of ſuch folly.

alkern.

Buntingford is a ſmall market-town made up of the four pariſhes of Widial, Layſton, Abſeden, and Throcking, with a brick chapel and an alms-houſe for four poor men and four poor women, built 1688 by biſhop Ward, who was educated at the grammar-ſchool. *Widial* was the ſeat of the Scales, afterwards of the Goulſtons, and in the manor-houſe over the door were theſe figures  explained by Mr. Cope to ſignify 1016, but by Mr. Ward better 1000. *John Goulſton*, in the reign of Henry VIII.[r] Q. *John Gill*, and the firſt character the oſtrich wing, creſt of Goulſton[s]? A North aile of the church, built in the reign of Henry VIII. has remains of good paintings of New Teſtament hiſtory.

ntingford.

dial.

In 1729 two labourers digging a trench to carry off the water in Lemonfield in *Weſtmill* pariſh, near Buntingford, ſtruck on two large Roman veſſels of pale reddiſh earth, pointed at the bottom, and having handles with ſome letters on them, containing only dirt and chalk. On the narrow neck of one was ſtamped FARIA, Pl. III f. 2.[t]. Many human bodies have been dug up hereabouts. *Roundwood* is an acre entrenched; there is another at *Campwood*. Weſtmill.

Burnt Pelham, one of the three villages of that name, ſo called from having been burnt in the reign of Henry I. has in the church a monument with a man ſurrounded by ſymbols of the Evangeliſts, and at his feet a croſs fleuri and ſerpent; probably a founder or old lord[u]. Burnt Pelham.

The river *Beane* riſing in Yardley pariſh divides Aſton and Bennington, and, paſſing by Watton and Stapleford, empties itſelf into the Lea between Hertford and Ware. The *Mimeran* or *Maram* riſes in King's Walden, and runs by Welwyn and Tewing into the Lea, a little South of Hertford[x]. *Benington* was a palace of the Mercian kings; and Bertulph held a council here A.D. 850[y]. Some of the Benſteds built the church, and repreſented the county in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry VI. but a daughter ſold the eſtate in the reign of Henry VII. It afterwards belonged to the Cæſars; and now to Robert Cheſhire, eſq. It had a market now diſuſed. The caſtle-hill remains deep ditched by the church, in which are two antient monuments of knights and ladies[z]. Beane r. Mimeran r. Benington.

Standon, a market-town by Ware, once belonged to the Clares, Clarences, Edmund duke of York, and Sir Ralph Sadler, who took the Scots royal ſtandard at Muſſelborough affixed to his tomb here. He was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter in the reign of Elizabeth, privy counſellor to three princes, and the laſt knight banneret of England; a man ſo advanced for his great ſervices and ſtayed wiſdom[a]. He built the manſion-houſe 1546, which by his granddaughter came to lord Aſton baron Forfar; and it now belongs to W. Plumer, eſq. M.P. for the county, who converted it into a hunting-houſe for the neighbouring gentry. Brithmer, abbot of Croyland, built here a ſtately houſe for his entertainment on his way to London[b]. Here was a preceptory of knights hoſpitalers in the reign of Stephen on lands of Richard de Clare; part of which remains in a farm-houſe, and a hermitage, cell to Clare, afterwards the ſecular free chapel at Salburn in this pariſh[c]. Standon.

Puckeridge is a hamlet in this and Braughin pariſh[d]; but its market and fair have been long diſuſed. Puckeridge.

At *Stanſted Abbot*, ſo called from having belonged to Waltham abbey, is an alms-houſe for ſix poor widows, and a grammar-ſchool founded by ſir Edward Baeſhe lord here in the reign of Charles I.[e] Between this place and Hodſdon is *The Rye* *, an antient Stanſted Abbot. The Rye.

* Rye, or *Rhie*, from the Saxon as in Berks, p. 223, and Surrey, p. 242.

[n] Holland. [o] Tanner, 184. Salmon, 223. [p] in Watton. [q] Chauncey, 334.
[r] Phil. Tranſ. No. 430. [s] Salmon, 306. [t] Ward's MS Additions to Horſley. Salmon's Survey, I. 423.
[u] Biſhop Gibſon thought this worth noticing from Weever. Salmon, 290. [x] Salmon, 2.
[y] Wilkins' Conc. I. 181. ex Ingulpho. It is more likely this council was held at a place of the ſame name in Lincolnſhire, which was within the kingdom of Mercia.
[z] Salmon, 196. [a] Holland. [b] Salmon, 237. Ingulphus, p. 875. [c] Tanner, 184.
[d] Chauncey, 223. [e] Salmon, 249.

tient manor-houſe imparked and embattled by Andrew Ogard in the reign of Henry VI. now reduced to a gate ſerving as a workhouſe.

"Nobilitas Andreæ Agard chevalier qui obiit "anno Chriſti 1454 die Sancti Kalixti apud Boken- "ham." He was buried at Wymondham-abbey, which he had made independant of St. Alban's 1447 [f].

"De proporcione & menſura manerii de Rye per "16 milliaria de London in Eſſex. Memorandum, "the utter court at Rye ys 75 ſteppys in length and "in brede 60 ſteppys. The hede of the mote is 20 "ſteppys. Item, from the utter yate to the logge "paled and parked yn every ſide ys yn length 360 "tayllors yardes. Aula continet in longitudine 34 "pedes & in latitudine 24 pedes. Item clauſtri lon- "gitudo continet 17 virgas & dimidium, & latitudo "continet 13 virgas. Longitudo unius quadrati "principalis curiæ ex parte boriali continet 28 virgas. "Item continet 39 virgas in longitudine ex parte "orientali manerii. Item dictus Andreas per 8 an- "nos in Anglia exiſtens cuſtodiebat capellam in "domo ſua de preſbiteris, clericis, & choriſtis, qua- "libet die 16, cum 4 preſbiteris ad expenſas C libr. "per annum. Item dedit eccleſiæ Wyndham-ab- "bey xv capas de panno auro coloris blodii cum les "orfreys cum ſuis armis.

"Perquiſicio manerii de Rye conſtabat 1130 libr. "Item granarium, 16 equi, et 30 vaccæ, cum le "ſtorehows mercandizarum 2000 marcæ.

"Item le byldyng de le inner court edificat. cum "bryke, et cameris cum clauſtro cum reparacionibus "ad ſummam ii m marcarum [g]."

It was the ſcene of a plot to ſhoot Charles II. returning from Newmarket, for which its owner Rumbold ſuffered.

Stort *r.* The river Stort riſes from two ſprings in the pariſhes of Stanſted Montfichet and Henham, co. Eſſex, which meet before it reaches Stortford [h]. This town is now much improved, having a good market and inns, particularly one at *Hockerill* its ſuburb in Eſſex. It is built in form of a croſs, in the four roads to which were antiently croſſes. The navigation of the Stort by act of parliament in the preſent reign, completed 1769, has given new life to this town; and it is further propoſed to unite it by a navigable canal to the Cam at Cambridge. William de Maria, biſhop of London, preſuming to join with two other prelates to lay the kingdom under interdict in obedience to the pope's command, John demoliſhed his caſtle of *Waytmore* here, but was afterwards ſo ſhamefully humbled as not only to reſtore his lands here, but to give him the manor of Stoke by Guilford in amends. The biſhops of London have ſince enjoyed the uſual privileges, and receive, among other quit-rents, caſtle-guard from many places in the county [i]. The priſon, called Biſhop's hole, or the Convict's priſon, which ſerved as a goal to the pariſhes under the biſhop's bailiffs, and was laſt uſed by the monſter Bonner, is a cellar in the alehouſe below the hill; the walls a yard thick. Roman coins, great quantities of human bones, and an intire wooden coffin, have been found in the garden; and they have a tradition that a man was burnt here. Some flint walls remain on the keep.

Stortford.

Hockerill.

Waytmoor *caſtle.*

Hunſdon houſe was built by ſir John Oldhall in the reign of Edward IV. at the expence of above £.7000. and Henry VIII. built a palace here anno regni 23 [k]. Elizabeth granted it to Sir *Henry Carey*, whom ſhe created baron of Hunſdon, which title was borne by his two ſons *George* and *John*, his grandſon *Henry* created by James I. viſcount Rochford, and by Charles I. earl of Dover, and his great grandſon *John*, who dying 1677 it paſſed to *Robert*, great grandſon of Edmund, third ſon of the firſt lord, and from him, 1692, to his ſecond couſin *Robert*, and in 1702 to his couſin *William Ferdinand* eighth baron, who died in Holland 1765, aged 82. This eſtate was ſold to the Willoughbys, Blucks, and Calverts. The houſe, much reduced, is ſtill moated round [l].

Hunſdon.

Lord Burghley built his houſe at *Theobalds* for his younger ſon, meaning it at firſt for a little pile. But after he came to entertain the queen, who was frequently there a month or ſix weeks at a time, and received ſtrangers and ambaſſadors there, he was forced to enlarge it rather on her account, and to employ the poor, than for any pomp or glory; for he ever ſaid it would be too big for the ſmall living he could leave his ſon. The gardens were perfected moſt coſtly, beautifully, and pleaſantly, with a walk two miles long [m]. In the gallery was painted the genealogy of the kings of England. From thence you went into a garden encompaſſed with a little moat full of water large enough for a boat to row between the ſhrubs. Here were great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its baſon of white marble, and columns and pyramids of wood, &c. up and down the garden. In the ſummer-houſe, whoſe lower ſtory was ſemicircular, were the 12 Roman emperors in white marble, and a table of touchſtone: its upper part was ſet round with leaden ciſterns ſupplied with water by pipes for the purpoſe of keeping fiſh or bathing. In another room for entertainment, joined to the former by a little bridge, was an oval table of red marble. Such is Hentzner's deſcription of the gardens 1598. He was not admitted into the houſe, the family being in London at their lord's funeral. Cecil ſpent at Theobalds £.80. a week. While he was at London he kept here 26 or 30 perſons: the weekly charge of his houſe-keeping was £.12. Twenty or thirty poor were daily relieved at his gate, and the vicar of Cheſhunt, Mr. Neal, his chaplain, gave from him 20*s.* a week to the poor there. The weekly charge of ſetting the poor at work was £.10. ſo that his weekly expence here, when his houſehold was in London, was £.22. and the yearly £.1144 [n]. James I. by act of parliament 4 anno regni, had this houſe in exchange for Hatfield, and the room in which he breathed his laſt was remaining within my memory. An inſide view of this houſe, probably by Steenwyc, with figures of Charles I. and his queen, and William and Philip earls of Pembroke and Montgomery from Van Dyck by Polenberg or Baſſan, is at earl Poulet's at Hinton

Theobalds.

[f] Blomef. I. 727. [g] W. Worceſtr. p. 86, 87. [h] Salmon, 2. [i] Salmon, 270.
[k] Chauncey, p. 197. [l] Salmon, 251. [m] Life of lord Burghley in Peck's Deſid. Cur. B. I. c. 16—18.
[n] Life, Ib.

St.

St. George, co. Somerſet[o]. An outſide view, copied by Mr. Tyſon from a piece of tapeſtry at Houghton, is engraved Pl. III. fig. 3. Fig. 4, in the ſame plate, is another view from King's ſheet of views to illuſtrate Camden's Britannia. The royal pictures were brought from hence by order of parliament for ſale[p]; and the houſe, 63 years from the finiſhing thereof, taken down to the ground for partage among the ſoldiers 1651[q]. The room above-mentioned, and the parlour under it, with a cloiſter with the Cecil pedigree on the walls, were ſtanding till about 1765, when George Preſcot, eſq. having purchaſed the whole manor of the late duke of Portland, to whoſe anceſtor king William granted it, as Charles II. had before to General Monk, leaſed out the ſite for building, and it is now covered with gentlemen's houſes; and the only remains of its antient grandeur are a walk of abeles between two walls, a circular ſummer-houſe, and the traces of the park wall, nine or ten miles round, built by James I. who enlarged it[r]. The curſe of royalty, or the inferiority of this houſe to the other of the ſame family in this county, as Wolthorp in Lincolnſhire, brought on its ruin. In the ſame

Cheſhunt. pariſh of *Cheſhunt*, formerly a market-town, and on the ſame river, was a nunnery founded before 1183, valued at £.13.[s] Here Salmon places DUROLITUM, from diſtance and the ſuppoſed traces of a camp in Kilſmore field: but this is only a ditch on two ſides of a ſquare rampart, which tradition ſays was intended as a channel for the New River. He tranſlates it *Water of the Lea*. Q. if not rather at *Durnford*, vulgarly Turnford, lately a waſhway in the high road here? Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Sawyer ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1724, coins of Hadrian, Claudius Gothicus, and Conſtantine, found at Cheſhunt. In this pariſh was the boundary of the kingdom of Mercia from that of the Eaſt Saxons, a bank not now remaining, though the lands have been ſo ſet out on each ſide, that the elder brother inherits on one ſide, and the younger on the other. The manor belonged to Alan Rufus and his ſucceſſors earls of Richmond and Bretagne, making part of their honour; and ſince to the Monſons, of whom it was purchaſed by Sir George Preſcot. Another manor here, now Mr. Shaw's, was granted to Cardinal Wolſey, who frequently reſided at Cheſhunt-houſe. In this town Richard Cromwell, the abdicated protector, paſſed the laſt years of his life in a very private manner. Here he died 1712 in the arms of ——— Coe, then gardener to baron Pengelly, ſince church clerk, who died bedridden 1770. The church, a handſome building, was built in the reign of Henry VI. by Nicholas Dixon, rector here 30 years, and buried in

Waltham croſs. the chancel. Here is at the turning down to Waltham a croſs erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, whoſe body reſted here, though it is not eaſy to account for her progreſs hither from St. Alban's to London, when the high road from St. Alban's to Hertford, which alone could lead hither, has not been many years opened: yet the ſimilarity of this croſs to the reſt is an argument in its favour.

Hodſdon. *Hodſdon*, a great thoroughfare on the London road, is a chapelry to *Broxborn*, and has an old manſion-houſe lately rented by the champion of England. The manor of the Baſe here belonged to the Says, who built a new chapel to Broxborn church. Broxborn Bury was the ſeat of the lords Monſon from the time of Elizabeth, till the death of the late lord. It now belongs to Mr. Boſanquet. Broxborn.

The ruins of *Verulam* afforded much more to the conſideration of the curious in Mr. Camden's time than at preſent; yet a harveſt of Roman coins and bricks has not been wanting to the lateſt inquirer. Mr. Routh, who retired from London and died here about 1770, had made a large collection of the former, now in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Affleck, at Colcheſter. Mr. Whiſton and Mr. Webſter had many more, with variety of other antiquities found here. Some have thought that the name of a colony remains in the *Coln* and *Colney* ſtreet, and even *Colerbrook*; but quere, if not rather all theſe from the *Colne* river than that from *Colonia?* The ſite underwent ſuch a rummage in the times of the early abbots, that we muſt not expect any inſcriptions, except worked into the church among the many Roman bricks employed there. The place anſwers exactly to the idea of a Britiſh oppidum. On the South are ſtill woodlands, and Holmhurſt was a foreſt on the North. It is of an irregular form, defended on the Eaſt by a ſingle immenſe ditch and bank with a large terrace on the inſide of the wall; on the South by a double and even a treble bank, on the outermoſt of which ran the Foſſe way: on the Weſt by a ſingle bank; and on the North by the river Coln, and Fiſhpool. On the Eaſt ſide are conſiderable remains of the wall, and at the North-eaſt corner is a piece three yards and a half thick, called *Gorham block*, compoſed of flints with layers of brick. The bricks meaſure 12 or 11 by 16, 17, and 18 inches, and are an inch and half or quarter thick. They are either of a fine red and cloſe texture probably ſunburnt, or red over a black vitrification as if baked in the fire[t]. Under part of the South wall is a kind of ſewer. The field on the Eaſt ſide abounding with potſhards may have been the Pomærium or Eſquiline. Numbers of bricks with angles as for channels, and others ſtriated croſs-ways, are turned up by the plough within the walls. The urn engraved in our Plate of Urns, in Vol. I. fig. 12, was found 1719 a little without the walls of Verulam towards the river. It was 17 inches deep, ſix feet four inches in circumference, and kept in the veſtry of St. Michael's church there: 12 lacrymatories like that Pl. III. fig. 5, were found ſet round it. Another large long urn, in form of a jar ending in a point, Pl. III. fig. 6, like one from Count Caylus's Collection VI. Pl. II. 1, copied fig. 7, was found at the ſame time and place, but broken to pieces: alſo ſeveral ſmall veſſels, pateræ; ſome coins and bones in the urns. George Scott, eſq. exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, 1767, a very curious ſmall Roman vaſe, or two-handled cup, of very elegant make of black earth, very perfect, found in the ruins of Verulam; the ſpot he pointed out in the plan. The following night he ſhewed ſome elegant Roman and Etruſcan vaſes ſaid to be Verulam.

[o] Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, II. 103. [p] Ib. 66. [q] Fuller, Worth. 17. [r] Salmon, 10.
[s] Tanner, 186. [t] Mr. Webſter, Archæol. II. 184.

found

found there[v]; and drawings with an account of the principal remains of the antient Benedictine monaſtery at St. Alban's ſhortly intended to be taken down[u]. Mr. Kettle, a grocer at St. Alban's, had an intaglio on cornelian, with a helmeted head from Verulam 1740. We have engraved in Pl. III. Fig. 8. a knife-handle, found 1743 in a field within the walls of Verulam, by a poor woman picking up ſtones, and ſold to Mr. Kettle for a pound of ſugar. It was obtained of him by a gentleman of Bedfordſhire, under pretence of ſhewing it to queen Caroline, and loſt; on which an action was brought for £.100. which was paid with coſts by the party borrowing it; and the handle is ſaid to be now ſhewn in a gold box in the Pope's cabinet at Rome. It had four equal ſides, and on every ſquare two lines of a kind of poetry, ſetting forth that it was a deed of gift from an abbot of St. Alban's, by the Pope's leave, granting liberty and land to endow the monaſtery of Croyland in Lincolnſhire. Hearne has engraved a curious inſcription on an ivory whip-handle found in the abbey ruins, commemorating a donation of four mares, from which the monks bred palfreys[x]. Fig. 9, is a fibula of pure gold, weight 20 guineas, found in the grounds of Caleb Lomax, eſq. of Park-ſtreet, 1744. Fig. 10, an iron croſs found in a garden behind the abbey, wrapped in linen, between two large ſquare ſtones which had been cemented together by mortar; in one of which had been made a cavity ſufficient to bury it in its wrapper. Mr. Willis ſuppoſed it was an hand ordeal, and that the deceaſed had been found innocent, and the croſs was buried with him in token thereof. When it was firſt found the letters H. R. VII. were perfectly legible, but ſoon obliterated by the flaking off of the ruſt. It was in the hands of Dr. Stukeley, who ſuppoſed it a charm to preſerve the deceaſed from the power of the devil. It might have been ſome favourite family croſs buried with its owner.

The abbey founded by Offa, as a poor atonement for the murder of his ſon-in-law Ethelbert, and uſurpation of his kingdom, was raiſed out of the ruins of the old town, whoſe bricks inconteſtibly appear plentifully in it, though we ſhould allow that many in the newels of ſtairs, &c. were made on purpoſe by the builders. The North ſide of the Eaſt end of the nave retains the maſſy rude pillars of the original ſtructure. The tranſepts and tower, with the upper half of the North aile of the nave, are of the Norman ſtyle of Henry I. The beautiful Weſtern arches of the nave, with its South aile, and the reſt of the North aile, and the Weſt porch, probably built by abbot Roger[y], are of the time of Edward I.; the choir of Henry III. and the Lady chapel, converted into a ſchool, was built by abbot de la More in the reign of Edward III. The whole fabric was greatly beautified by abbot Whethamſted in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. The rich front of the high altar was the work of abbot Wallingford in the reign of Henry VII. His ſucceſſor Ramridge, who died 1524, has an elegant light chapel and tomb on the North ſide of the altar oppoſite to the plainer one of Whethamſted; near which laſt is a moſt rich braſs that formerly lay over abbot Ramridge, half another for abbot Stokes 1462, four mitred abbots braſsleſs, and ſeveral others leſs perfect. Humphry the good duke of Glouceſter, who died 1446, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon, was buried here under a coſtly tomb erected by Whethamſted. His corpſe was found in the beginning of this century in perfect preſervation, embalmed in a kind of pickle, incloſed in coffins of lead and wood; but now only the bones and lead are left, and a crucifix painted at the feet of the vault. Here is a braſs for Anthony ſon of Edmund Gray, duke of Kent, who died 1480. Here was buried Robert de Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, beheaded by Rufus[z]: and the Lady chapel was filled with the bodies of the ſlain in two battles fought here, among whom were Edmund duke of Somerſet, grandſon of John of Gaunt[a], Henry earl of Northumberland, ſon of Hotſpur[b], and John lord Clifford[c], whoſe memorials, if they ever had any, are periſhed with them. The large bones of the earl of Northumberland were ſuppoſed to be taken up before the altar by the preſent ſexton. The ſhrine of St. Alban, which ſtood behind the high altar where the ſix holes mark its pillars, was moſt richly adorned with gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones, by Offa and others. A wretched daubing of this prince is on the wall over the arch of the North aile of the choir. The font from Leith was embezzled in the civil war. At the end of the South tranſept is a curious and very antient charnel-houſe, or chapel, or perhaps part of the old cloiſter and door. The rich arches of the cloiſters remain againſt the South ſide of the church; but the cloiſters, with every remain of the monaſtery, have been long ſince gone, except the North gate of the precinct, now a gaol. This abbey was valued at £.2102. *per annum*, and a great part of the ſite granted to the mayor and corporation, and the church bought by the town's-people for £.400. and made a rectory; the exempt diſtrict of St. Alban's, which owned no ſuperior in ſpirituals but the Pope, is now reduced to the more regular and primitive juriſdiction of its dioceſan under an archdeacon, and the living ſcarce worth £.70. *per annum*. Cardinal Wolſey held this abbey *in commendam* eight years[d]. St. Peter's, in the North-eaſt end of the town, is a handſome church. The old tower, ſomewhat like that of the abbey, has been lately taken down, and a new one built, and the whole church thoroughly repaired. There are ſome remains of good painting in the windows. St. Michael's church has the monument of the great ſir Francis Bacon lord Verulam, erected by his friend and ſervant Thomas Meautys. A croſs in memory of queen

[v] The larger one of them had the rape of the Sabines enamelled on the bottom: a ſmaller had an iſland, on which was a lizard and two fiſh ſwimming round it: the ſides adorned with foliage, ſhells, frogs, and a dragon; and a written inſcription paſted on it, ſetting forth that it came from the monaſtery of the Holy Sepulchre at Jeruſalem in the year MCC - - -, and was given to the abbey by Sir John Mandeville, knight; and that the other was found by one Selby in a ſmall paved vault with a braſs cheſt containing writings dated 1236 ſold to Browne Willis.—"Sir J. Maundeville, who was a native of St. Alban's, a phyſician, on returning from his travels, gave to the high altar there a ſort of patera brought from Egypt, now in the hands of an ingenious antiquary in London." Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, I. p. 102. k.

[u] A. S. min. [x] Ann. de Dunſt. p. 836. [y] Salmon, 73. [z] Weever. [a] Dugd. II. 124.
[b] Ib. I. 180. [c] Ib. 342. [d] Salmon, 77. 86.

Eleanor

Eleanor, in the centre of the town, was taken down 1720. In St. Stephen's parish, without the walls, was St. Julian's hospital for lepers, founded by abbot Jeffrey, in the reign of Henry I.[e] St. German's and St. Mary Magdalen's chapel adjoining, built in the Saxon times, are now entirely razed[f]. Abbot Warine, about 1190, founded St. Mary Magdalen's hospital for infirm women, made afterwards a Benedictine nunnery, and suppressed by Wolsey[g]. Sopwell nunnery was founded by abbot Geoffrey, about 1140, valued at £.40.[h] In its chapel Henry VIII. is said to have been married to one of his wives. It was the seat of the Grimston family, but is now ruined. At the bottom of the hill is Holiwell, a seat of earl Spencer.

Verulam had the honour of giving title of baron, and St. Alban's that of viscount, to the great Bacon, 1620, who died 1626. *Richard de Burgh*, earl of Clanricard, was created earl of St. Alban's, 1628; but the title expired with his son *Ulric*, 1659[i]. It was revived, 1660, in the person of *Henry Jermin*, baron of St. Edmundbury; who was succeeded, 1683, by his nephew *Thomas*. Charles II. created his natural son, *Charles Beauclerc*, baron Heddington and earl of Burford, duke of St. Alban's, 1683. He was succeeded by his son and namesake, 1726; he, 1751, by his son *George*; and he by his son *Aubrey*, fourth and present duke.

ifter hills. *Oister hills* are supposed to take their name from a camp of Ostorius, the Roman proprætor.

ingsbury stle. *Kingsbury castle*, which stood on the North side of the fishpool, shews considerable earthworks on the North and East side, the latter double-trenched. It is called *Tinker field*.

orham- ary. *Gorhambury* was granted by Henry VIII. to sir Nicholas Bacon, who was lord keeper in the reign of Elizabeth; and here his second son, sir Francis, built, lived, and studied. On his disgrace he conveyed it to sir Thomas Meautys, who had been his secretary, and whose kinsman and heir sold it to sir Harbottle Grimston, master of the Rolls, whose grandson left it to William Luckyn, his sister's son, who took the name of Grimston. His second son, William, was created viscount Grimston 1719, and, dying 1756, was succeeded by his son James, and he 1773 by his son Harbottle, third and present lord. The house, taken down by its present owner, though his grandfather preserved it in its original state, with lord Bacon's study, a venerable long gallery over a cloister, out of reverence for the founder, contained a good collection of portraits and busts of the Bacon family and their contemporaries, and of the Grimstons. A new house is just finished, not far from the old site.

Redburne. *Redburne* seems to have taken its name from the *Road bourn*, or brook by the side of the road, which was probably made by the Saxon abbots of St. Alban's as a nearer way[k]. The church is dedicated to St. Amphibalus, and a well retains his name, corrupted to St. *Affable*,—if indeed he was any thing more than St. Alban's *Cloak*. Here was a cell to St. Alban's before 1195[l]. The brook mentioned by Mr. Camden is called *Womer*, and in Magna Britannia, I. 490, *Woborne Mere*, q. d. the brook or mere of woe, and, like that at N. Tanton, Devon, and that before mentioned in Bedfordshire, presages calamity. It particularly did so in the reign of Edward IV. when it burst out, and run from Feb. 14 to June 14; from which Norden fancies the neighbouring *Market street* hath its name corrupted from *Mer-gate*, q. d. an issue or out-gate of water.

Verlam r. The river *Verlam* (now called the *Mure*) rising in the Dunstable road, runs through *Flamsted*, contracted perhaps from *Verlamsted*, and thence to Redborn. It formed the fishpool between St. Alban's and Verulam, but is at present confined in a very small channel, and falls into the Colne at Colney street[m]. Flamsted came to the crown on the Flamsted. death of Richard earl of Warwick at Barnet, and is now private property. At *Woodchurch*, or *Beechwood*, in this parish, Roger de Tony founded, in the reign of Stephen, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.30. *per annum*[n]. The valuable MSS. collected by Humphry Lluyd, with others, are in the library here belonging to sir John Sebright.

Hemel Hemsted. *Hemsted*, Saxon *Hean* or *High* Hemsted, called in Domesday *Henamesteda* and *Hamelamestede*, was lately the greatest corn-market in the county, and had 11 pair of mills within four miles of it[o].

Berkham- sted. *Berkhamsted*, or *Berghamstede*, q. d. the *fortified Hamsted*, is a market-town, and was till the civil war a corporation, established by James I. to which Mr. Camden as Clarencieux granted arms. The castle built by earl Moreton was razed for his son's rebellion against William II. Henry II. kept his court in it, and gave it to Geofrey Fitzpiers, earl of Essex. Edmund earl of Cornwall had it after Richard king of the Romans, and after him Piers Gaveston, John of Eltham, and the Black Prince. From this last it came to the crown. Richard II. allowed Robert de Vere, duke of Ireland, to live in the royal palace here. Queen Elizabeth granted it to sir Edward Carey, who built out of its ruins a large house, beautifully situated on the hill; but two thirds of it were burnt when lord treasurer Weston lived in it. John Sayer, esq. chief cook to Charles II. bought and repaired it. It now belongs to Mr. Roper. The manor-house was a nursery for James's children Henry and Charles. The council fixed here by Spelman under Withred, king of Kent, was really held at *Bursted*, near Maidstone. The castle is fortified with a double moat, the first inclosing four or five acres, the second to the South about two, and a high keep to the North falling into the great outer moat[p]. Here were, in the reign of John, hospitals of poor sick and lepers dedicated to St. John Baptist and Evangelist and St. Leonard, and one of St. James, whose well remains[q]. Incent's free-school still subsists. Bishop Ken of Winchester was born here in 1637, and died 1711.

King's Langley. *King's Langley* takes its name from the house which Henry III. built near the church, where its ruins remain.

[e] Tan. 183. [f] Salm. 81. [g] Tan. 185. Salm. 82. [h] Tan. 183. Salm. ib. [i] Dugd. II. 450.
[k] Salm. 94. [l] Tan. 185. [m] Salm. 3. 140. [n] Tan. 183. Salm. 142. [o] Salm. 116.
[p] Salm. 119. 124. Mr. West shewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1736, a grant of lands in Berkhamsted from sir Thomas More, chancellor of the Exchequer, Thomas duke of Norfolk, &c. to Gertrude marchioness of Exeter. More's seal was a fine antique head, supposed of the emperor Adrian; the duke of Norfolk's, the arms of England, under a label of two points in a garter, his name written over it.
[q] Tan. 186.

remain. It was ſucceeded probably by the houſe of Friars Preachers, founded by Roger ſon of Robert *Helle*, an Engliſh baron, ſuppoſed to be Roger Lacy, ſo called becauſe he *played the Devil* with the Welſh; *à Vallenſibus ita cognominatus, eo quod eoſdem Wallicos regi Angliæ rebelles* tanquam inferni *undique devaſtavit*[r]. By the munificence of the four Edwards, of whom the ſecond is ſuppoſed to have refounded it, it exceeded all the houſes of this order in England, being valued at £.122. *per annum*. Mary reſtored it for a prioreſs and nuns. It was diſſolved by Elizabeth[s]. Mr. Houlke, in the reign of Charles I. pulled it down[t]. Edmund de Langley was not only born but buried here, with his wife Iſabel, under a plain altar-tomb, with his arms. Here is another, with a knight and a lady at his right hand; aſcribed to Piers Gaveſton, who was buried here. The arms on the tomb and the armour are, on a croſs five mullets with a creſcent for difference: on the lady, a ſaltire engrailed and a creſcent, ſingle; and the croſs with the mullets impaling the ſaltire. They belong to the Verneys, one of whom had the adjoining manor of *Penley*. The palace, park, and manor, were granted by James I. to his ſons Henry and Charles ſucceſſively, and by the latter to ſir Charles Monſon. It has frequently changed hands.

In this church hangs up a printed proclamation, appointing two yearly times for bringing perſons afflicted with the king's evil to be touched by James II. The times are from Allhallows to Chriſtmas, and from Lady-day to Midſummer[u]; the parties to bring certificates that they had never been touched before. The deſign of this appointment is that none may preſume to approach his majeſty *for fear of infection*; ſigned William Lloyd[x], dated 1683. At bottom is a notice to all parſons, vicars, and curates, "that the feſtival of St. Mathias is to be celebrated (not upon the 25th of February, as the common almanacks *boldly* and *erroneouſly* fix it), but upon the 24th of February for ever, whether it be Leap-year or not, as the kalendar in the liturgy confirmed by the act of Uniformity appoints and enjoins. Given at Lambeth houſe, February 5, A. D. 1683. W. C."

This was a remarkable edict of archbiſhop Sancroft's, for which his Grace afterwards ſtood corrected by Dr. Wallis, the famous mathematician at Oxford, and it is certainly a miſtake according to the old verſe of Bede, who, ſpeaking de Biſſexto, ſays,

Poſteriore die celebrantur feſta Mathiæ.

Abbot's Langley.

At *Abbot's Langley* was lately found a gold coin of Claudius: TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM TR. P. IIII. Rev. The *Caſtra Prætoria* with a ſoldier ſtanding in them, and on the cornice of the building IMPER. RECEPT. This coin is the more curious as it was ſtruck the ſame year with that which we have engraved in our plate of Roman coins relating to his ſucceſs in Britain. Claudius's acknowledgments to the Pretorian cohorts who firſt proclaimed him emperor[y], appear on the coins of his five firſt years.

North-eaſt of Abbot's Langley is a farm ſtill called Breakſpere. Nicolas Breakſpere, according to Mr. Camden[z], was of the antient family of the Breakſperes in Middleſex; but, according to M. Paris, ſon of Robert de Camera, who turned monk at St. Alban's, into which abbey his ſon had not learning enough to obtain him admiſſion, but was admitted canon of St. Rufus near Avignon in Provence, created cardinal biſhop of Alba 1146, pope 1154; but held the papacy only five years, being poiſoned, 1159, by a Roman citizen whoſe ſon he refuſed to conſecrate biſhop[a]. He was a good friend to the abbey of St. Alban's, ſupporting its rights againſt the biſhop of Lincoln[b]. He ſent Henry II. a bull authorizing the conqueſt of Ireland[c]. He put the city of Rome under interdict, 1155, for inſulting one of his cardinals, in their ſtruggles for reſtoring the ſenate; and excommunicated William king of Sicily[d], who invaded his territories becauſe he refuſed him his confirmation. The feuds and parties which agitated Rome in his time made him confeſs to his friend and countryman, John of Saliſbury, whom Henry II. ſent over about Ireland, how much happier he was when ſimple monk of St. Rufus[e]; and John himſelf could not help giving him a faithful picture of the complaints made againſt the avarice of the court of Rome[f]. As to the ceremony of holding the ſtirrup, he required of the emperor no more than had been done by the emperor Lothario to Innocent II. about 20 years before; but he died juſt on the point of excommunicating him for after-quarrels. He is ſaid to have accumulated ſo little for himſelf that he left his mother to the church of Canterbury to maintain. He was buried at St. Peter's at Rome[g].

Nicholas Breakſpere.

Watford is a market-town. *Caiſhobury* houſe came by marriage with a granddaughter of Richard Morriſon to Arthur lord Capel, whoſe ſon Arthur was created earl of Eſſex by Charles II. and it has been the ſeat of that noble family ever ſince.

Watford. Caiſhobury.

Rickmerſworth is alſo a conſiderable market-town. It gave birth to ſir Thomas White, founder of Glouceſter hall and St. John's college Oxford. *More park* here belonged to George Neville, archbiſhop of York in the reign of Henry VI. and his ſucceſſor Wolſey, who built here. Thomas earl of Offory, eldeſt ſon of the duke of Ormond, had it, and was ſummoned to parliament 18 Charles II. as lord Bullen of More park. The late duke of Monmouth bought it, and built the preſent houſe, an admirable piece of brickwork, and ſir William Temple commended the garden as the beſt laid out of any he had ſeen. The dutcheſs ſold it to Mr. Styles, who rebuilt the South front of ſtone with a colonnade[h]. His heir ſold it to lord Anſon, and his heirs to the late ſir Lawrence Dundas, who fitted it up in a moſt elegant taſte. His ſon ſir Thomas ſold it to T. B. Rous, eſq. whoſe executors ſold it in 1799 to Robert Williams, eſq. the

Rickmerſworth.

[r] Mon. Ang. I. 860. Salm. 115. [s] Tan. 118. [t] Salm. 115. [u] q. d. ſpring and fall.
[x] Q. the biſhop of St. Aſaph, afterwards of Lichfield and Coventry, and of Worceſter. [y] Suet. Cl. c. 10. Occo. p. 82.
[z] Middleſex, ſee p. 78. [a] Vit. ab. St. Alb. 70. Newbrig. II. 16. [b] Vit. Ab. 74.
[c] Rymer, Fœd. I. 155. M. Paris, A. D. 1153. Gir. Camb. Hib. expurg. II. c. 6. & Diceto inter X Scr. 529. Rap. III. 53. G. Lyttelton's Hiſtory of Henry II. V. 56. 371.
[d] Platina in vita. [e] Sariſb. Polic. viii. 23. [f] Ib. VI. 24.
[g] Hiſt. des. Papes, III. 8—36. Biog. Brit. in v. [h] Salm. 110.

preſent

preſent poſſeſſor, an eminent banker of London. The hall and ſtaircaſe were painted by F. Sleter, of Venice, 1722.

Sullonia-cæ. Brockley *hill.*

All our antiquaries agree in placing *Sulloniacæ* at *Brockley hill*, where coins, urns, and Roman bricks were dug up when Mr. Napier built his houſe, and in ſeven or eight acres round it [i]. Norden was ſhewn the place where fragments of the ſituation of ſome decayed buildings appeared, and Roman coins had been taken up, Eaſt of Watling-ſtreet [i]. Burton places it at *Elleſtree*, which in Rymer's Fœd. xv. 225. is called *Idel ſtreet*, q. d. *noble ſtreet*, or as Salmon *Ill ſtreet*, as the Roman way decayed. Gale [k] at *Shenley*. Salmon makes it the ſame as Ptolemy's *Salenæ*, Σαληναι, and places it at Brockley hill [l]. Watling ſtreet quits Verulam at St. Julian's and paſſes through Ellſtree (about two miles from which is the 14th mile-ſtone), and retains its name in Colney *ſtreet*, *Radley* and *Park ſtreet*.

Tittenhanger

Between St. Alban's and N. Mimms is *Tittenhanger*, an antient and ſtately ſeat of the abbots of St. Alban's, begun by abbot More 1405, and adorned by Whethamſted; rebuilt by ſir Henry Blount the famous traveller [m]; now the ſeat of the earl of Hardwicke. At *North Mimms* was the ſeat of the Coningſbys, deſcended to them by Frowik from the Knolles, antient poſſeſſors thereof [n], ſince of the duke of Leeds. In 1799 it was ſold to Henry Brown, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor. Lord Somers, who had an eſtate at *Brookmans*, and a houſe built by ſir Andrew Fountain 1682, is buried in this church with a handſome monument, a figure of Juſtice over the marble door of the veſtry, erected by his ſiſter, wife to ſir Joſeph Jekyll, Maſter of the Rolls. Here alſo was *Gobions*, the ſeat of ſir Thomas More, which on his death was confiſcated, but came again to his great grandſon and his ſon, and ſince by purchaſe to the Sambrooks and Freemans, of which laſt it was bought by the late Mr. Hunter, who in great meaſure rebuilt it.

N. Mimms.

Gobions.

Northaw. Nyn *houſe.*

At *Northaw* was *Nyn*, a handſome and ſpacious houſe, built by Ambroſe Dudley, whom Elizabeth created earl of Warwick; pulled down 1775 by the late Mr. Leman, who preferred a modern houſe on higher ground.

Barnet.

Barnet, from its market called *Cheping* Barnet, is a chapelry united to Eaſt Barnet, though it has a much better church. It has a free-ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth, and ſix alms-houſes by Mr. Ravenſcroft 1672.

Battle of Barnet.

The battle between the houſe of York and Lancaſter was fought on Eaſter-day 1471 on a ſpot where the Hatfield and St. Alban's roads meet, called by ſome *Gladeſmere* heath, by others *Monkey-mead plain*, which is rather more to the North on Enfield chace. Hadley church ſeems to have been the chapel erected (where the hermitage ſtood) by Edward IV. to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain, and the date 1494 ſided by a roſe and wing over the door verifies the conjecture. The late Sir Jeremy Sambrook, bart. 1740, erected a pillar by the road to commemorate the battle. Fuller mentions an aluminous medicinal ſpring here [o].

See Pl. III. fig. 11.

Earls of Hertford.

The title of earl of Hertford, like that of Bedford, ſeems rather taken from the town than the county. It was firſt conferred ſingly by Henry VIII. 1537, on *Edward Seymour*, whoſe ſiſter Jane he had married, and whom his nephew Edward VI. created duke of Somerſet 1546-7, and afterwards beheaded. His ſon *Edward* was reſtored to the title of earl of Hertford, 1 Elizabeth. He died 1621, and his three ſons dying before him, he was ſucceeded by his grandſon *William*, created marquis of Hertford 1640, and duke of Somerſet 1659, who died 1660. His third ſon *Henry* had the title of marquis, but dying in his father's life-time both the titles devolved on his ſon *William*; and on his death without iſſue 1671 to his uncle *John*. On his death without iſſue 1675, the title of earl of Hertford reverted to *Francis* baron of Troubridge, grandſon of Francis third grandſon of Edward earl of Hertford, and next brother to William the ſecond duke of Somerſet. This Francis was aſſaſſinated in the Genoeſe 1678, and ſucceeded by his brother *Charles*, and he 1748 by his ſon *Algernon*; who dying without iſſue 1749-50, the title of Hertford went to the deſcendants of ſir Edward Seymour, ſecond ſon of Edward firſt duke of Somerſet, the fourth deſcendant from whom, ſir *Edward*, had by his ſecond wife Lætitia Popham ſix ſons. The eldeſt and ſecond Popham and Francis took the name of Conway, and the latter's ſon *Francis Seymour Conway* was created earl of Hertford 1750, and afterwards advanced to the dignity of marquis of Hertford and earl of Yarmouth. He dying in 1794, his titles are now enjoyed by his ſon and nameſake.

[a] G. [i] Hertfordſhire, p. 23.
[k] P. 63. [l] P. 60.
[b] Salm. 60. Warton's Life of ſir Thomas Pope, p. 167.
[n] Holland. [o] Worth. p. 18.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Hertfordſhire.

Anemone *ranunculoides.* Yellow wild Anemone or Wind-flower: in woody places and in hedges; near *King's Langley.*

Athamanta *oreoſelinum.* Mountain Stone Parſley: in dry paſtures and meadows; between *St. Alban's* and *Stoney Stratford.*

Atropa *Belladonna.* Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale: in the lime-pits on *Northaw* common plentifully, near the park wall between *Welwyn* and *Temsford* mills, and in *Moorpark* near *Rickmanſworth.*

Campanula *hybrida.* Leſſer Venus Looking-glaſs or codded corn-Violet: in the corn-fields about *Verulam.*

——— *rotundifolia* β. A variety of the leſſer round leaved Bell-flower: in an old gravel-pit at *Rickmanſworth.*

Carpinus *Betulus.* Hornbeam or Hardbeam-tree, Horſe or Hornbeech-tree: in woods and hedges; about *Broxburn.*

Ciſtus *Helianthemum.* Dwarf Ciſtus, or little Sunflower; on the ruins of *Verulam,* and on the bank between *Hertford* and *Amwell.*

Convallaria *majalis.* Lily-convally or May-lily: on woods and heaths; near *Caſhiobury.*

Dipſacus *piloſus.* Small wild Teaſel: in watery places and hedges; at *Moor hall,* and near *Wotton Wood hall* park.

Digitalis *purpurea.* Fox-glove: in ways and hedges; about *Broxburn.*

Euphorbia *hyberna.* Knotty-rooted Spurge: in corn-fields; near *Otterspool.*

Gentiana *Amorella.* Autumnal Gentian or Fellwort, in dry paſtures: not far from *Old Verulam.*

Heracleum *ſpondylium* β anguſtifolium. Jagged Cow Parſnep: in hedges, meadows and paſtures; near *Tring.*

Hieracium *murorum.* French or Golden Lung-wort: on the walls of St. *Alban's* abbey church.

——— *ſabaudum.* Broad-leaved buſhy Hawkweed: in woods and hedges; about *Welwyn.*

——— ——— γ. A variety of the laſt: on a dry bank at the edge of a wood in a lane leading from *Hornhill* to *Rickmanſworth.*

Hypericum *Androſæmum.* Tutſan or Park-leaves: in moiſt woods and hedges; at *St. Paul's Walden* and on *Bacher heath.*

Iris *fætidiſſima.* Stinking Gladdon or Gladwin: in woods and by hedges; between *St. Alban's* and *Dunſtable.*

Lichen *vulpinus.* Gold Liverwort: on trunks and branches of trees, on branches of heath on hilly heaths; at *Totteridge.*

Lonicera *Periclymenum* β. A variety of the Common Honeyſuckle: in hedges; at *Hitchin* in the way to *Wimondly.*

Lyſimachia *thyrſiflora.* Tufted Looſeſtrife: on bogs and banks of rivers; near *King's Langley.*

Malva *Alcea.* Vervain Mallow: in hedges and on the ſides of fields; at *Broxburn.*

Medicago *falcata.* Yellow Medick: in the footway between *Watford* and *Buſhy* hill.

Melica *nutans.* Melic-graſs: in woods and hedges; at *Puckeridge,* and in the lane leading from *Harefield* to *Rickmanſworth.*

Mentha *piperata.* Peppermint: in moiſt places and near rivers.

Nepeta *Cataria.* Nep or Cat-Mint: in paſtures and hedges of a chalky ſoil; about *Moor hall.*

Ophrys *apifera.* Bee Orchis: about the ruins of *Verulam.*

——— *muſcifera* β. Fly Orchis: in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil; near *Welwyn.*

——— *paludoſa.* Marſh Twayblade: on the wet grounds between *Hatfield* and *St. Alban's.*

Origanum *vulgare.* Wild Marjoram: in ſhady places and hedges of a limeſtone ſoil; at *Puckeridge.*

Parnaſſia *paluſtris.* Graſs of Parnaſſus: in the boggy field near *Caſhiobury* park.

Peziza *cornucopoides.* Cornucopia Peziza: in a wood at *Welwyn.*

Polygonum *Biſtorta.* Great Biſtort or Snake-weed: near the rivers at *Rickmanſworth.*

Polypodium *criſtatum.* Creſted Polypody: on a bog near *Moor hall.*

Prenanthes *muralis.* Wall Lettice, Ivy-leaved Sowthiſtle or Wild Lettice: on ſhady walls and in ſhady woods; at *Welwyn.*

Saxifraga *granulata.* White Sengreen or Saxifrage; in dry meadows and paſtures; at *Rickmanſworth,* and in moiſt meadows near *Moor hall.*

Scrophularia *Scorodonia.* Balm-leaved Figwort: near the lime-pits on *Northaw Common.*

Sedum *daſyphillum.* Round-leaved Stonecrop; upon the houſe and the walls at *Market-Eit* near *Market-Street.*

Serapias *longifolia* β. A variety of the broad-leaved baſtard Hellebore: in woods and buſhy places; near *Diggeſwell.*

Spergula *nodoſa.* Knotted Spurrey or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage: on *Rickmanſworth* church-yard wall.

Stratoites *Aloides.* Freſh-water Soldier or Water Aloe: in the ditches at *Hatfield.*

Teucrium *Scorodonia.* Wood Sage: in woods, buſhy places, and on heaths; at *Broxburn.*

TRINOBANTES.

TO the Cattieuchlani adjoined the people whom Cæsar[a] calls *Trinobantes*, Ptolemy and Tacitus[b] *Trinoantes*, in the parts now known by the name of Middlesex and Essex. Whence they had their antient name I dare not so much as conjecture, unless from the British *Tre-nant*[c], a town in a valley; for this whole tract lies in a valley on the Thames. But I do not lay any stress on this conjecture. The inhabitants however of Galway in Scotland, which is full of valleys, were formerly called in British *Noantes* and *Novantes*[d], and in a valley on the Rhine called in French *Le Vault*, antiently lived a nation called the *Nantuates*, who had their name from their situation. So that this conjecture is as plausible as that which affects to derive the *Trinobantes* from *Troy*, q. d. *New Troy*. But let us leave these different opinions to support themselves. These people in Cæsar's time formed the strongest *City* in these parts (for he always gives the name of *civitas* or city to a people united under the same laws), and their king at that time was Imanuentius, who being murdered by Cassibelan, Mandubratius his son saved his life by flight, and joining Cæsar in Gaul returned under his protection to Britain. At the same time our Trinobantes applied by deputies to Cæsar to defend Mandubratius from Cassibelan's injustice, and send him to assume the chief authority in their state. Their request being complied with, they gave 40 hostages, and were the first of the Britans that submitted to the Romans. This Mandubratius by the way is always called *Androgeus* by Eutropius[e], Bede[f], and later writers. Whence this difference of names arises I cannot account for, unless the conjecture communicated to me by a person well skilled in the British history and language be true, that the latter name was given him for his crimes and treachery: it plainly implies Guilt, and he is ranked (in the Triades) among the most infamous of the Betrayers of Britain, because he first called in the Romans, and betrayed his country. After Mandubratius, Britain being neglected by the Romans during the rage of the civil war, and left to its own princes and laws, it appears that Cunobelin was its king, two of whose coins are inserted here, though given before with others. *Androgeus.* See Plate III. figs. 12 & 13.

His son Adminius, being driven out by his father, went over with a small party and submitted to the emperor Caligula; which so elated the mind of that young emperor that he sent letters to Rome as if the whole island had submitted to him, repeatedly charging the bearers not to deliver them to the Consuls but in the temple of Mars and a full senate. On the death of Cunobelin, Aulus Plautius under Claudius invaded this territory, slew Togodumnus, one of the sons of Cunobelin, and defeated *Catacratus*, over whom, according to the Fasti Capitolini, he obtained the honour of an ovation with so much glory that, according to Suetonius[g], the emperor himself accompanied him, walking by his side, giving him the right hand to and from the capitol; and immediately transporting himself over with his legions, in a few months reduced the island to a province. The Trinobantes had now rest from war, till in Nero's time they conspired with the Iceni to shake off the Roman yoke: but this insurrection Suetonius Paulinus soon suppressed, with much bloodshed on the side of the Britans, as Tacitus relates[h]. On the decline of the Roman empire in Britain, Vortigern a Britan, in order to obtain his liberty from the Saxons, whose prisoner he was, gave up to them this territory with others, as Ninnius tells us[i]; and it was long governed by kings of its own, but subject to those of Kent, or Mercia; of whom Sebert, in 603, first embraced Christianity; and Suthred, the last, was conquered by Egbert in 804, and left his kingdom to the West Saxons. But this having been treated of more fully before, let us proceed to the survey of the country.

[a] B. G. V. 20. [b] An. XIV. 31.
[c] The Britans would have said *Nant tre*, not *Tre nant*: So *Coventre*, *Braintre*, *Maintre*, and the *Durotriges*. MS n. Gale.
[d] As *Bricinobantes*. Νοουαντ. Νοβαντ. Νεντ. *Ima.* Νουεν. Αντιουεντιον ακρον, The Land's End in Ptolemy. Ib. See among the British coins one inscribed TASC. NOVANEI.
[e] Mr. Camden mistakes *Eutropius* for *Orosius*. See Introd. vol. I. p. lxxvi. note (E). [f] Ec. Hist. I. 2.
[g] Claud. c. 24. [h] ubi sup. [i] c. 35, 36.

MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX takes its name from the Middle Saxons; the people inhabiting it lying between the East, West, and South Saxons, and those who were then called Mercians. It is divided from Buckinghamshire, on the West, by the little river *Cole* [a]; from Hertfordshire, on the North, by a well-known boundary; from Essex, on the East, by the river Lea; from Surrey and Kent, on the South, by the Thames. The extent is not very great; the greatest length not exceeding twenty miles, nor the greatest breadth twelve. The air is extremely mild, and the soil very good. It is adorned with a number of handsome villages and seats; and contains many things worthy of notice.

Cole r.

Upon the river Cole, where it first enters the county, we have *Breakespear*, the antient seat of the family of that name, from whom was descended pope Hadrian IV. already mentioned [b]. Then *Harefield*, antiently *Herefelle*, the estate of Richard Fitz-Gilbert at the Conquest. Farther South is *Uxbridge* [c], a long town, of modern date, in which are many inns. Below it *Draiton*, rebuilt by the lords Paget; *Colham*, which came from the lords L'Estrange to the earls of Derby; and *Stanwell*, the seat of the Windsor family from the Conquest to the last generation. Not far from hence the Cole, after forming some islands, falls with a double mouth into the Thames, of which a modern German poet [d] thus sings:

Breakspear.
Pope *Adrian* IV.
Harefield.
Uxbridge.
Draiton.
Colham.
Stanwell.

Tot campos, sylvas, tot regia tecta, tot hortos
Artifici dextra excultos, tot vidimus arces,
Ut nunc Ausonio Tamisis cum Tybride certet.

Such fields, such woods, such stately piles appear,
Such gardens grace the earth, such turrets pierce the air,
That Thames with Roman Tyber may compare.

Stanes, in Saxon Stana, presents itself first on the West bank, with a wooden bridge over the Thames. It takes its name from a boundary stone formerly placed here, to mark the jurisdiction of the city of London over the river. Near this stone is the famous *Runningmead*, commonly called *Renimed*, where the barons of England assembled in a body, 1215, to demand their liberties of king John. Of which take these lines from the marriage of the Thame and Isis, applied to the former river as it passes by this place:

Stanes.
Runningmead.

Subluit hic pratum quod dixit Renimed *Anglus,*
Quo sedere duces armis annisque verendi,
Regis Joannis cuperent qui vertere sceptrum,
Edwardi sancti dum leges juraque vellent
Principe contempto tenebroso è carcere duci.
Hinc sonuere tubæ plusquam civilia bella;
Venit & hinc refugus nostras Lodovicus in oras.

Next on its banks fam'd Renimed appears,
Where met the chiefs renowned for arms and years
In solemn league t' oppose a tyrant's power,
And Holy Edward's slighted laws restore.
To more than civil wars their trumpets sound;
And here the Prince of France protection found.

Thence the river passes by *Cowy Stakes* to *Lalam*, where, as we before observed *, Cæsar crossed the Thames, the Britans having fortified the bank and ford with stakes, whence the name. From hence it flows under *Harrow*, a high hill in this part, South of which is a long tract of rich land, particularly about the village of *Heston*, the excellent wheat of which has been long esteemed by our princes for bread. Not far from this is *Hanworth*, where is a small royal seat which Henry VIII. took great delight in, and made the scene of his pleasures. Afterwards it passes the palace of *Hampton Court*, built with admirable magnificence by cardinal Wolsey, for the display of his wealth, when that otherwise most prudent prelate lost the command of himself through pride. It was enlarged and finished by Henry VIII. and consists of five large courts, built in the most elegant manner. Of which Leland [e]:

Cowey Stakes.
Lalam.
Harrow.
Heston.
Hanworth.
Hampton Court.

Est locus insolito rerum splendore superbus,
Alluiturque vagâ Tamisini fluminis undâ;
Nomine ab antiquo jam tempore dictus Avona;
Hic rex Henricus tales Octavius ædes
Erexit, quales toto sol aureus orbe
Non vidit ———

Where father Thames his gentle stream rolls on,
Avona called, an antient name it bears,
Here the eighth Henry such a palace rears
The sun ne'er saw its peer in all his course.

and in the marriage of Thame and Isis:

Alluit Hamptonam, celebris quæ laxior urbis
Mentitus formam spatiis: hanc condidit aulam
Purpureus pater ille gravis, gravis ille sacerdos
Wolsæus, fortuna favos cui felle repletos
Obtulit; heu tandem fortunæ dona, dolores.

Then Thames to Hampton runs, whose stately space
A city seems. The founder of the place
Was mitred Wolsey, great ill-fated priest
For whom his fate prepared a honey'd feast
Mingled with gall. Such were her treacherous gifts.

The river here takes a large turn to the North by *Gistleworth*, as it was antiently called, now *Thistleworth*, where was a palace of Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, burnt by the seditious Londoners.

Thistleworth.

Then we see *Sion*, a little monastery, called after the holy mount of that name, which Henry V. when

Sion.

[a] which the Britans call *Co.* Holland.
[b] See Hertfordshire, p. 64.
[c] Antiently *Wexlridge.* Holland.
[d]
[e]
* Art. Romans in Britain, vol. I. p. lxxv.

he

A MAP of Middlesex from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1808.

Engraved by J. Cary.

15 10 5 0

Aldingham
Bushey Mill
Bushey
Little Bushey
Dell Row
Bottellers Green
Cobden Hill
Brydens Hill
Medbourn
Slyes Hill
Elstre
Scotch Corner
Bowling Green
Broddey Hill
Edgeworth Berry
Stanmore
Bell Mount
Cannons
Edgeworth
Whitchurch
Lawrence Street
Upper Hall
Highwood Hill
Totteridge
Wise Lane
Page Street
Green Hill Green
Kenton
Woodcock Hill
Preston
Sudbury
Hill House
Forty Green
Friant
Kingsbury
Hyde
Hendon
Borough
Brent Street
Finchley
Parsons Green
Neather Street
Shenley Hill
South Mims
Mims Hall
Bridge Foot
Blanches
Baker Street
Potters Bar
Coopers Lane
Daniels Hill
Durdans Park
Kitts End
Obelisck
Hadley
CHIPPING BARNET
Barnet Gate
Barnet Wells
Pricklers Hill
East Barnet
Whetstone
Alms House
Fryarn Barnet
Colney Hatch
Gallys Corner
Old Pond
Cattle Gate
Little Hook Gate
West Lodge
East Lodge
Clay Hill
Cock Foster
Mount Pleasant
South Lodge
Chace Side
Forty Hill
Tuckey Street
Enfield Wash
Baker Street
Pottash House
Enfield Highway
Green Street
ENFIELD
Enfield Park
Chace
Joan Potters Lane
Southgate
South Street
Winchmore Hill
Ford Gr.
Bury Street
Scotland Green
Ireland Green
Cuckow Hall
Edmonton
Marsh Side
Bounds
Pymmes
Bowes Farm
Tanners End
Edmonton Mill
Muck Lane
Fore Street
Cooke Ferry
Tottenham
Hornsey
Crouch End
Highgate
Hampstead Heath
Hampstead
Kentish Town
Tottenham High Cross
Tottenham Hale
Stamford Hill
Greens Ferry
Waltham Cross
Waltham Abbey
Marsh Street
Walthamstow
Leyton
Stone
Borcha House
Stoke Newington
Clapton
Hackney
Dalston
Shacklewell
Jeremy Ferry
Lee Bridge
Hoxton
Old Street
Bunhill Fields
Finsbury
Spittal Fields
Bethnal Green
Shoreditch
Mile End
Bancroft's Hospital
Bow
Stratford
Chobham
Maryland Point
Aldersbrook
Cranbrook Road
West Ham
Plaistow
Four Mills
Limehouse
Poplar
Rotherhithe
Westmin. Docks
ISLE of DOGS
Chapel House
Deptford
Greenwich
Flamstead House
Park
Woolwich
Warren
Hanging Wood
Charlton
Charlton Place
Hatcham House
Peckham
Camberwell
Clapham
Wandsworth
Wandsworth Common
Lambeth
Palace
Newington Butts
Kent Street
Walworth
South Lambeth
Stockwell
Loughboro' House
Tothill Fields
Pimlico
Chelsea
Royal Hospital
Battersea
Fulham
Putney
Broom House
Walham Green
Little Chelsea
Queen Elms
Kings Road
Brompton
Queen's Gate
Hyde Park
Kensington Gardens
Kensington Gravel Pits
Holland House
Brook Green
Hammersmith
Chiswick
North End
Turnham Green
Acton Green
Shepherds Bush
Acton
East Acton
Wormwood Scrubbs
Acton Wells
Hanger Hill
Horsendon
Perivale
Greenford
Green Street
Stonebridge
Mawas Lane
Willesden
Willesden Green
Twyford
Harlesden
Kilburn
Kilburn Wells
Kilburn Abby
Kilburn Wood
Primrose Hill
Chalk Farm
Camden Town
Kentish Town
Maiden La.
Copenhagen
Highbury
Highbury Place
Highbury Barn
King Cross
Pentonville
Islington
Pancras
Pancras Church
Pancras Workhouse
Small Pox Hospital
White Conduit House
Foundling Hospital
New River Head
Bowling Green
Tyburn
Tyburn Turnpike
Tyburn Gate
Hyde Park Corner
Grosvenor Square
Hanover Sq.
Berkley Square
Piccadilly
St James's Park
Pall Mall
Charing Cross
Whitehall
Scotland Yard
Horse Guards
Admiralty
Somerset House
Strand
Lincoln's Inn Fields
Covent Garden
Drury Lane
Theatre
Bedford Bury
Bedford Head
Bloomsbury
Museum
Rectory House
Red Lion
Russel Square
Foundling Hospital
Tottenham Court
Fitzroy Square
Portman Square
Portman Market
Oxford Street
Oxford Road
Tyburn Road
Edgware Road
Paddington
Kensington Gore
Kensington Palace
Kensington Green
Gravel Pits
Chaws Water
Pontmorey
Mr. Le Pon
Rectory House
Rectory Garden
Hanover Sq.
Schools
Conduit
Old Street
Burying Ground
Artillery Ground
Finsbury Fields
Bethlem Hospital
Old Ford
Bow Church
Bow Bridge
Bow Common
Halfway House
Mile End
Mile End Green
Rogues Well
Cut
3 Mills
Bromley
Blackwall
Parallel of St. Pauls. Lt. 30. 45".
Meridian of St. Pauls.
Longitude East from St. Pauls, LONDON.
Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.
3 4 5 6
45 40 35 30

Thene.

he drove out the alien monks, built for the nuns of St. Bridget, as he did another called *Bethlem*, on the oppoſite bank, for the Carthuſians. In this houſe of Sion he placed, to the glory of God, as many virgins, prieſts, and lay brethren, in ſeparate cells, as there were apoſtles and diſciples of Chriſt; and, having ſecured to them a very ample revenue, enjoined them by an expreſs order to receive nothing from any other hands, and to give to the poor the ſurplus of their yearly income. But within memory the religious were turned out, and the ſite given to the duke of Somerſet, who pulled down the church, and began a houſe there. Adjoining to this is *Brentford*, which takes its name from the little river *Brent*, on which, in 1016 [f], Edmund Ironſide ſo warmly attacked the Danes, whom he had forced to raiſe the ſiege of London, that they fled in diſorder, with great loſs. From hence to Stanes, the tract which lies between the high-road to Hounſlow and the Thames, was called the *Foreſt* or *Warren of Stanes*, till Henry III. as appears by his charter, diſforeſted and diſwarrened it. Next appears *Fulham*, Saxon Fullonham, or *the houſe of fowls*, to which the biſhop of London's country houſe [g] is no ſmall ornament. And *Chelſey*, called from the bed of ſand in the Thames, adorned with noble houſes by Henry VIII. William Powlet, firſt marquis of Wincheſter, and others.

Brentford.

Warren of Stanes.

Fulham.

Chelſea quaſi *Shelfſey.*

LONDON.

But among all theſe LONDON, the epitome of Britain, the ſeat of the Britiſh empire, and the RESIDENCE [h] of the kings of England, rears its head like a cypreſs among the buſhes, as Virgil [i] ſays. Tacitus [k], Ptolemy, and Antoninus, call it LONDINIUM and LONGIDINIUM [l]; Ammianus [m], *Lundinum*, and *Auguſta*, Stephanus [n] Λινδονιον, our Welſh neighbours *Lundayn* [o], our Saxon anceſtors Lonben-ceaſtep [p], Lunden-byrig, Lunden-pyc [q], foreigners *Londra* and *Londres*, the inhabitants *London*, fabulous writers *Troja Nova*, *Dinas Belin*, or *Belin's City*, and *Caer Ludd*, from king Ludd, who they pretend built it, and called it after his own name. But theſe later names and originals, with Eraſmus's [r] conjecture deducing it from *Lindus*, a city of Rhodes, I leave to ſuch as are fond of them. For myſelf, as Cæſar [s] and Strabo [t] expreſsly ſay that the Britans gave the name of cities or towns to woods and groves, fortified by trees which they had cut down, and I am informed that groves in the Britiſh language are called *Lhwn*, I am almoſt inclined to think London had its name from thence, as the *city* by way of eminence, or the *city in the grove*. If I am miſtaken in this conjecture, may I be allowed, without the charge of fickleneſs, to hazard another: that it derived its name, as well as its glory, from its *ſhips*, which the Britans call *Lhong*, as much as to ſay the *port* or *city of ſhips*. The Britans call a city *Dinas*, whence the Latin *Dinum* is formed. Hence it is ſometimes called *Longidinum*, and in the ſong of a very old Britiſh bard *Lhongporth*, the *port of ſhips*, and by the ſame name *Bouloigne* in France, which Ptolemy calls *Geſſoriacum navale*, is called in the Britiſh gloſſary *Bolung Lhong*. Many cities took their names from ſhips, as *Naupactus*, *Nauſtathmus*, *Nauplia*, *Navalia Auguſti*; but none have a better title to ſuch name than our London; a city moſt happily ſituated with reſpect to both elements, in a rich and plenteous ſoil, on a gently riſing hill on the ſide of the Thames, that eaſy conveyor of the commerce of the world, which, ſwelled by the regular tides of the ocean in its ſafe and deep channel admitting the largeſt veſſels, brings in daily ſo much wealth from the Eaſt and Weſt, that it may at this time claim the prize from the Chriſtian world, and affords ſo ſecure as well as convenient a ſituation for ſhips, that it may be ſtyled a foreſt of maſts and a thicket of ſails.

Dinas.

The founder is loſt in antiquity; and indeed few cities know their founders, ſo inconſiderable their originals and gradual their riſe. But this like others lays claim to a fabulous derivation from the Trojans, and believes Brute, the great ſon of the great Æneas, to have been its founder. Whoever founded it, its fortune ſhews it to have been founded with a fortunate omen [u]; and its eminent antiquity appears from Ammianus Marcellinus [x], who calls it in his time, which is 1200 years ago, an antient city; to whom we may add Tacitus [y], who ſays it was diſtinguiſhed by its trade, and the great reſort of merchants to it, in Nero's time. This only was wanting to complete its glory, that it had not the title of a *Municipium* or *Colony*. Nor was it the intereſt of Rome that a mercantile city ſhould have the privileges of either. Wherefore I imagine it to have been a *Præfectura*, which was the name given to cities where fairs were held and juſtice adminiſtered; not by magiſtrates of their own, but by prefects ſent thither yearly for that purpoſe, ſubject in the articles of taxes, tributes, tolls, military ſervice, &c. to the ſenate of Rome. For this reaſon London is called only *oppidum* by Tacitus [z], by the panegyriſt [a], and by Marcellinus [b]. But though its rank was no higher, it was extenſive, rich, and flouriſhing, during almoſt the whole of its continuance under the Roman, Saxon, and Norman government, and involved in ſcarce any calamities. In the reign of Nero, when the Britans formed a deſign to recover their liberties, under Boodicia, the inhabitants of London, by all their intreaties and tears, could not prevail on Suetonius Paulinus to continue with them; but, taking the citizens to his aſſiſtance, he marched off, and left the city defenceleſs to the enemy, who preſently maſtered the few whom the infirmities of ſex or age, or an attachment to the place kept there. Nor would it have ſuffered leſs from the Francs, had it not been for the ſudden interpoſition of providence *. For after Allectus had treacherouſly taken off Carauſius the Menapian, who, favoured by the ſtorminess of our ocean, and the difficult wars in which Diocletian was engaged in the Eaſt, and ſupported by the bravery of his ſailors, poſſeſſed himſelf of the re-

Præfectura.

C. Carauſius.

British towns.

* See the panegyric delivered to Conſtantius Cæſar, and falſely inſcribed to *Maximian*.

[f] Sax. Chron. p. 149. [g] ſtanding there conveniently not far from the city, albeit not ſo healthfully. Holland.
[h] *Camera.* [i] Ecl. I. 26, *inter viburna cupreſſus.* [k] An. XIII. 33. [l] Anton. MS. Neapolit.
[m] XXVIII. 3. *Londinium*, XX. 1. XXVII 8 [n] in voc. [o] Ninnius, *Caer Lundain.*
[p] Bede, II. 34. 7. Lundonia. Alfred's tranſl. Lundenceaſtre.
[q] Lunbene, Lunbone, Lunbunes, Lunbenburh. Sax. Chron. paſſim.
[r] Adag. p. m. 623 I. [s] B. G. V. 21. [t] IV.
[u] *vitali genio.*—marked for life and long continuance. Holland. [x] XXVII. c. 18. [y] An. XIV. 13.
[z] Ubi ſup. [a] Eumenius to Conſtantius, c. 17. [b] XXVII. 18.

venues

venues of Britain and Batavia, and bore the title of Auguſtus, as his coins frequently diſcovered here ſhew; and when Allectus himſelf, three years after his uſurpation, was ſlain in battle by Aſclepiodotus, the Francs who ſurvived that action flocking to London would have plundered that city, had not the Thames, which never failed the inhabitants, opportunely brought ſome Roman ſoldiers who had been parted from the fleet at ſea in a fog; and who, by putting the barbarians to the ſword, not only ſaved the citizens, but gave them the pleaſing ſight of the deſtruction of their enemies. On this occaſion our chronicles ſay L. Gallus was ſlain at the brook which run almoſt through the middle of the city, and from him took the name of *Nantgall* in Britiſh, and *Walbrook* in Engliſh; which name ſtill remains in the ſtreet, under which I am told is a ſewer to carry off the filth. It is not far from the ſtone called *London ſtone*; which, from its ſituation, in the centre of the longeſt diameter of the city, I take to have been a milliary [c], like that in the forum at Rome, from whence all the diſtances were meaſured. Hitherto I do not believe our city was walled round. Soon after this our hiſtories ſay Conſtantine the Great, at the requeſt of his mother Helena *, firſt incloſed the city with a wall of hewn ſtone and Britiſh brick, about three miles in circuit, ſo as to make the form of the city a ſquare, not exactly equilateral, the ſides from Eaſt to Weſt being longer than thoſe from North to South. That part of theſe walls which run along the river has been waſhed away. Fitz-Stephen, who lived in Henry the Second's time, tells us ſome traces were then to be ſeen. The reſt remains firmer towards the North, which not many years ago (1474) was repaired by Joceline, then mayor, and aſſumed as it were a ſecond youth. On the Eaſt and Weſt, though repaired by the barons in their wars with the materials of the Jews houſes, all is ruinous and decaying. For the Londoners, like the Lacedæmonians of old, deſpiſe fortified cities as fit only for women to live in, and think their city ſufficiently defended by men inſtead of walls. It is entered by ſeven principal gates (not to mention ſmaller ones) which on their repair had new names given them. To the Weſt are two; *Ludgate*, from king *Ludd*, or *Fludgate* as Leland [d] thinks, from the rivulet (as the *porta Fluentana* at Rome), lately rebuilt from the ground; and *Newgate*, the moſt beautiful of all, ſo called from its *Newneſs*, formerly *Chamberlain gate*, which is the public gaol. To the North four: *Alderſgate*, from its antiquity, or according to ſome from Aldrec the Saxon; *Creplegate*, from an adjoining hoſpital for cripples; *Moregate*, from the neighbouring moor, now converted into a field and pleaſant walks, firſt built by Francer [e], who was mayor in 1414; *Biſhopſgate*, from the biſhop: this laſt gate the German merchants of the Hanſeatic League, were, as I am informed, bound to keep up, and in troubleſome times to defend. To the Eaſt is only *Aldgate*, ſo called from its antiquity, or as ſome think *Elbegate*. It is thought there were two gates to the river beſides that on the bridge; *Belingſgate*, now a wharf; and *Dourgate* (vulgarly *Dowgate*) or the *Water gate*.

The Francs ſlain.

London ſtone, a milliary.

The Walls.

Ludgate. 1586.

Newgate.

Alderſgate.

Creplegate.

Moregate.

Biſhopſgate.

Aldgate.

Belingsgate. *Dowgate.*

At the extremities of the wall, next the river, were two ſtrong fortreſſes, one of which, at the Eaſt, ſtill remains, commonly called the *Tower* of London; in Britiſh, from its whiteneſs, *Bringwin* and *Tower-gwin*; a noble citadel, encompaſſed with an extenſive wall, with lofty towers, a rampart and wide ditch, a noble armoury, and ſeveral houſes like a town; and we may eaſily conceive that the two caſtles mentioned by Fitz-Stephen in this Eaſt part of the city are united in this. On the Weſt ſide was another fortreſs, where falls into the Thames the little river *Flete* (whence *Fleet-ſtreet*), now inconſiderable, formerly, as I find in the Parliament rolls, navigable. This fortreſs Fitz-Stephen calls *Arx Palatina*, and ſays it was burnt in the reign of William I. Of its ruins was built great part of St. Paul's cathedral, and on the very ſite a houſe of Dominicans (now called *Blackfriars*) by Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, whence one may form an idea of its extent. In this place, under Henry II. were, as Gervaſe of Tilbury in his Otia Imperialia ſays, "*Pergama* [f], or caſtles fortified with walls and "earth-works; one the inheritance of Baynard, "and the other of the barons Montfichet." Nothing now remains of either: but ſome ſuppoſe *Pembroke houſe* to have been part of them, ſtill called *Baynard's caſtle*, from William *Baynard*, a nobleman, lord of *Dunmow*, its antient maſter, whoſe ſucceſſors the *Fitz-Walters* were hereditary ſtandard-bearers of London.

The Tower.

Flete river.

Baynard's caſtle.

Nor was the city only fortified at this time: but upon the removal of the Flamen, and eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, under that excellent emperor, a biſhop [g] was ſettled here. It is certain the biſhop of London aſſiſted at the council of Arles †, held in 314, under Conſtantine the Great. In the firſt volume of the councils is this ſubſcription: *Ex provinciâ Britanniæ, civitate Londinenſi* RESTITVS [h] *epiſcopus*, whom, with his ſucceſſors, ſome affirm to have reſided at St. Peter's, Cornhill. Afterwards London attained to ſo much dignity as to be called *Auguſta*, and diſtinguiſhed by that name under Valentinian. So Ammianus Marcellinus, B. XXVII. [i] "in his way to *London*, an antient city called in later times *Auguſta*;" and B. XXVIII. [k] "he went from *Auguſta*, antiently called *London*." Hence, upon the eſtabliſhment of a mint here, in the time of Conſtantine the Great (on whoſe coin ſtruck in honour of his father Conſtantius, and on others, occurs P. LON. S. i. e. *Pecunia Londini ſignata*) the officer who had the management of it under the *Comes ſacrarum largitionum* is called in the Notitia *Præpoſitus theſaurorum Auguſtenſium in Britannia*. This name *Auguſta*

The biſhoprick.

London called *Auguſta.*

The *Mint.*

Auguſta, a name of great honour.

* Coins of Helena frequently found under the walls. † Of this council ſee Baronius.

[c] This is confirmed by the diſcovery of the Roman road after the fire 1666, running directly to this ſtone through *Watling ſtreet*.

[d] Com. in Cygn. Cant. v. *Fluctus*. [e] *Francerius Falconer*. Holland. Sir *Thomas Falconer*. Stowe.

[f] Q. Burgeunys. [g] An archbiſhop. Godw. 169. 170. Conc. Reg. II. p. 33.

[h] Reſtitus if a real perſon was a reſpectable one, for he not only married himſelf, but brought over a decree of that council allowing *deacons* to *marry*.

[i] c. 8. [k] c. 3.

expreſſes

expreſſes great dignity and majeſty: for the founders or reſtorers of cities, when they hoped or wiſhed they might prove powerful, flouriſhing, and eminent, gave them auſpicious names. And of theſe none was more glorious or auſpicious than *Auguſta*. For that excellent and great emperor Octavianus, with the concurrence of the moſt learned perſonages of his time, aſſumed the title of *Auguſtus*. "He was ſurnamed Auguſtus," ſays Dio [l], "as if "he were more than man: for the moſt honoura- "ble and more ſacred things are called *Auguſt*." Nor was this name given to London without leave of the Roman emperors, a cuſtom alluded to by Virgil [m]:

Urbem appellabant, permiſſo nomine, *Aceſtam*.

But time having ſunk this honourable name, has confirmed the older name of London. While it had the former, it narrowly eſcaped being pillaged by a ſeditious ſet of banditti: but Theodoſius, father of the emperor of that name, fell on them encumbered with their booty, and put them to the ſword, and entered the city juſt before involved in diſtreſs in a kind of triumph, ſays Marcellinus [n]. On his departure thence he reſcued Britain from the moſt complicated calamities with ſo much bravery, that the Romans, ſays Symmachus [o], "placed the ſtatue "of the Britiſh general on horſeback, among their "antient worthies." Not long after, on the decline of the Roman power in Britain, this city, according to the fate of the whole iſland, fell under the dominion of the Saxons, but in what manner hiſtorians do not relate. I am apt to think Vortigern gave it up to Hengiſt to procure his own liberty; it being in the territory of the Eaſt Saxons, which hiſtorians agree was ſurrendered to Hengiſt by Vortigern on that condition. At this time the church alſo ſuffered dreadful calamities, the paſtors being put to death or baniſhed, the flocks diſperſed, and all the wealth, whether ſacred or profane, carried off. Theonus, laſt Britiſh biſhop of London, concealed the reliques of the Saints, ſays my author [p], not with a ſuperſtitious view, but merely to preſerve the remembrance thereof. But though the confuſions of the Saxon age were ſuch that one might ſtrictly ſay Mars himſelf headed their armies, London was ſtill, according to Bede [q], a mart to many nations who reſorted thither by ſea or land. When the gentle gale of peace breathed on this haraſſed iſland, and the Saxons began to embrace Chriſtianity, it flouriſhed with renewed ſplendour. Æthelbert, king of Kent, (under whoſe favour Sebert reigned here) built a church in honour of St. Paul, which, being afterwards rebuilt, became a great and magnificent ſtructure, ſo well endowed, that it ſupported, beſides a biſhop, a dean, præcentor, chancellor, treaſurer, five archdeacons, 30 prebendaries, and others. The Eaſt part of this church, which ſeems of later date, and in a richer ſtyle, having a beautiful vault ſerving as the church of St. Faith, was built with the materials of the *Arx palatina* before-mentioned by biſhop Maurice, having been before deſtroyed by fire. Of it Malmeſbury [r] gives this account: "Such "is the beautiful magnificence of this ſtructure, "that it deſerves a place among the moſt famous: "ſuch a ſpaciouſneſs of its crypt, ſuch the extent "of the upper building, that it ſeems capable of "admitting the greateſt concourſe of people. "Maurice, being a prelate of an enlarged ſoul [s], be- "gan an elaborate and coſtly pile for poſterity to "finiſh. His ſucceſſor Richard, though he appro- "priated all the revenues of the ſee to the work, "maintaining himſelf and his brethren by other "means, ſeemed to have done almoſt nothing; his "whole revenue being laviſhed upon it to little "purpoſe." The Weſt part, as well as the tranſept, is ſpacious, having a beautiful and lofty ſtone roof reſting on maſſive pillars. In the centre of the croſs riſes a lofty tower, on which was a ſpire covered with lead to an immenſe height, not leſs than 534 feet from the ground, which, in 1087, attracted the lightning, and was conſumed, to the great damage of the city, but was repaired again; and being fired in the ſame manner a ſecond time, when I was a boy, 1561. it is not yet rebuilt. I ſhall preſent the reader with the following meaſures of this magnificent pile from a very antient author [t]: Length 690 feet; breadth 130 feet; height of the nave from the ground 102 feet; of the roof of the new part from the ground 88 feet; of the ſtone tower 260 feet; of the wood work on it 274 feet, &c.

Some have imagined a temple of Diana formerly ſtood here, and their conjectures are not unſupported. The neighbouring old buildings are called in the church records *Camera Dianæ*, and in the reign of Edward I. were dug up in the church-yard, according to our chronicles, an incredible number of ox heads, which were beheld by the multitude with aſtoniſhment as remains of heathen ſacrifices: and it is well known to the learned that Taurobolia were celebrated in honour of Diana [u]. When I was a boy I have ſeen the head of a buck, fixed on a ſpear (which ſeems to agree with the ſacrifices of Diana) carried about with great pomp and blowing of horns within the church. And that buck which the family of *Bawd* in Eſſex uſed to give for certain lands held by them, was, as I am informed, received on the ſteps of the choir by the clergy of this church in their copes with garlands on their heads. Whether this was practiſed before that family's tenure commenced I know not: the cuſtom certainly favours more of the worſhip of Diana and heatheniſm than of Chriſtianity. There is no doubt that ſome heathen ceremonies were admitted and tolerated by the firſt Chriſtians, from the propenſity in mankind to ſuperſtition, or to allure the Gentiles to the true religion.

From the time this church was built, it became the ſeat of the biſhops of London, of whom the firſt under the Saxons (50 years after the depoſition of Theonus the Britan) was Melitus, a Roman, conſecrated by Auſtin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in honour of which Auſtin, contrary to the injunction of Pope Gregory, the pall and metropolitical ſee was transferred from London to Canterbury. In this church (beſides St. Erkenwald and the biſhops) is

London in the hands of the Saxons.

Reliques hid to preſerve the memory of perſons.

A. D. 610. St. *Paul's* church.

Temple of *Diana*.

[l] LIII. c. 16. [m] En. V. 718. [n] XXVII. c. 8. [o] *mentis immodicus.*
[q] H. E. II. 3. [r] De geſt. pont. II. 134, 135. [s] Math. Weſtm. p. 199.
[t] Cont. Math. Weſtm. MS. pen. J. Waræum, eq. aur. Dugd. St. Paul's, p. 15.
[u] Selden refutes all this from the *ox* heads found here. Syned. Ebr. III. c. 14. § 9.

buried

buried Sebba king of the East Saxons, who, about 680, resigned his crown to devote himself to the service of Christ: Ethelred, or Egelred, who "may 1016. "be said rather to have oppressed than governed "this kingdom, cruel in the beginning, miserable "in the middle, infamous in the end, of his reign; "inhuman in the parricide committed by his conni- "vance, infamous for his abdication and debauchery, "and wretched in his death[x]." Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, Simon Burley, an illustrious knight[y], John de Beauchamp, warden of the cinque ports, J[ohn Nevil] lord Latimer, sir John Mason, William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, a person of profound wisdom and experienced judgment, Philip Sidney, Francis Walsingham, illustrious knights, &c. and Christopher Hatton, high chancellor of England, to whose sacred and immortal memory William Hatton, his nephew, of the antient family of Newport, which he united to his own, dutifully erected a noble monument worthy so great a character.

Besides this building, I know of no other Saxon work in London. For the peace had not continued long before the West Saxons overthrew the East Saxon power, and London fell into the hands of the Mercians. Scarce had the intestine commotions ceased when a new storm broke in from the North: I mean the Danes, who ravaged this kingdom in a miserable manner, and gave a terrible blow to this city. They had even made themselves masters of it; but Alfred retook it, and having repaired it, gave it to his son-in-law Ethelred earl of Mercia. The invaders attempted more than once to retake it, especially Canute, who endeavoured to turn the Thames into another channel; but they were always disappointed and repulsed by the valour of the citizens. They occasioned, however, no small alarm to the Londoners, till they gladly received and acknowledged William the Conqueror, whom Providence ordained to the throne of England. The storm was now laid, the clouds dispersed, and a golden age began to dawn. This city experienced no remarkable calamity, and having by the favour of the several princes obtained considerable privileges, began to be called the *King's Chamber*, and its trade flourished so much, that William of Malmesbury[z], who lived near this time, calls it "a noble opulent city, proud of the wealth "of its inhabitants, and resorted to by merchants of "all nations;" and Fitz-Stephen, who lived in that age, says, at that time London had 122 parochial and 13 conventual churches, and upon a review of the military could raise 40,000 foot and 20,000 horse. The houses then began to increase, and the suburbs to extend themselves, especially to the West, where they are most considerable, in which are 12 buildings called *Inns*, appropriated to the study of our common law, of which the four larger and handsomer belong to the courts of common law, the rest to chancery. In these so many young gentlemen of good family apply themselves to the study of the law, that neither Ghent, Caen, nor Orange, can boast a greater number of students, if we may believe sir John Fortescue in his treatise on the laws of England. These four principal ones are the *Inner* and *Middle Temples*, *Gray's Inn*, and *Lincoln's Inn*. The two former occupy the spot where formerly, in the reign of Henry II. Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, dedicated a church for the Knights Templars, which they had built after the model of the church of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. For they lived in that part of the temple which joined to the sepulchre, whence they had their name, having vowed to defend the Christian religion and the pilgrims that visited the holy sepulchre against the Mahometans. On this account they were gratefully rewarded by all, and by the bounty of princes became possessors of large revenues and estates in all nations, and maintained a great character for piety. Many of the nobility were buried among them, whose statues are still to be seen in this temple crosslegged, as were all who at that time engaged in the crusade, or as the phrase was, *took up the cross*. Of these were William and his sons William and Gilbert, all marshals of England and earls of Pembroke. On one of the tombs I have read this inscription[a] in letters almost effaced, *Comes Pembrochiæ*, and at the sides,

Miles eram Martis, Mars multos vicerat armis.

But[b], in 1312, this order was accused of impiety, and by the Pope's authority utterly abolished, and their estates given by parliament * to the knights hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, that what was bequeathed to pious uses might not be misapplied to others contrary to the intention of the donors. It appears, however, from records, that this place, after the Templars were turned out, was the seat of Thomas earl of Lancaster, and of Spenser, the favourite of Edward II. afterwards of Audomar de Valence earl of Pembroke, and lastly converted into two societies of lawyers. Of the others I have read nothing. It is reported one was the house of the lords Grey[c], the other of the earls of Lincoln[d].

Near these, between the Old and New Temple, Henry III. established the *House of Converts*, for the maintenance of those who might be converted from Judaism to Christianity. Edward III. afterwards made it a repository of records, whence it is now called *The Rolls*.

This suburb is continued to Westminster by a row of buildings and magnificent houses of the nobility on the Thames side. The most remarkable of these

Inns of Court.

The *Temples*, formerly called the *New Temple*: the *Old Temple*, where now *Southampton house* is in Holborn.

Templars.

The Rolls.

* Statute concerning the estates of the Templars, 17 Edward II.

[x] Malmesb. de gest. reg. II. c. 10. p. 34. b.

[y] A right noble knight of the garter executed by encroached authority without the king's consent. Holland.

[z] De gest. Part II. 133.

[a] On William the elder's tomb I have some years since read in the upper part, *Comes Pembrochiæ*, and on the side this verse, *Miles*, &c. Holland.

[b] In process of time, when with insatiable greediness they had hoarded great wealth by withdrawing tithes from churches, appropriating spiritual livings to themselves, and other hard means, their riches turned to their ruin; for thereby their former piety was in a manner stifled, they fell at jar with other religious orders, their professed obedience to the patriarch of Jerusalem was rejected, envy among the common sort was procured, which hope of gain among the better sort so enkindled that, &c. Holland.

[c] of Wilton. Holland.

[d] Built by Lacy earl of Lincoln before-mentioned. The gate was rebuilt by sir Thomas Lovel, in the reign of Henry VIII. His arms and those of Lacy, earl of Lincoln, are over the gate. Stowe.

buildings

Bridewell. buildings is *Bridewell*, where Henry VIII. built a palace to entertain the emperor Charles V. now an houſe of correction; *Buckhurſt* houſe[c], once the ſeat of the biſhops of Saliſbury, the houſe of *Carmelites*[f], the *Temples* abovementioned[g], *Eſſex-houſe*, built by lord Paget, *Arundel* houſe[h], *Somerſet* houſe, built by *Seymor* duke of Somerſet, and to mention no more, the *Savoy*, ſo called from Peter earl of Savoy, who lived in it, purchaſed of the brethren of *Mountjoy* by Eleanor wife of Henry III. and given to her ſon Edmund earl of Lancaſter, of whoſe deſcendants it was long the ſeat, till Henry VII. dedicated it to the ſervice of the poor. *Durham* houſe, built by Anthony *Bek*, biſhop of Durham, and patriarch of Jeruſalem, and *York* houſe, as now called, formerly *Bath* houſe. But why do I name theſe which have changed their owners as fortune has diſpoſed of them? Εστιν ολως ουδενος αλλα τυχης.

Buckhurſt houſe. *The Carmelites.* *The Temples.* *Eſſex* houſe. *Arundel* houſe. *Somerſet* houſe. *The Savoy.* *Durham* houſe. *York* or *Bath* houſe.

Weſtminſter. To this ſuburb adjoins *Weſtminſter*, once above a mile diſtant, now joining to London ſo as to ſeem part of it, though it is a city itſelf, governed by its own magiſtrates and laws. It was antiently called *Thorney* from the *thorns* which over-run it, now *Weſtminſter* from its *weſterly* ſituation and *minſter*. It is eminently diſtinguiſhed by this church, the hall of juſtice, and the king's palace. The church is famous for being the place where the kings of England are crowned and buried. Sulcardus[i] ſays a temple of Apollo formerly ſtood there till thrown down by an earthquake in the time of Antoninus Pius; from whoſe ruins Sebert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, raiſed a church to St. Peter, which, being ruined by the Danes, was repaired, and given to a few monks by biſhop Dunſtan. Afterwards Edward the Confeſſor choſe it for his burial-place, and ſettled here a ſociety of Benedictines, whom he endowed with the tithe of all his revenue, and with eſtates in different parts throughout England. But hear a contemporary hiſtorian[k]: "This devout prince dedicated to God "this ſpot in the neighbourhood of a famous and "wealthy city, pleaſant by the ſurrounding rich "lands and paſtures, and the vicinity of the prin-"cipal river, which brought the merchandizes of "the whole world into the adjoining city, but more "eſpecially from his regard to the chief of the "Apoſtles, whom he worſhiped with a paſſionate "and ſingular devotion, he choſe there his place of "burial, and commanded to be begun with the "tithe of his revenue a noble ſtructure worthy the "chief of the Apoſtles, to ſecure his interceſſion "when this mortal life was ended, both on account "of his piety, and the endowment of lands and or-"naments which he deſigned to enrich the place "with. Agreeable to the king's command the work "begun ſo nobly proceeds ſucceſsfully, without re-"gard to expence preſent or future, ſo it might be "rendered worthy of and acceptable to God and "St. Peter." Take the form of the antient building as then deſcribed in an old MS.[l] "The principal "area or nave of the church ſtood on lofty arches of "hewn ſtone, jointed together in the niceſt manner, "and the vault was covered with a ſtrong double-"arched roof of ſtone on both ſides. The croſs "which embraced the choir, and by its tranſept "ſupported a high tower in the middle, riſes firſt "with a low ſtrong arch, and then ſwells out with "ſeveral winding ſtaircaſes to the ſingle wall up to "the wooden roof, which is carefully covered with "lead." Henry III. 160 years after, took down this fabric of Edward's, and erected a new church in a beautiful ſtyle, with a great number of marble pillars and a roof covered with lead, which was 50 years in building, and received great enlargement on the Weſt from the abbots. Henry VII. added at the Eaſt end, for a burying-place for himſelf and family, a moſt elegant chapel, called by Leland[m] *the wonder of the world*, in which every ſpecies of elegance ſeemed united, and in which is his noble large tomb of ſolid braſs. When the monks were turned out this place underwent a variety of revolutions. Firſt it had a dean and prebendaries, then one ſingle biſhop, Thomas Thirlby, who, after he had ſpent the revenues of the church, reſigned it to the dean[n]. Soon[o] after queen Mary reſtored the abbot and monks, who, being again removed by act of parliament, our moſt gracious queen now on the throne made it[p] a collegiate church, or rather a ſeminary for the church; for ſhe ſettled 12 prebendaries, as many decayed knights, and 40 ſcholars, called *Queen's ſcholars*, to be elected from time to time to the univerſities, and thence advanced in church and ſtate: over all theſe was appointed a dean, which office was lately held with the higheſt credit by the excellent and worthy Dr. Gabriel Goodman, the kind patron of my ſtudies.

Thorney. *The abbey and hall.*

In this church, to recite them according to their rank, and the time of their death, lie buried SEBERT firſt king of the Eaſt Saxons, HAROLD the Baſtard, ſon of Canute the Dane and king of England, St. EDWARD king and Confeſſor, and his wife Editha, Maud wife of Henry I. daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, HENRY III. and EDWARD I. his ſon; Eleanor daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Caſtile and Leon, his wife; King EDWARD III. and Philippa of Hainault his conſort; RICHARD II. and his conſort Anne, ſiſter of the emperor Wenceſlaus; HENRY V. and his wife Catharine, daughter of Charles VI. king of France; Anne, wife of Richard III. daughter of Richard Nevill earl of Warwick; HENRY VII. and his wife Elizabeth, and mother Margaret, counteſs of Richmond; King Edward VI.; Anne of Cleves, 4th wife of Henry VIII.; Queen MARY; and, not to be mentioned without expreſſions of praiſe and ſorrow, the darling of England, our moſt ſerene princeſs ELIZABETH, of ſacred memory, endowed with heroic virtues, prudence, and greatneſs of ſoul beyond her ſex, incomparable experience and learning. She is buried under a magnificent monument, pioufly erected by king James. But what is that monument for ſuch a heroine? who is her own moſt magnificent and greateſt monument. With what luſtre and admiration will be tranſmitted to poſterity theſe glorious events of her reign: *the reformation of*

Princes buried in *Weſtminſter* abbey.

Queen *Elizabeth.*

[c] or Saliſbury court. Holland. [f] or White Friars. Ib. [g] Without the barrs. Ib.
[h] before called Hampton-place. Ib. [i] MS. Cotton. lib. Fauſt. A. III. Tit. A. VII. Widmore, p. 3.
[k] Mr. Widmore ſeems not to have diſcovered who this author was, nor to have believed what he ſays. Hiſtory of Weſtminſter Abbey, p. 11.
[m] [n] 1550. [o] Six years. [p] 1560

religion,

religion, the eſtabliſhment of peace, the fixing the ſtandard of the coin, the well-equipped navy and the honour of the Engliſh marine reſtored, rebellion extinguiſhed, a moſt prudent adminiſtration during 44 *years, whereby England was enriched and defended, Scotland reſcued from the French, France relieved, the Netherlands ſupported, Spain humbled, Ireland reſtored to quiet, and the world more than once ſailed round*[q]*!*

Of dukes and earls here are *Edmund* earl of Lancaſter, youngeſt ſon of Henry III. [1296], *Aveline de Fortibus*, counteſs of Albemarle, his wife [1293], William [1304] and Audomar [1234] de Valence of the family of Luſignan earl of Pembroke; *Alphonſus*, *John*, and other children of Edward I. *John of Eltham*, earl of Cornwall, ſon of Edward II. [1334], *Thomas of Woodſtock*, duke of Glouceſter, youngeſt ſon of Edward III. [1397], with others of his children; *Eleanor*, daughter and heireſs of Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, his wife [1399], the infant daughters of Edward IV. and Henry VII. *Henry*, an infant of two months old, ſon of Henry VIII. *Sophia*, infant daughter of king James, ſnatched away in the dawn of life [1606]; *Philippa*, ducheſs of York [1433]; *Lewis* viſcount *Robſert* of Hainault in right of his wife lord *Bourchier* [1431]; *Anne*, daughter and heireſs of John *Mowbray*, duke of Norfolk, betrothed to Richard, duke of York, youngeſt ſon of king Edward IV. *Giles Daubeney*, chamberlain to Henry VII. [1507], and his conſort of the family of Arundel in Cornwall [1500]; viſcount Wells [1498]. *Francis Brandon*, ducheſs of *Suffolk* [1560]; *Mary* her daughter; *Margaret Douglas*, counteſs of *Lennox*, grand-mother to king James [1578], and her ſon *Charles* [1576]; *Winefrid Bruges*, marchioneſs of *Wincheſter*, [1586], *Anne Stanhop*, ducheſs of *Somerſet*[r] [1587], and her daughter *Jane* [1618]; *Anne Cecil*, counteſs of *Oxford* [1588], daughter of lord Burghley, lord high treaſurer of England, with her mother *Mildred Burghley* [1589]; *Elizabeth Berkeley*, counteſs of *Ormond*; *Frances Sydney*, counteſs of *Suſſex* [1597]; *Thomas*[s] *Butler*, viſcount *Thurles*, ſon and heir of the earl of Ormond. Beſides theſe, *Humphry Bourchier*, lord *Cromwell*, another *Humphry Bourchier*, ſon and heir of lord *Berners*, both ſlain in the battle of Barnet [1471]; *Nicholas* lord *Carew* [1470]; .... baroneſs *Powis*, *Thomas* lord *Wentworth* [1591]; *Thomas* lord *Wharton* [1572]; *John* lord *Ruſſel* [1584]; *Thomas Bromley*, chancellor of England [1587]; *Douglaſia Howard*, daughter and heireſs of viſcount *Bindon*, wife of Arthur *Gorges*; *Elizabeth*, daughter and heireſs of Edward earl of *Rutland*, wife of *William Cecil* [1591]; *John Puckering*, keeper of the great ſeal of England [1596]; *Frances Howard*, counteſs of *Hertford* [1598]; *Henry* [1596] and *George* [1603] *Carey*, father and ſon, lords *Hunſdon* and chamberlains to queen Elizabeth; the heart of *Anne Sophia* [1600], infant daughter of *Chriſtopher Harley*, earl of *Belmont*, ambaſſador from France, in a little golden urn on a pyramid; *Charles*[t], earl of *Devonſhire*, lord lieutenant of Ireland. We muſt not forget the prince of Engliſh poetry *Geofrey Chaucer* [1400], and him who came neareſt to him among his countrymen for a happy imagination and rich vein of poetry, *Edmund Spenſer* [1596], and others of eccleſiaſtical order, and perſons of diſtinction.

Not far from hence was another college of 12 canons, dedicated to St. Stephen, which Edward III. ſo handſomely repaired and endowed, that he may be deemed the founder, after he had overrun France with his victorious army, "recollecting," ſays the charter of the foundation, "upon a devout "review, the great benefits of Chriſt, preventing "us ſo ſeaſonably with his tender mercy, delivering "us unworthy creatures from innumerable perils, "and defending us by the right hand of his power "againſt the attacks of our adverſaries, crowning us "with victory and ſucceſs, and comforting us in "other tribulations and perplexities we are ſo often "involved in, by ſhedding abroad unexpected re-"lief." To this adjoined the palace and antient ſeat of the kings of England from Edward the Confeſſor, which, in the reign of Henry VIII. was conſumed by an accidental fire. This palace was large and ſupurb, "an incomparable ſtructure for that age, "having alſo a front wall and battlements *." The remains of it are that chamber where the king, lords, and commons, aſſemble in parliament, and the adjoining one where our anceſtors uſed to open the ſeſſions, called *the painted chamber of St. Edward*[u].

St. Stephen's.

King's Palace.

I tremble when I recollect the bloody, horrid, atrocious, deſtructive plot, abhorred of God and man, concerted by thoſe monſters in human ſhape under the contrivance of Francis Cateſby, to deſtroy by gunpowder concealed under theſe buildings their ſovereign, their country, and the eſtates of the kingdom, by an accurſed colour of religion; and I am loſt in aſtoniſhment when I think in what inextricable darkneſs and lamentable ruin this moſt flouriſhing State would have been involved in an inſtant. But to apply with grief the words of the old poet[x] on a lighter occaſion:

Cateſby's Treaſon.

Excidat ille dies ævo, ne poſtera credant
Secula; nos certe taceamus, & obruta multa
Nocte tegi propriæ patiamur crimina gentis.

Periſh that day, nor let our ſons believe
What we but to relate muſt ever grieve,
And loſt in endleſs night our nation's guilt we leave.

To theſe adjoins *White Hall*, where is now the *Court of Requeſts*, and to that the greateſt of all halls, the Prætorium of all England. In this are held the law courts, viz. *the King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, *Chancery*, and hard by, *the Star Chamber*, *the Exchequer*, *Court of Wards*, *Duchy of Lancaſter's Court*, &c. in which, at certain ſeaſons of the year called *Terms*, cauſes are heard: whereas, before the time of Henry III. the ſeat of Juſtice was not fixed, and uſed to accompany the court †. But he in the Great Charter appointed, that the Common Pleas ſhould not follow the Court, but be held in ſome certain place. Some indeed underſtand this that the Common Pleas ſhould be held in their own

Whitehall.

Weſtminſter hall.

* Fitz Stephen.

† *William Lambard.*

[q] This is an abſtract of her epitaph. [r] widow of the protector. [s] James. Holland.
[t] *Blunt*, Ib. [u] Becauſe tradition ſays the ſaid king Edward died therein. Ib. [x]

Court,

Court, and not in the King's Bench as before. The preſent hall was built by Richard II. as appears by his arms in ſtone and on the roof, having pulled down the older one built by William Rufus; and he intended it for his own reſidence: for at the time the kings themſelves uſed to hear cauſes; and they are judges "whoſe mouth," as the royal author obſerves, "tranſgreſſeth not in judgment *." But this palace was afterwards burnt down 1512, and lay in ruins, and Henry VIII. ſoon after transferred the royal reſidence to White Hall in the neighbourhood, which had then lately been the ſeat of Cardinal Wolſey. This is a truly royal ſeat, bounded on one ſide by the park which reaches to the other palace called *St. James'*, built by Henry VIII. and on the other ſide by the Thames. A certain poet from its whiteneſs calls it *Leucæum*:

St. James's Palace.

——— *regale ſubintrant*
Leucæum reges (dederant memorabile quondam
Atria, quæ niveo candebant marmore, nomen)
Quod Tamiſis, prima eſt cui gloria paſcere cygnos
Ledæos, rauco pronus ſubterluit æſtu.

To the *Leucæum* now the princes came,
Which to its own white marble owes its name;
Where Thames, whoſe ſilver ſwans are all his pride,
Runs roaring by with an impetuous tide.

The Mews.

Near the *Mews*, ſo called becauſe antiently appropriated to keep hawks, now the royal ſtables and a beautiful pile, is a monument erected to the memory of the pious queen Eleanor by her affectionate huſband Edward I. her piety towards whom will ſtand recorded to endleſs ages. She was daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Caſtile, and married to Edward I. king of England, whom ſhe accompanied into the Holy Land, where he being wounded by ſurprize "by a certain Moor with a poiſoned dagger, and rather growing worſe than better by the applications of his phyſicians, ſhe adminiſtered a new and unheard-of remedy; but, full of affection and duty, ſhe daily licked the wounds, which the force of the poiſon prevented from cloſing, and ſucked out the deadly matter, to her a moſt delicious liquor. By dint of this, or, to ſpeak more truly, by the power of conjugal affection, ſhe ſo drew out the noxious matter, that the wounds healing, the king perfectly recovered, and ſhe received not the leaſt harm. What more extraordinary than this lady's fidelity! what more wonderful than that the tongue of a wife, anointed with duty and conjugal love, ſhould draw out poiſon from a beloved huſband which could not be extracted by a ſkilful phyſician! and what the choiceſt medicines could not do, conjugal affection alone performed [y]."

Charing croſs.

An inſtance of conjugal affection.

So much for Weſtminſter as connected with London, being ſo joined by buildings as to ſeem one and the ſame city, though, as I ſaid before, it is a city of itſelf, and has a diſtinct juriſdiction.

Holborn.

To the Weſt of the city is alſo a ſuburb of fair buildings called *Holburn*, or rather *Oldborn*, in which are ſome inns of law, and *Ely* houſe, a reſidence worthy the biſhops of Ely, for which they are indebted to John Hotham biſhop under Edward III. To the North has alſo ariſen a ſuburb, where Jordan *Briſet*, a man of piety and wealth, built an houſe for the knights of the hoſpital of St. John at Jeruſalem, which increaſed to the ſize of a palace, and had a beautiful church with a tower carried up to ſuch a height as to be while it ſtood a ſingular ornament to the city. Theſe knights, at their firſt inſtitution [z], were ſo humble while they continued poor, that their chief was called *Servant of the poor Servants of the hoſpital at Jeruſalem*, as the chief of the Templars, who ſprung up ſoon after, was called *the humble miniſter of the poor knights of the Temple*. Through their piety and valour they raiſed themſelves by the liberality of pious princes and private perſons out of this low eſtate to the greateſt affluence. They had about 1240 in Chriſtendom 19,000 lordſhips or manors, as the Templars had 9000, the revenues of which in England came afterwards to the hoſpitalers [a]. This wealth ſo opened their way to the higheſt honours, that their prior ranked as the firſt baron in England, and lived in the greateſt opulence and dignity, till Henry VIII. by the inſtigation of evil counſellors, ſeized their poſſeſſions to his own uſe, as alſo thoſe of the monaſteries, which had been conſecrated to God with a moſt pious intention for the maintenance of the clergy, the relief of the poor, the redemption of captives, and repair of churches, at the diſpoſal of the church. Near this place, where now is ſeen a fair range of buildings, was a rich houſe of *Carthuſians*, founded by Walter Many, of Hainault, who ſerved with great honour in Edward the Third's French war. Here was before a famous burying-ground, where, in the plague of London, 1349, were buried above 40,000 perſons, as is recorded in an inſcription in braſs there.

Hoſpital of St. John.

Charter houſe.

To the North-weſt adjoins a large ſuburb, and there alſo was formerly a watch-tower, or guard-houſe, whence the place is called by an Arabic word *Barbaca* †, given by Edward III. for the reſidence of the *Uffords*, from whom by the *Willoughbys* it came to Peregrine *Bertie*, lord *Willoughby* of *Ereſby*, a perſon endowed with every accompliſhment, and a true ſon of Mars. Nor are the ſuburbs to the North and North-eaſt ſmaller, in the fields of which, while I was writing this, were found many ſepulchral vaſes, ſeals, and urns, containing coins of Claudius, Nero, Veſpaſian, &c. alſo glaſs veſſels, and ſmall earthen ones with a certain liquor in them, which I ſhould think the libation of wine and milk uſed by the Romans when they burnt their dead, or thoſe odoriferous liquors mentioned by Statius [b]:

Barbican.

Spital Fields.

——— *Phariique liquores*
Arſuram lavere comam.

The precious odours ſprinkled on his hair
Prepared it for the flames.

This place was appropriated by the Romans to burning and burying their dead, whom by the law of the 12 tables they were obliged to carry out of the cities, and bury them by the public and military ways. So much for the city on the land ſide.

* Prov. XVI. 10.
† Galeotus Martius, a learned writer, library-keeper to Mathias Corvinus king of Hungary in the fifteenth century. (Hofman.)
[y] Rodericus Toletanus, I. [z] About the year 1142, and long after. Holland. [a] M. Paris, p. 615.
[b] Sylv. II. 1. 161, 162.

Southwark. The bridge.

Towards the river, on its South bank, the extenſive borough of *Southwark* before-mentioned * is joined to the city by a bridge, which was at firſt of wood, in that place where before they ferried over in a boat. Afterwards, in the reign of John, they erected a fine new bridge of hewn ſtone with 19 arches, beſides the drawbridge, and built on each ſide handſome houſes like a ſtreet, ſo that it may vie with all in Europe for ſize and beauty.

Bermondſey.

The remarkables in this borough of Southwark are the noble houſe of Benedictines called *Bermondſey*, dedicated to our Saviour by Aldwin Child, citizen of London, and the magnificent houſe built by Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, which was pulled down after its maſter had enjoyed it a ſhort time. There ſtill ſubſiſts the hoſpital of St. Thomas, repaired or rather founded by the city of London for the ſick; the church of St. Mary's priory, which being on the other ſide the Thames with reſpect to London, is called St. Mary *Over Rhe*, founded for [c] canons by William Ponte de l'Arche, a Norman; and the houſe of the biſhops of Wincheſter, built by biſhop William Giffard about 1107 for his ſucceſſors. From hence, along the river ſide weſtward, was a row of houſes, where, in the memory of our fathers, were receptacles or lodgings for public proſtitutes [d], ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. when luxury and lewdneſs were at their height among us, which in other nations, under the ſpecious pretence of allowance for human infirmity, are publicly tolerated. Not that I think the place had the names of *Stews* from this, but rather from the ponds here for fattening pike and tench, and cleanſing them from their ſtrong fenny taſte. I have ſeen the bellies of theſe pike cut open to ſhew how fat they were, and cloſed up again immediately on touching tench, whoſe glutinous ſlime unites them. Among theſe buildings is a place like a theatre for baiting bears and bulls with dogs, and kennels of band-dogs, which are ſo ſtrong, and bite ſo hard, that three of them are enough to ſeize a bear, and four a lion. So that the poet [e] truly ſaid of our dogs

Suffolk houſe.

St. Thomas's hoſpital.

Stews.

——— *Taurorum fracturi colla Britanni.*

The Britiſh dogs that break the necks of bulls.

and as truly he [f] who repreſented them fiercer than the Arcadian ones ſaid to be got by lions.

When this borough was joined to London by the bridge, the city was not only enlarged, but excellently modelled, and the citizens formed into corporations or colleges. The city itſelf is divided into 26 wards, and the government of it veſted in as many elders, from their age called *Aldermen*, anſwering to the Latin *Senators*, each of which preſides over a ward; and whereas antiently they had a *Portreve* or Governor of the city, Richard I. appointed two bailiffs, inſtead of whom John granted them the privilege of electing a yearly magiſtrate or Mayor by vote out of the twelve principal companies, and two ſheriffs, one called the king's, the other the city ſheriff.

Corporations. Wards.

Mayor.

Upon this ſettlement of the government it is incredible how the city increaſed in buildings both public and private, and ſtill continues to increaſe; while the other cities of England are declining. For, not to mention the beautiful *Guildhall* built by Thomas Knowles, mayor, 1411, *Leadenhall*, a large and fair building, was erected by Simon Eyre 1445, for a public granary to keep down the price of corn: the colonade, commonly called the *Buſ*, but by queen Elizabeth *The Royal Exchange*, built for the uſe of the merchants, and the ornament of the city, by ſir Thomas Greſham, knt. and citizen, 1567; a magnificent ſtructure, whether you conſider the ſtyle of building, the reſort of merchants, or the variety of merchandizes. The ſame knight, out of his great affection to literature, conſecrated his ſpacious houſe in the city to liberal ſtudies, inſtituting therein ſix profeſſors of the ſciences, divinity, law, phyſic, aſtronomy, geometry, and muſic, with handſome ſalaries, that London might be a magazine both of all kinds of merchandize and of the liberal arts. To paſs by the Hanſeatic Society's houſe [g], the water conveyed into every ward by pipes and cocks, and the handſome caſtellated conduits to receive them, and the new method of conveying it by which Peter Maurice a ſkilful German by a wheel lately raiſed the Thames water, and conducted it into the greateſt part of the town by pipes diſpoſed in a proper level; the city is ſo adorned with churches and ſacred ſtructures, that Religion and Piety ſeem to have fixed their reſidence here. It boaſts 121 churches (which is more than Rome herſelf), beſides hoſpitals and alms-houſes, and maintains above 600 orphans in the boy's hoſpital called *Chriſt's Church*, and about 1240 poor on alms, &c. It would be tedious to enter into a detail of the excellent laws and conſtitutions by which it is governed, the dignity of the aldermen, the loyalty, fidelity, and politeneſs of the citizens, the neatneſs of their houſes, the number of geniuſes it has produced, the pleaſantneſs of the gardens in the ſuburbs well furniſhed with exotic plants, the numerous and well-ordered fleet, the incredible quantity of goods of all kinds (Antwerp alone taking off yearly 200,000 pieces of woollen cloths) and the abundant plenty of all things neceſſary for the wants or conveniences of life. Juſtly ſays Hadrian Junius, in his Philippeid,

Guildhall. *Leadenhall.*

Royal Exchange.

Greſham college.

Chriſt's Church.

Tectis opibuſque refertum
Londinum, & ſi fas, numeroſo cive ſuperbum,
Larga ubi fœcunda rerum undat copia cornu.

Wealth, Buildings, People, London ſtill adorn,
And ſmiling Plenty ſheds her bounteous horn.

and Scaliger in his *Cities*,

Urbs animis, numeroque potens & robore gentis.

For courage, numbers, ſtrength, is London fam'd.

Another poet has thus attempted to celebrate London, if the reader thinks worth while to read his lines †:

Londinum gemino procurrit littore longe,
Emula maternæ tollens ſua lumina Trojæ,
Clementer ſurgente jugo dum tendit in ortum.
Urbs peramœna ſitu, cœloque, ſoloque beata,

* See Surrey, Vol. I. p. 245.

† Marriage of Thames and Iſis.

[c] Black Canons. Holland.

[d] Which the Romans called *Lupanaria*, becauſe in them the women, like ſhe-wolves, or *lupæ*, inveigle unwary youth.

[e] Claudian. II. Conſ. Stil. 301.

[f] Caius de Canibus Britannicis, p. 157. 1697.

[g] Commonly called the *Stil* yard or *Eaſterlings* yard. Holland.

Urbs

Urbs pietate potens, numeroſo cive ſuperba,
Urbsque Britannorum quæ aigna Britannia dici.
Hæc nova doctrinis Lutetia, mercibus Ormus,
Altera Roma viris, Cryſæa ſecunda metallis.

Along both ſhores extenſive London ſpread,
Rival to mother Troy uprears its head.
A gentle eaſtern ſlope its turrets grace;
Site, ſoil, and air, commend this happy place;
Religion guards her, and her numerous race.
This Britain's capital, Britannia's name,
The mighty increaſe of herſelf, may claim;
Here Paris, Ormus, Rome, and Chryſe yield,
In learning, trade, ſoldiers, and wealth excell'd.

Henry of Huntingdon, in the reign of Stephen, made the following:

Ibis & in noſtros, dives Londonia, verſus,
Quæ nos immemores non ſinis eſſe tui.
Quando tuas arces, tua mœnia mente retracto,
Quæ vidi, videor cuncta videre mihi.
Fama loquax & nata loqui, moritura ſilendo,
Laudibus erubuit fingere falſa tuis.

Thou too, rich London, ſhalt adorn my verſe,
Ambitious ſtill thy beauties to rehearſe.
Whene'er thy lofty towers, thy ſtately walls,
And all thy glories my rapt ſoul recalls,
Thy abſent glories live in fancy's eye:
While prattling fame, who would, if ſilent, die,
Would bluſh to feign of them the ſmalleſt lie.

and another antient poet compoſed this more ſprightly ſtrain:

Hæc urbs illa potens cui trés tria dona miniſtrant;
Bacchus, Apollo, Ceres, pocula, carmen, ador;
Hæc urbs illa potens, quam Juno, Minerva, Diana,
Mercibus, arce, feris, ditat, adornat, alit.

Here Bacchus, Ceres, and Apollo join
Their three great gifts, corn, poetry, and wine:
Juno, Minerva, Dian, each reward
London with wealth, with food, with conſtant guard.

My friend the illuſtrious John Jonſton of Aberdeen, Divinity Profeſſor in King's College at St. Andrew's, this graver one:

Urbs Auguſta, cui cælumque, ſolumque, ſalumque,
Cuique favent cunctis cuncta elementa bonis.
Mitius haud uſquam cœlum eſt, uberrima tellus
Fundit inexhauſti germina læta ſoli.
Et pater Oceanus Tamiſino gurgite miſtus
Convehit immenſas totius orbis opes.
Regali cultu ſedes clariſſima regum,
Gentis præſidium, cor, anima, atque oculus.
Gens antiqua, potens virtute & robore belli,
Artium & omnigenum nobilitata opibus.
Singula contemplare animo, attentuſque tuere,
Aut orbem aut orbis dixeris eſſe caput.

Renown'd Auguſta, whom ſea, earth, and ſky,
And all the various elements ſupply.
No climate feels a more propitious air,
No ſoils a more abundant produce wear.

Her father Ocean join'd with Thames's tide
With wealth of nations ever has ſupplied.
Illuſtrious ſeat of Britain's far-fam'd prince,
The nation's eye, heart, ſpirit, and defence.
Her antient ſons for ſtrength and virtue fam'd,
An equal praiſe for arts and wealth have claim'd.
When all her glories thou haſt well ſurveyed,
Call her the World, or elſe the World's great head.

Theſe and ſuch like matters have been more fully treated of by John Stowe, citizen of London, that famous Annaliſt[h], in his ſurvey of London lately publiſhed. I cannot, however, take leave of my dear native city without obſerving that its latitude is 51° 34″[i] and its longitude 23° 25″. The Lyre[k] of the nature of Venus and Mercury is the topical ſtar, which glances on the horizon, but never ſets, and the Dragon's head is looked upon by Aſtronomers as the vertical one.

From London the Thames paſſes by *Redcliffe*, ſo called from the colour of the cliff, a pretty little town inhabited by ſailors; and then making almoſt a circle it receives the *Lea*, the Eaſtern boundary of this county, on which is nothing remarkable in this county. No more has *Ædelmton*, except its name derived from *Nobility*[l]; nor *Waltham*, ſave a croſs erected in memory of the funeral proceſſion of queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I. which gives its name to it. Only the royal palace of *Enfield* appears here, built by Thomas Lovell, knight of the garter, privy counſellor to Henry VII. as appears by the arms. To this adjoins *Enfield Chace*, a foreſt famous for its timber and deer, formerly the property of the Magnavilles, earls of Eſſex, afterwards of the Bohuns their ſucceſſors, now parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter, ſince Henry IV. king of England married a daughter and coheir of the laſt Humphrey Bohun. Almoſt in the centre of this chace are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of an old houſe reported to have been that of the *Magnavilles* earls of Eſſex.

Radcliffe.
Edmonton.
Waltham.
Enfield.
Enfield Chace.

On the Northern edge of Middleſex the Roman road, commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*, entering this county from old Verulam, leads ſtrait to London over *Hamſted-heath*, whence is a fine proſpect of a beautiful city and cultivated country, not by the preſent road through *Highgate*, which was made by licence from the biſhops of London about 300 years ſince, as was before obſerved; but that antient one, as is evident from the charters of Edward the Confeſſor, paſſed near *Edgeworth*, a place of no very antient date, and *Hendon*, which archbiſhop Dunſtan, born to promote monkery, gave to the monks of St. Peter at Weſtminſter, having purchaſed it for a few golden Byzantines. Theſe were gold imperial coins ſtruck by the Greek emperors of Byzantium or Conſtantinople, of what value I know not. There were alſo ſilver coins called ſimply *Bezants* or *Byzantines*, whoſe value I have occaſionally obſerved in old writings to be about two ſhillings. But this I leave to others, and purſue my journey.

Hamſtead heath.
Highgate.
Edgeworth.
Hendon.
Byzantine coins.

There are about 73 pariſhes in this county without the city, and in the city, liberties, and ſuburbs 221.

[h] Biſhop Gibſon miſreads *Chorographus* for *Chronographus*.
[k] *Fidicula*.
[l] Æðeling noble, and ton town.
[i] or 32, as the moderns ſay. Gibſon.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of MIDDLESEX does not exceed twenty-four miles in length from East to West, is hardly eighteen in breadth from North to South, and only ninety-five in circumference. It is divided into six hundreds, and two liberties, and contains two cities and five market-towns.

The principal landholders in this county at the making of Domesday survey were, the king, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop and canons of London, the abbies of Westminster and Holy Trinity at Caen, the nunnery of Berking, earls Roger and Morton, Geofrey de Mannevile, Ernulf de Hesding, Walter Fitz Other, Walter de St. Walery, Richard Fitz Gilbert, Robert Gernon, Robert Fasiton, Robert Fitz Roselin, Robert Blund, Roger de Rames, William Fitz Anself, Edmund de Salisbury, Aubrey de Vere, Ranulf Fitz Ilger, Derman, countess Judith, and the king's almoners.

Harefield. *Harefield* was in Norden's time the seat of sir Edmund Anderson, lord chief justice of the common pleas. It now belongs to sir Roger Newdigate, bart. George Cook, esq. has here a house called *Bellhammonds*.

Uxbridge. *Uxbridge*, though a considerable market-town of great length, is in Great *Hillingdon* parish, having a chapel of ease. It is remarkable for the treaty held there between Charles I. and the parliament Jan. 30, 1644, when, after a negotiation of 18 days to no purpose, the parliament demanding on the three articles of religion, the militia, and Ireland such concessions as the king could not grant without annihilating his authority, though he made some considerable concessions on his side, both parties remained as before [a]. The old brick house in which the commissioners met is standing at the West end of the town. Uxbridge gave title of earl 1714 to *Henry Paget* 6th in descent from sir William created lord Paget of Beaudesert in the county of Stafford 1550, 4 Edward VI. He was succeeded 1741-2 by his son *Henry*, who dying 1769, the earldom became extinct; but the barony of Paget descended to his cousin Henry Bayley, who took the name and arms of Paget, and was advanced to the dignity of earl of Uxbridge in 1784. The seat and burial-place of this family are at *Drayton*, but by which of them the house was rebuilt I have not found.

Drayton.

Hillingdon. In Great *Hillingdon* church is a monument for John lord Strange of Knockin, and his wife Jacquetta, sister of Edward IV's queen Elizabeth 1477 [b]. The late duke of Schomberg had a seat here. In the garden of Mr. Grigg close to the road is a fine cedar said to exceed that at Hendon.

Hermandsworth. At *Hermandsworth* was an alien Benedictine priory [c].

At *Hedgerly* near Uxbridge is a British camp like that at Osweftry in the county of Salop [d]. Hedgerly.

Dawley in *Hayes* parish was the retreat of the celebrated viscount Bolingbroke. It now belongs to Mr. Stephenson. Hayes. Dawley.

Colham, or *Colneham*, takes its name from its situation on a branch of Colne, and had a house of the earl of Derby [e]. Colham.

Stanwell is now the seat of sir William Gibbons, bart. Mr. Holmes had and shewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1725, two urns which he called *Celtic* found at *Sunbury* [f]. Stanwell.

AD PONTES of the Itinerary has been placed at *Stanes* by Stukeley [g], but by Horsley [h] at *Old Windsor*, which see [i]. The Thames running in more streams than one near that place would require several bridges. Dr. Stukeley says Stanes was ditched round, and traces a Roman road pointing to Stanes bridge, and from it to Turnham-green, at which last place was found, 1731, an urn full of Roman coins. It crosses a little brook called from it *Stanford-bridge*, comes into the Acton road at a common, so along Hyde-park wall, and crosses Watling-street about Tyburn. Unlaf came A. D. 999 with 93 ships to this place, and after laying waste the country about it proceeded to Sandwich and Ipswich [k]. A. D. 1009 an army of Danes after burning Oxford returned along the Thames, and hearing that an army was coming against them passed the river at this town, and after ravaging the country all the winter went into Kent about Lent to repair their ships [l]. *Ad Pontes.* Stanes.

On *Greenford* common between Ashford and Lalam near Stanes is a small square double camp, with an irregular outwork on the East which Dr. Stukeley [m] ascribes to Cæsar. About 200 yards to the East on the common is something like a tumulus double-trenched, and in a field to the West some faint traces of another almost levelled by the plough. Greenford.

According to tradition *Cowey Stakes* was the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames. But not to insist on the doubt whether Cæsar's *Thamesis* be the present *Thames*, or the mistakes of the Saxon chronicle, which says the stakes driven down by the Britans actually prevented his crossing the river, or of Ninnius who makes them *iron*, or of Bede who covers the wood *with lead*, the direction of *Coway Stakes* across the river from South to North, and not along the Middlesex bank, is decisive against their having served for any other purpose than to make a fishing wear. But the stakes mentioned by Cæsar might have answered the purpose of driving him from the ford, and so far the Saxon Chronicle may be right; for that the Romans were driven from Coway Stakes.

[a] Rapin, XII. 260. 288. [b] Norden. [c] Tan. 312. [d] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[e] Norden. [f] A. S. Min. Stukeley's Abury, pl. xxxv. p. 49. See plate of Urns, in vol. I. fig. 7. 8.
[g] It. Cur. I. 298. [h] P. 442. [i] See Vol. I. p. 237. [k] Sax. Chron .127.
[l] Sax. Chron. 239. [m] It. Cur. II. 2. Pl. lix.

the

the ford I think is implied in what Cæsar [n] says, that his foot followed the horse *up to their chins in water*, which can hardly be called fording [o]. Mr. Gale confirms the tradition of the place, by describing a large Roman camp, double-trenched, on the top of a high hill, directly South about a mile and a half from the ford and pointing to it, where he supposes Cæsar rested his troops after the passage [p]. Aubrey describes it a quarter of a mile from Shepparton near the Thames, of near 30 acres, double-trenched, two parts in three ploughed up, the rest a sheep-walk, the rampart single, neither high nor great. At *Shepparton* hard by is an enclosed ground called *Warr* [q] *Close*, where have been dug up *spurs* [r], swords, &c. and great quantities of human bones; and at a little distance to the West is part of a Roman camp [s], engraved by Dr. Stukeley [t]. Horsley [u] places the ford at *Kingston* because of its *depth*.

Shepparton.

Harrow on the hill in Dr. Boarde's perambulation in the reign of Henry VIII. is called a market-town. Here is a school founded in the reign of Elizabeth as a free-school by John Lyon, who endowed the master with £.30. and the usher with £.10. *per annum* [x]. It has been improved and in great repute in succeeding times, particularly under the late masters Sumner and Thackeray. The spire of this church was fired by lightning about 1765. On this high ground it is pretended William Bolton prior of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, dreaming of a deluge from eclipses of the sun in watry signs [y] to happen 1524, built a house, and victualled it for two months; and others followed his example. Stowe [z] more reasonably supposes the prior, who was also vicar here, only repaired his parsonage-house, and built a dove-house, not merely, as Stowe adds, to maintain him with pigeons *after his monastery was dissolved* (for that event, though he might foresee it in the signs of the times, did not happen till 15 years afterwards [a]), but as a necessary appendage to a parsonage-house, and perhaps as an object from a distance.

Harrow.

Heston.

"*Heston*, a most fertile place of wheat, yet not so much to be commended for the quantity as the quality; for the wheat is most pure, accounted the purest in many shires, and therefore queen Elizabeth hath the most part of her provision from that place for manchet for her highness's own diet, as is reported [b]."

Hanworth.

Hanworth had a royal mansion much affected by Henry VIII. Norden [c] calls it a house of her majesty's. It had two parks. It was lately the seat of Vere Beauclerk, created lord Vere of Hanworth, 1750, father of the present duke of St. Alban's.

Hampton court.

Hampton court is delightfully situated on the North bank of the Thames at a small distance from the village of *Hampton*. It is chiefly built of brick, and was begun by Wolsey 1514, soon after his advancement to the see of York. Here it is said he set up 280 silk beds for strangers only, and otherwise so richly finished it that it raised him much envy. To avoid the effects thereof he presented it

Hampton.

1525, when it was just finished, to the king, who enlarged it to five courts, now reduced to three. Hentzner in the reign of Elizabeth describes its principal square court as having a fountain in the centre, the queen's closet in the chapel glazed with crystal, the presence-chamber and private chapel richly furnished: a handsome bed in the state bed-chamber, in another chamber a tester worked by Anne Boleyn, and in a third the bed in which Edward VI. was born and his mother died in childbed; and all the rooms hung with rich and lively tapestry: the hall, &c. furnished with a variety of curiosities and portraits, and the gardens extremely pleasant. Charles I. was here a prisoner at large 1647 after the army brought him from Holmby house and Newcastle, till he escaped to Tichfield house. The entrance is by a large brick gateway, the first court consisting of stables and offices: the portal, built of brick by Wolsey, was rebuilt about thirty years ago nearly of the same form, and leads into a large quadrangle, built also by him. The great gate, over which is a beautiful astronomical clock made by Tompion, leads into another quadrangle, one side of which is the great hall built by Henry VIII. and converted by queen Caroline into a theatre, though used but eight times: the opposite side is a colonade of 14 columns in couplets, built by Wren. The third side was built by William III. who much affected this palace, which, with the park and gardens, is about three miles in circumference. Here are many valuable portraits and other paintings. The celebrated cartoons of Raphael were a few years ago removed to the queen's palace at Buckingham House, and afterwards to Windsor, but are now restored to this palace. The manor of Hampton was given by lady Gray to the knights hospitallers, and here seems to have been a house for some sisters of that order before they were all removed to Buckland 1180 [d]. Holland says Hampton was made an honour by Henry VIII.

Isleworth.

The earl of Cornwall's palace at *Isleworth* seems to have been succeeded by a royal one enumerated among Henry IV's houses in a Tower record. Here is now a mansion of the earl of Shrewsbury. The rivulet that falls into the Thames here, and turns some very large corn mills, is called in the old survey of Istleworth hundred made in the reign of James I. and preserved at Sion house, Istleworth river.

Sion house.

Sion house, the seat of his grace the duke of Northumberland, was originally a convent founded by Henry V. 1414, for 85 persons, viz. 60 nuns of the order of St. Bridget, 13 priests, four deacons, and eight lay brethren, at first endowed with 1000 marks *per ann.* afterwards with £.1731. *per ann.* An abbess and nuns were resident here in the reign of Philip and Mary, but sent away 1 Elizabeth [e]. After the dissolution of the monasteries, it was granted 1 Edward VI. to the protector Edward duke of Somerset, who built a very fine palace out of the ruins; the shell of which still remains unaltered. After the fall of that great nobleman, it reverted to the crown. 7 Edward VI. it was granted to John

[n] B. G. V. 18.
[o] See Mr. Barrington, Arch. II. 141. See also before, Vol. I. p. 250.
[p] Archæol. I. 188.
[q] *Wall.* Stuk.
[r] Q. if worn by Romans or Britans?
[s] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. G.
[t] It. II. 2. Pl. lviii.
[u] P. 15.
[x] Norden, 13. 23.
[y] Hall. Speed. G.
[z] Surv. 417. 419.
[a] 1539.
[b] Norden, 25.
[c] Ib.
[d] Tanner, 311.
[e] Ib. 324.

duke of Northumberland. On his attainder James I. gave it to Henry Percy, ninth earl of Northumberland. The dukes of York and Glouceſter and princeſs Elizabeth were lodged here, 1646, by order of parliament. It thenceforth was the reſidence of the earls of Northumberland, and ſo deſcended to their great heireſs and repreſentative the late dutcheſs; who, with her illuſtrious conſort the late duke, ſoon after it came into their poſſeſſion began to improve and embelliſh it; and it is now one of the fineſt villas in Europe. Inſtead of the old formal garden, ſurrounded with high walls, which intercepted all view of the river, here is a moſt delightful extent of pleaſure-ground, laid out in the fineſt lawns and ſlopes, interſected by a beautiful ſerpentine river, and expanding its fair boſom to the Thames, which ſeems only like a noble canal to divide theſe from Richmond gardens. This houſe is a perfect ſquare, every front embattled, and ornamented in the angles with embattled turrets. The late Duke, who was a great patron and judge of the arts, and had a diſtinguiſhed taſte for botany, aſſembled here the choiceſt trees and plants from all quarters of the globe.

The entrance into this magnificent villa from the great Weſtern road is through a beautiful gateway, adorned on each ſide with an open colonade, ſo as to give to paſſengers a view of the fine lawn which forms the approach to the houſe. Here, amid large clumps of ſtately trees, and over a continuation of the ſerpentine river mentioned before in the garden, the viſitor is conducted to this princely manſion, and by a large flight of ſteps aſcends into the great hall, which is a noble oblong room, ornamented with antique marble coloſſal ſtatues, and particularly with a very perfect caſt of the dying gladiator, in bronze, which has the moſt happy effect from its poſition as you enter by the flight of marble ſteps into the veſtibule. This is a ſquare apartment, finiſhed in a very uncommon ſtyle; the floor is of ſcaglioli, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. But what particularly diſtinguiſhes this room are twelve large columns and ſixteen pilaſters of verde antique, containing a greater quantity of this ſcarce and precious marble than is now perhaps to be found in any one building remaining in the world: on the columns are twelve gilt ſtatues. This leads to the dining-room, which is finiſhed with a very chaſte ſimplicity, and is ornamented with beautiful marble ſtatues and paintings in chiaro obſcuro, after the antique. At each end is a circular receſs, ſeparated by columns, and the cieling is in ſtucco gilt; the elegant ſimplicity of which forms a fine contraſt to that of the drawing-room, which immediately ſucceeds. The coved cieling of this fine room is divided into ſmall compartments, richly gilt, and exhibiting deſigns of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe, admirably executed, by the beſt Italian artiſts. The ſides are hung with a very rich three-coloured ſilk damaſk, being the firſt of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique Moſaic, found in Titus's baths, and purchaſed from the Abbé Furietti's collection at Rome. The glaſſes are about 108 or 109 inches by 65, being two of the largeſt that then had ever been ſeen in England. This conducts to the great gallery, which alſo ſerves for the library and muſeum, being about 133 feet long. The book-caſes are formed in receſſes in the wall, and receive the books ſo as to make them part of the general finiſhing of the room. The whole is after the moſt beautiful ſtyle of the antique, finiſhed in a remarkably light and elegant manner, and gave the firſt inſtance of ſtucco work finiſhed in England after the fineſt remains of antiquity. The cieling is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments anſwerable to the beautiful taſte that prevails in the other parts of this ſuperb gallery. Below the cieling runs a ſeries of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the earls of Northumberland in ſucceſſion, and other principal perſonages of the noble houſes of Percy and Seymour; moſt of which (eſpecially ſome of the moſt antient) are taken from genuine originals. At the Weſt end of the room is a pair of folding-doors into the garden, which uniformity required ſhould repreſent a book-caſe, to anſwer the other end of the library. Here, by a very happy thought, his Grace has exhibited the titles of the loſt Greek and Roman authors, ſo as to form a very pleaſing deception, and to give at the ſame time a curious catalogues of the *authores deperditi*. At each end of this gallery is a little pavilion or cloſet, finiſhed in the moſt exquiſite taſte; as is alſo a beautiful cloſet in one of the ſquare turrets riſing above the roof, which commands a moſt enchanting proſpect. From the Eaſt end of the gallery are a ſuite of private apartments, that are extremely convenient and elegant, and lead us back to the great hall by which we entered.

Under this houſe falls into the Thames the little river *Brent*, riſing near *Barnet* wells, and paſſing down between Hendon and Hampſtead hill it runs on, and is reſorted to by all the ſmall rivers of theſe parts to Brent-ſtreet, an hamlet, to which it gives name, watering Hangerwood, Hanwell, Oſterley park, and falling into the Thames at Brentford [f]. Brent r.

Twickenham, a pleaſant village on the river, has among other ſeats one rendered famous by the reſidence of Mr. Pope, whoſe garden remains in its original ſtate in another formed ſince by ſir William Stanhope, and afterwards poſſeſſed, with the houſe, by lord Mendip. The houſe has alſo been augmented. Here are the ſeats of the earl of Strafford, that of the earl of Buckinghamſhire called *Marblehall*, the counteſs of Montrath, Mr. Hindley, late the earl of Radnor's, rev. Richard Owen Cambridge, and others. Here too is *Strawberry* hill, which, from a cottage, was raiſed by the late lord Orford into an elegant Muſeum of Britiſh antiquities; and now is the ſeat of Mrs. Damer. At *Whitton* in this pariſh was the ſeat of the duke of Argyle, ſurrounded by beautiful plantations of firs. Twickenham. Strawberry Hill. Whitton.

Brentford, the county-town, is dirty, long, and ill-built. It is a chapelry belonging, as Norden to Great Ealing, as Willis to Hanwell. In a chapel at the Weſt end was founded, by Henry Somerſet, Brentford.

[f] Norden and Holland make the Brent riſe out of a pond commonly called Browne's well for Brent well, that is, in old Engliſh, Frog-well. But they confound the riſe of this with that of another ſtream, which, riſing at Brown's well, runs due Eaſt till it joins the water which now makes the New river, and conſequently never comes near the Brent.

chancellor

chancellor of the exchequer to Henry VI. a friery, hoſpital, or fraternity of the nine orders of angels, valued at £.40. *per annum* [g]. Here the Thames was antiently ſo eaſily forded (and is ſtill at *Old Brentford* at low water) that Edmund paſſed it twice the ſame year, 1016, and drove away the Danes [h]. In 1642 Charles I. coming from Edgehill after his victory, drove two of the parliament's beſt regiments out of this town, with the loſs of their commander and 500 priſoners, and only 10 men on his ſide, and marched to Oatlands, and thence back to Reading and Oxford. In this action Patrick Ruthen, earl of Forth, ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf that he was made general of the king's forces, and 20 Charles I. advanced to the dignity of earl of Brentford [i], which title expired with him, 1651 [i].

Oſterley. *Oſterley*, near Hounſlow, was the ſeat of ſir Thomas Greſham, and lately of Mr. Child, who entirely modernized, if not rebuilt it. It now belongs to the earl of Weſtmorland, who married his heireſs.

Near the Roman road, which paſſes through this town, over Hounſlow heath, towards Stanes, on a branch of the preſent road from Hounſlow to Colnbrook, lies the village of *Harlington* or *Arlington*, the ſeat of the Bennets, and particularly of ſir Henry, principal ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II. who was 17th of that reign created baron, afterwards 24 *anno regni* earl of Arlington and knight of the garter, and lord chamberlain 1674; and dying 1685, without iſſue male, the title is extinct [k].

Arlington.

Hounſlow. At *Hounſlow* was a priory of Trinitarians for the redemption of captives before 3 Edward I. endowed with £.74 *per annum* [l]. "Hounſlow belongeth to two pariſhes, the North ſide of the ſtreet to Heſton, the South to Iſtleworth [m], being a chapel of eaſe to both."

On the North-eaſt of Hounſlow heath, towards *King's Arbour*, is a ſmall Roman camp ſingle-trenched, 90 paces by 132; another about a mile from it [n]. Stukeley [o] mentions one of theſe, which he gives to Cæſar, and ſays he had another, in which ſtood the church of *Kingſbury*, lately rebuilt. Thus he traces his march and encampments from Cowey Stakes to Caſſibelan's oppidum at Watford and Rickmanſworth. Lord Winchelſea had ſome Celts found on Hounſlow heath [p].

In the old map of *Iſleworth* hundred at Sion houſe two royal camps are marked by the name of *Shakeſbury hills*, on Hounſlow heath, near *Cranford*; at which laſt place the earl of Berkeley has a houſe.

Cranford.

Chiſwick. At *Chiſwick* is a houſe built by the late earl of Burlington, now belonging to the duke of Devonſhire. In the village is a charity-ſchool.

Hammerſmith. At *Hammerſmith* a houſe of the late lord Melcombe, and two charity-ſchools.

Kenſington. At *Kenſington* a royal palace, firſt built by lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, purchaſed by William III. who much affected it, and died there, and containing many good portraits, &c. by Holbein and others. *Holland* houſe, the property of lord Holland, as alſo *Camden* houſe, of the ſame age, both ſeats of the earls of Warwick, of whom Edward Henry Rich, who died 1721, has a handſome monument in the church of Kenſington.

Holland *houſe*. Camden *houſe*.

Theſe villages, as well as thoſe of *Acton*, *Ealing*, &c. from their nearneſs to the town or court, abound with retirements of the nobility and gentry. Near Ealing was *Gunnerſbury* houſe, erected by Inigo Jones, the reſidence of the late Henry Furneſſe, eſq. and afterwards of the princeſs Amelia, now taken down. At Weſt Acton the late lord Hatton had a houſe.

Acton. Ealing. Gunnerſbury *houſe*.

Fulham has been a manor of the biſhops of London from the Conqueſt. In the church yard have been buried, biſhops Henchman, 1675, Compton, 1713, Robinſon, 1723, Terrick, 1777, and others. The Danes, 869, wintered here till they retired to the continent [q]. At Parſons Green, near this place, is a houſe of the earl of Peterborough.

Fulham.

At *Chelſea* is a noble college for ſick and wounded ſoldiers, or who have ſerved twenty years, founded by Charles II. and completed by James II. and William III. built by ſir Chriſtopher Wren, on the ſite of one intended by James I. for ſtudents in controverſial divinity, wherein Mr. CAMDEN was to have been one of the hiſtorians. The college is built in the form of a ſquare, with a bronze ſtatue of Charles II. in the centre. The number of ordinary penſioners is 476, beſides officers of the houſe, and 1200 out-penſioners. Every officer and ſoldier gives one day's pay once a year, and the army pays poundage to this fund. In the church is ſir Thomas More's monument, erected by himſelf, although he was not buried here. Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery and baron Marſton, was buried here 1676. The dukes of Beaufort and Ancaſter had houſes here, and in Norden's time the Queen and lord Dacre [r]. Sir Hans Sloane bought the duke of Beaufort's houſe, and ſold all the trees to the late Mr. Hallet of Canons: among them was an elm above 70 feet high, called queen Elizabeth's. The ſeat and gardens of the earl of Ranelagh were converted into that well-known place of faſhionable reſort called Ranelagh, now wholly deſtroyed. The biſhop of Wincheſter has here a houſe belonging to his ſee. The waterworks at Chelſea ſupply the village, and are managed by a ſociety incorporated 1737.

Chelſea.

Ptolemy places LONDINUM among the CANTII, and on the South ſide of the Thames, which Dr. Gale [s] accounts for by ſuppoſing the Romans might have a ſtation there before they conquered the Trinobantes, *viz.* in St. George's fields, where have been found coins, teſſelated pavements and bricks, and an urn full of bones. Here alſo centered three Roman ways from Kent, Surry, and Middleſex; and near it is *Kennington*, an antient royal town, and therefore probably a Roman ſtation [z]. Cæſar's ſilence about this city, which was become ſo conſiderable in Nero's time, *i. e.* within 200 years after, is brought as a proof that he did not croſs the preſent Thames [t], though Norden by the *firmiſſima civitas* of the Trinobantes underſtands Lon-

LONDON.

Kennington.

[g] Tan. 326. An original deed of ſettlement for two ſecular prieſts and ſeven poor men by W. Brainford bridge, for ſupport of whom are engaged the manors of Oſterlee, Wyke, and Portpoole, called Gray's inn, 21 Henry VIII. MS. Harl. 4640.
[h] Sax. Chron. 149. [i] G. [k] Dugd. II. 472. [k] Dugd. II. 483. and Le Neve, MS note.
[l] Tanner, 317. [m] Norden.
[n] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. His plan of it gives it ſeven different entrances, ſome of which are moſt probably breaches. He makes it a long ſquare, the corners rounded off.
[o] It. II. 2. Pl. lx. Kingſbury camp, Pl. lxii. [p] A. S. min. [q] Sax. Chron. 85. [r] Norden, 17.
[s] P. 64. [z] G. [t] Mr. Barrington, Archæol. II. 158.

don.

don [w]. Biſhop Stillingfleet fixes its foundation to the time of Claudius [x].

In 1774 was laid in Walbrook a new ſewer, a perfect cylinder of three feet diameter, compoſed of bricks ſet in terrace. In digging between Thames-ſtreet and Elbow-lane, 20 feet below the ſurface, and ſix feet below the ſite of the pavement at the fire of London, they found the trunk of an oak 25 feet long, the bark periſhed, the ſides unhewn, and no root: it was firm and black, without appearance of fire. In the part of the ſewer near Budge-row, they found many piles three or four feet long, pointed and fixed in the ground 20 feet below the preſent ſurface, and a piece of oak timber 15 by 19 inches diameter laid on theſe piles. Theſe were probably placed to ſecure the foundation of the choir of St. John Baptiſt's church when enlarged by the pariſhioners, 1412, on grant from the city of 21 feet N. by 17 feet. The Eaſt end of the church ſtood near the middle of Dowgate-hill: many ſtones and maſſes of chalk have been dug up from its foundations. The ſide of this hill from the Temple weſtward to the Tower poſtern abounds with ſprings. Mr. Rogers, paſſing a temporary bridge of planks thrown over this ſewer, obſerved that the labourers brought up wood aſhes mixed with ſoft earth and mud 22 feet below the preſent ſurface, which is much deeper than the level of London, and therefore muſt have been the effect of ſome fire long before 1666, and before the ground could be raiſed by the rubbiſh of various ſtructures or much built on; this depth being probably the natural ſoil of the city and a hard gravel. It is to be aſcribed to the deſtruction by Boadicea, this ſpot being near the centre of the then city [y].

In digging the foundations of ſome houſes in Camomile-ſtreet, near Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, 1711, was found a teſſelated pavement, running 60 feet from the gates, under houſes not then pulled down, about 10 feet broad, terminating at about three feet and an half from the city wall. After two feet of rubbiſh the workmen came to a ſtratum of clay, in which they found at the ſame depth ſeveral urns, from the ſize of three gallons to a quart, containing aſhes and burnt bones; and with them a ſimpulum, a patera and other earthen veſſels, and a glaſs lacrymatory; ſeveral beads, copper rings and a fibula, and a coin inſcribed ANTONINVS AVG. - - - - IMP. XVI. reverſe, a woman ſitting, holding in her right hand a palm, in her left a ſpear. Nearer the city wall, and beyond the pavement, was dug up a human ſkeleton. The city wall appeared to be compoſed from the foundation, which lay eight feet below the preſent ſurface, to the top, near 10 feet, alternately of layers of broad flat bricks, in double rows, each brick $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch thick, and $17\frac{4}{10}$ by $11\frac{6}{10}$, and rag ſtones in layers not quite two feet thick. This building Dr. Woodward refers to the time of Conſtantine the Great. It had been levelled on the top, and carried up of the ſame thickneſs eight or nine feet higher. The outſide of this new work was irregularly faced with coarſe ſtone; but the inſide ranged in five layers of ſquared flint and freeſtone about five inches diameter, and laid in quincunx, and over them layers of brick and hewn freeſtone alternately to the top, ſix of brick in double courſes (except the uppermoſt which conſiſted of four), and of the modern ſhape, 11 inches by 5 and two inches and an half thick: the ſtones in five layers of five inches in thickneſs, but the higheſt and loweſt above a foot. The inſide was filled up with pieces of rubble ſtones and bricks, but not a piece of the Roman bricks before deſcribed. This was referred to the reigns of John, Henry III. or Richard II. Upon this laſt ſtructure was raiſed a wall wholly brick, with battlements coped with ſtone, built 1477, in the reign of Edward IV. Stowe ſays the bricks were made of clay dug up in Moorfields [z]. The wall in the Minories before the building of the Creſcent exactly anſwered this deſcription of the ſecond ſtory, and I ſaw fragments of Saxon pillars and capitals worked into it. A little Weſt from Biſhopſgate Dr. Stukeley obſerved, 1724, the old Roman wall within the outer caſe pulled away. It was compoſed of two layers of Roman brick on ſeveral of ſtone about four feet thick [a]. In Hounſditch is, or very lately was, a very perfect round tower, projecting from the wall, and built of the ſame materials.

Of the gates, Ludgate was rebuilt, as Mr. Cam- Gates.
den obſerves, 1586; Newgate repaired after the fire of London, 1666; Alderſgate 1670; Cripplegate 1663: Moorgate rebuilt 1674; Aldgate 1609. Biſhopſgate is firſt mentioned 1212. It was rebuilt by the Hanſeatic merchants 1479, and ſince 1735. All theſe gates were entirely removed within the laſt 40 years, except Newgate, which being a priſon was not completely cleared away till 1782.

The Tower of London is believed to have been Tower.
begun by the Conqueror, and completed by Rufus, who in 1028 ſurrounded it with walls and a broad deep ditch. Succeeding princes enlarged the works, and Edward III. built the church. Since the Reſtoration it has been thoroughly repaired, and ſluices made for letting the Thames into the ditch. Here are kept the office of ordnance, the mint, the records, the jewel-office and the regalia, and the ſeveral armouries. It is governed by a conſtable, lieutenant, and deputy-lieutenant. That it was both the treaſury and mint of the Romans appears from the ſilver ingot inſcribed *ex officio Honorii*, found with many gold coins of Honorius and Arcadius in the old foundations of the ordnance-office there, 1777 [b]. That the Legio II. Auguſta was ſtationed at London appears from an inſcription dug up near Ludgate 1669, now at Oxford. See Pl. III. fig. 14.

D. M.
VIVIO. MARCI
ANO. MIL. LEG. II.
AVG. IANVARIA.
MARINA. CONIVNX.
PIENTISSIMA POSV
IT MEMORIAM. [c]

[w] P. 11. Cæſar, B. G. V. 20. [x] Orig. Brit. p. 43.
[y] Mr. Rogers's and Mr. Colebrook's account of the diſcoveries in making the new ſewer from Dowgate through Walbroke 1774. Dr. Tyſon ſhewed the Royal Society two pieces of Roman pavement found near Croſby ſquare, under ground, and all made earth above it. Birch's Hiſtory of the Royal Society, IV. 214.
[z] Woodward's Remarks on the antient and preſent State of London, 1723, p. 12-23. [a] Ant. Soc. min.
[b] Archæol. V. 291. 295. [c] G.

Flete

Flete river.

Flete river was made navigable for barges; the farther end was arched over for the market, and the hither end within theſe few years for a ſtreet leading to the new bridge at Blackfriars.

Many Roman veſſels, lamps, lacrymatories, pateræ, ſome of white earth, with long necks and handles, ſuppoſed for ſacrifices, with coins of Trajan and Antoninus Pius, have been found in Spital Fields ſince Mr. Camden's time, and in the foundations of Aldgate when rebuilt 1607, mentioned by Stowe: but ſince the fire, other Roman antiquities were found in the foundations of St. Paul's, and in making Fleet-ditch, and in Goodman's Fields; which were collected by Mr. John Conyers, apothecary, who gave many to Dr. Woodward [a].

On the North ſide of the Eaſt end of St. Paul's under where the croſs ſtood, the higheſt part of the ſound ground had been raiſed 15 or 16 feet, and two layers of corpſes, one 6 or 7, the other 10 or 12 feet deep; at 12 feet a white ſtratum like chips of ſtone of Lanfranc's building, and then flint pavement of citizens' yards, below which the ground from black was yellow with fragments of red pottery, inſcribed *de Primari* (or of the 1ſt legion)—*de Parici—quintimani—victor—Recinio*; coins conſumed by time; one of metal finer than bell-metal of Hadrian, one reverſe a galley, others of Conſtantine and Claudius, and the wolf and twins, a glaſs veſſel emboſſed with roſe-trees, on pots of murrey colour greyhounds, ſtags, and hares, cinnamon-coloured urns, jugs ſix ſquare, the ſides bent in. Others in the new cut of Fleet-ditch, between Fleet-gate and Holbourn bridge, of red earth not inferior to China, inſcribed as the two firſt; many coins of copper, and two lares Ceres and Bacchus, a ſeal with a ſpread eagle, and round it *Sigillum Ingelram de Prinne* in Saxon capitals, and a copper croſs near it, much below the foundation of an old chalk wall going towards Shoe-lane. Another *Sigillum Ingelram de Remtun*, near Holbourn bridge, and large coins of Veſpaſian; rev. IVDAEA CAPTA. In the ſand at Fleet-bridge, ſpur-rowels, keys, daggers, and a coin of Julius Cæſar.

At the Eaſt end of St. Paul's, near the ſchool, 15 feet deep, were found pieces of pretty green ſerpentine or Egyptian marble and porphyry, as uſed in Edward the Confeſſor's monument, hollow glaſs beads yellow or blue in ſtripes, and bone or ivory pins, breaſt imboſſments ſet with glaſs, and glaſs drops; the bottom of an old-faſhioned crucible which had glaſs melted in it: a red earthen veſſel with foliage, cornucopiæ, and ſnakes, harts' horn ſawed in pieces, heifers' horns, abundance of boars' tuſhes, pots inſcribed *Claudio* and *Januarium*.

A kiln full of the worſe pots, lamps, &c. in loamy ground 26 feet, near the place where the market-houſe ſtood in Oliver's time, under the North-eaſt part of St. Paul's church; ſeveral others made in form of a croſs in the loam hardened by burning; the floor ſupported by and cut out of the ſame, and helped with Roman tile ſhards. Obſerved and deſcribed by John Conyers, apothecary, 1677 [c].

Under the foundation of St. Mary Woolnoth was found, 1730, a ſmall Roman earthen lamp inſcribed

ATTL \&
F

On rebuilding Biſhopſgate church were dug up ſeveral urns, pateræ, and other fragments of Roman antiquities, and a ſilver coin of Antoninus Pius, rev. VICT. AVG. COS. III. a large red earthen patera with much foliage on it, and a wooden croſs plated with tin and falſe ſtones, ſuppoſed to have been nailed on a coffin: they found alſo an arched vault 14 feet deep, with large equilateral Roman bricks, and in it two ſkeletons perfect; ſuppoſed a Roman burial-place after the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity. Dr. Stukeley ſaw there, 1726, a Roman grave, made of great tiles or bricks twenty-one inches long, which kept the earth from the body [d].

In the ſtreet were found a ſmall urn, and a little thigh bone in it, the bottom of a red earthen patera inſcribed MACRINUS, teeth of boars and larger animals, ſhells, ſmall urns, and other veſſels: under ten feet in ſolid clay, and two or three feet lower, were other urns and teeth, a glaſs croſs enamelled, two earthen water-pipes two inches and half diameter, the cavity one inch one-ſeventh, length uncertain, laid Eaſt and Weſt [e].

In St. Martin's church in the Fields was a Roman brick arch, at the bottom laid with a ſtrong cement of unuſual compoſition. In the whole length of each wall was a duct nine inches ſquare, and ſeveral others ſide by ſide. This building was below the ſprings upon a gravel. A braſs ſeal was found in digging thereabouts, with a tree and ſquirrel, and round it

IESVS ECLE ON ECLECL

Gibbs the architect ſaid buffaloes heads were found there [f].

Sir Hans Sloane had a glaſs vaſe ſhaped like a bell found among aſhes in a ſtone coffin taken up in digging the foundation of the portico of this church, 14 feet under ground. A large braſs Roman key was found at Marybone, where many Roman coins were alſo found [g]. In the foundations of the new church Goodman's Fields, among many parcels of bones, were found urns. Some pillars, pavements, &c. diſcovered, about 1725, in Norton Falgate, were believed by Mr. Le Neve, who viewed them, the remains of the hoſpital of St. Mary, where the lord mayor attended the annual Eaſter ſermons lately preached at St. Bride's [h], and now at Chriſt Church.

St. Paul's *cathedral.*

St. Paul's church was begun by biſhop Maurice, in the reign of William Rufus, and finiſhed by the contribution of the good people of England and Ireland, to whom the biſhop of London ſent circular letters with indulgences, granted not only to the contributors themſelves but even to thoſe who ſolicited contributions, and to the artizans and labourers [i]. By this means it ſeems to have been finiſhed and paved 1312. The ball on the ſpire was ſo large that it would contain 10 buſhels of corn, and the length of the croſs on it 15 feet, and the traverſe ſix.

[a] G. [c] Of whom ſee Woodward, ubi ſupra, p. 10, 11. to whom Conyers gave many of theſe things.
[d] Le Neve, A. S. Min. [e] Ib. [f] A. S. Min. 1722. [g] Ib. [h] Ib.
[i] Dugdale's Hiſtory of St. Paul's.

In this croſs biſhop Segrave put the reliques of divers ſaints, in order by their merits to inſure the ſteeple from accidents. Notwithſtanding this precaution it was fired by the lightning, 1444, 22 Henry VI. and received ſo much damage that it was not repaired till 1462, 2 Edward IV. when an eagle of copper gilt, four feet long from head to tail, three feet and an half broad over the wings, and of 40lb. weight, was added to it, on a croſs 15 feet and an half high, and the traverſe five feet 10 inches, made of oak, covered firſt with lead and then with copper varniſhed red, the ball being alſo of copper gilt, nine feet in compaſs, as appeared on taking it down for repair, 1553, 1 Mar. This ſpire was again fired, by the negligence of the ſexton, as he confeſſed on his death-bed [k], 1561, 3 Elizabeth, three yards from the top, which burning down to the church deſtroyed the whole roof in four hours. The damage was repaired 1566, but the ſteeple left unfiniſhed, notwithſtanding the deſigns for a new ſpire in the reign of James I. and by archbiſhop Laud, till it was deſtroyed by the dreadful fire of 1666 [s]. An exact meaſure was taken of the old church, 1312, and hung up on a tablet in the North part of the choir. This Dugdale ſeems to have copied, for he differs only in the height of the ſteeple, which in a copy of the tablet in the Public Library, Cambridge, is made with the ſpire not to exceed 520 feet, whereas the two ſeparate heights of the tower and ſpire, 270 and 274, make it 14 feet more, which can only be accounted for by ſuppoſing the height of the battlements to have been taken into the height of the ſpire as if it roſe from them. Stowe ſays the old church was 720 feet long [l]. From the idea of a temple of Diana on the ſite of this church, Mr. Selden would derive the name of London from *Llan Dian*, q. d. *Templum Dianæ*. Ox heads, boars teeth, bucks horns, pateræ with figures of hunting, and other alluſions to this goddeſs, were diſcovered here after the fire, and came into the hands of Mr. Worſley, Mr. Kemp, and Dr. Woodward; and it is not at all improbable that the principal Chriſtian church might have been founded on the ruins of ſome conſiderable heathen temple. But the *Camera Dianæ* is more probably ſuppoſed to have been only an apartment built by Henry II. for his miſtreſs, like the *bower* at Woodſtock. Some winding vaults of it remained in Stowe's time [m], about *Paul's hill*, near Doctors' Commons, and a ſubterraneous paſſage from it to Baynard's caſtle. The compoſition between the church and the family of Bawd, of a buck for 22 acres, parcel of the manor of Weſtley, granted to ſir William Bawd for his park at Coringham, Eſſex, is no older than 3 Edward I. [n] The biſhops buried in this church were Erkenwald 685, Theodred in the middle of the 10th century, Falconbridge 1228, Niger 1240, Baſſet 1258, Wingham 1261, Sandwich 1273, Graveſend 1303, Baldoc 1313, Braybrook 1404, Clifford 1421, Fitzhugh 1435, Kemp 1489, Hill 1496, Fitz James 1521, Stokeſley 1539, Elmer 1594, Fletcher 1596, Vaughan 1607, Ravis 1609, King 1621 [o]. In clearing the rubbiſh after the fire Braybrook's body was found intire, except an accidental hole in the breaſt, through which his lungs might be ſeen and handled. The ſkin was of a deep tawny colour, and the body very light and without any offenſive ſmell. After being expoſed ſome time in a coffin it was re-interred [p]. Somewhat ſimilar to this was the body of Alice, wife of Robert Hackney, ſheriff of London 1321, 15 Edward II. found in St. Mary hill church 1497, the ſkin whole, and the joints of the arm pliable: but after being expoſed to the air four days it grew offenſive, and was re-interred [q]. Other bodies thus dried have been found in the vaults of Whitechapel and St. Martin in the Fields in the preſent age.

What the glory of this houſe was may be ſeen in Hollar's views for Dugdale's hiſtory of it. The ſubſtantial walls that ſurvived the fire being with the utmoſt difficulty beaten down, it was rebuilt, 1675, by ſir Chriſtopher Wren. The dimenſions of this new building, taken by Mr. James for biſhop Gibſon, are, from Eaſt to Weſt,

	Feet.
Within	463
From North to South	228
Height to the top of the cupola	215
——— to the top of the croſs	344
——— to the dome	90

The charges of building and of ſupporting it ariſe from a duty of $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 2*s. per* chaldron on all coals brought to London [r]. The dome is adorned with the hiſtory of St. Paul, by ſir James Thornhill. After it was finiſhed that part of the duty that had been reſerved for this purpoſe was, in 1711, applied to build 50 new churches in the ſuburbs of London. It was once propoſed to have decorated this church with paintings, by the moſt eminent modern painters; but the deſign never took effect. Several national monuments have lately been erected in this cathedral to eminent men, and others are now in hand; particularly to lords Nelſon and Cornwallis, Howard, Johnſon, &c. Here is a good library belonging to the church [6]. The chapter-houſe, on the North ſide, is a modern building uſed as a dwelling-houſe. Biſhop Tanner [s] begins his liſt of London biſhops with Mellitus, 604. Elfstan, the third biſhop, rebuilt the church about 961; and Ethelwald, the fourth biſhop, improved its revenues, which were valued, 26 Henry VIII. at £.1119. clear, now £.1000, and thoſe of the chapter £.735. There belong to it a biſhop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, five archdeacons, 30 prebendaries, twelve petty canons (of whom one is ſubdean, ſtyled cardinal, and one goſpeller, the other epiſtler), ſix vicars choral, ten ſinging men (five in orders, and five laymen), ten choriſters, &c.

London was ſurprized by the Danes in the reign of Ethelwolf, 839, and the citizens maſſacred. They ſacked it again 851, after totally routing the army of Beorhtulph, king of Mercia, who came to its relief. In the reign of Ethelred, 872, they took it, and wintered in it. In 994, after a long reſiſtance to Anlaf and Suene king of Denmark who beſieged it, the citizens forced them to raiſe the ſiege. In 1016 it was hard preſſed by Canute, and obliged to

[k] Heylin's Coſmogr. [s] G. [l] Biſhop Gibſon's note. [m] Surv. 781. [n] Stowe, 368. G.
[o] Godwin. [p] Dugdale, ubi ſup. [q] Stowe, 227. [r] Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Time, II. 568.
[s] G. [t] Not. Mon. p. 287.

admit

admit him to winter, and purchaſe peace with a conſiderable ſum of money [t]. It ſuffered greatly in the inſurrections of Tyler and Straw 1381, in the reign of Richard II. of Cade 1450, in the reign of Henry VI. and of the baſtard of Falconbridge 1481, in the reign of Edward IV. In 983 it ſuffered much by fire [u]. In 1077, in the Conqueror's reign, it was laid in ruins in one night by ſuch a fire as had not happened, ſays the Saxon Chronicle, ſince it was founded. The greateſt part of the city with the cathedral was deſtroyed by fire 1086 [x]. Again 1135, 1 Stephen, with the bridge, which was afterwards rebuilt of ſtone, but within four years after it was finiſhed, 1212, all the houſes on it were burnt. This fire happened in Southwark, and the flames communicating to the North end of the bridge, a multitude of perſons on the bridge were put between two fires, and crouding into boats on the river overſet them in the confuſion, whereby three thouſand perſons periſhed [7]. But the moſt terrible calamity of this ſort that befel this city was in 1666, when, on Sunday, Sept. 2, a fire broke out at a baker's in Pudding lane, which, in three days time, being driven by a ſtrong Eaſt wind, deſtroyed 89 churches, Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, the Cuſtom-houſe, hoſpitals, ſchools, libraries, and 52 company's halls, 15 of the 26 wards, 400 ſtreets, and 12,000 or 13,000 houſes, out of the 15,000 which then covered about 4,600 acres, whereof 436 were now uncovered. The value of the houſes, rating them one with another at £.25. *per annum*, which at twelve years purchaſe makes £.300. amounted in the whole to £.3,600,000. and the public buildings to half that ſum, the goods to half the value of the houſes, 20 wharfs of wood and coal at £.1000. apiece, 100,000 boats, 1000 cartloads and porters at 12*s*. a load £.150,000. In all £ 7,335,000. excluſive of the loſs of books, valued at £.150,000 [y]. Another calculation makes it £.10,730,500; and only ſix lives loſt. It deſtroyed all on the Thames ſide from All-hallows Berking to the Temple-church, and all along from the North-eaſt wall of the city to Holborn-bridge, and when all artificial helps failed, it languiſhed and went out of itſelf among the brick buildings near the Temple and Holborn-bridge. In memory of this devaſtation was erected near the place where it began a fluted column 202 feet high, and hollow, whoſe baſe is charged with inſcriptions and reliefs deſcriptive of the event. In 1665 this city was deſolated by a plague, which in one week in September carried off 6988 perſons, and in four months from May to September 68,596. It recovered from theſe calamities, and roſe again in a few years with extraordinary beauty and magnificence far ſurpaſſing its former ſtate both in building and inhabitants; inſomuch that ſir William Petty in his "Political Arithmetic" computed, from the number of burials and houſes, that London in or about 1683 was as big as Paris and Rouen, the two beſt cities of France together, and ſince his time about ſeven parts of the fifteen having been new built ſince the fire, and the number of inhabitants increaſed near one-half, the total amounting to near 700,000, it is become equal to Paris and Rome put together [8]. Maitland [z], reckoning ſeven to a houſe, calculated the number of inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs at 725,903. Dr. Brakenridge, who perſuaded himſelf the numbers decreaſed 120,000 from 1742 to 1754, ſet them at 680,700, which Governor Burrington in his anſwer to him denies. A MS paper in the Harleian Library [a] eſtimates the total of houſes in London, Weſtminſter, Southwark, and Middleſex within the bills of mortality 93,104. The enumeration in 1801, makes the total number of houſes 126,414; and of perſons 864,845. The additional buildings which have run out a great way into the fields on every ſide form many noble ſquares and handſome ſtreets, and the prodigious increaſe of inhabitants in the ſuburbs has rendered the out-pariſhes immoderately large. Theſe have been divided, and ſeveral new churches erected by act of parliament in the reigns of Anne and George I. and their ſucceſſors [9]. The rents in the pariſh of St. Mary-le-bone, which in 1705 amounted to only £.3000. *per annum*, have been found, 1782, to have advanced to £.26,000. *per annum*.

Fire of London.

The Inns of court have been all new built ſince Mr. Camden's time, except the Middle Temple hall and the gate at Lincoln's inn; and each have their ſeveral gardens and walks. There are two other inns for *Serjeants* in Fleet-ſtreet and Chancery-lane, both called *Serjeant inns* [10]. Other inns are *New* inn, *Clement's*, *Clifford's*, *Staple*, *Lyon's*, *Barnard's*, and *Furnival's*. To theſe we muſt add the College of Civilians, commonly called *Doctors' Commons*, where the courts of civil and canon law are held [11], and where the regiſter of wills for the province of Canterbury is kept.

Inns of Court.

The *Domus Converſorum* was erected 7 Henry III. on the ſite of a Jew's houſe to him forfeited 1231, and in it all Jews and Infidels converted to the Chriſtian faith had ſufficient maintenance allowed them, were inſtructed in the doctrine of the Goſpel, and lived under a Chriſtian governor till 1290, when all the Jews were baniſhed out of the realm, and the number of converts of courſe decreaſing, the houſe was granted to William Burſtal, Cuſtos Rotulorum, by letters patent 51 Edward III. the office of maſter of the Rolls being annexed to it 1377, for keeping the rolls, which grant was ratified in parliament 1 Richard II. and by other letters patent 6 Richard II. Notwithſtanding this grant and ratification all converted Jews have ever ſince been and are to be allowed one penny halfpenny *per* day toward their maintenance, which allowance was paid to Peter Samuel and John Maza, two converted Jews 1615, 2 James II. as appears by the Maſter of the Rolls' account in the Hanaper, and a conſtat out of the Pell office, who were the laſt I can find that ever enjoyed this benefit [12]. In preſſes fixed againſt the ſides of the chapel are kept the records, charters, patents, &c. from Richard III. In the houſe adjoining the Maſter of the Rolls reſides and hears cauſes.

The Rolls.

[t] Sax. Chron. ſub annis. [u] Higden. [x] Sax. Chron. 188. [7] G. ex Gualt. Coventr. & Lib. Dunmow MS.
[y] Obſervations hiſtorical and moral on the fire by Rege Sincera, 1666. 4to. [8] G. [z] P. 541.
[a] N° 7017, p. 44. [9] G. [10] G. [11] Holland. G.
[12] Gibſon ex MS. in Capella Rot. Tan. 314.

The

The Temple.

The Order of Brethren of the Temple of Solomon at Jeruſalem, commonly called Knights of the Temple, or Templars, began in the year 1118. They were inſtituted to take care of the pilgrims who came to the Holy Land. Their rule was that of Canons regular of St. Auſtin, and their habit white with a red croſs on the ſhoulder. They are with great probability ſuppoſed to have found their way into England early in the reign of Stephen, when they had ſeveral houſes and eſtates in this kingdom. Their firſt ſeat among us was in Holborne in the *Old Temple* without the bars on the South ſide of the ſtreet near Southampton buildings. There they continued till 1185, when they removed to a more convenient houſe at the Weſt-end of Fleet-ſtreet called the *New Temple*. Here they flouriſhed in great wealth and honour under the government of a maſter, who was head of all the preceptories and houſes of theſe knights in England, but ſubject to the Grand Maſter of the Order [b]. Upon the ſuppreſſion of the Order by Pope Clement V. and Philip king of France, on account of their great wealth [c], though the oſtenſible reaſon was the debauched lives of ſome particular knights, this houſe was granted firſt by Edward II. 1313 to Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke, and on his death uſurped by Hugh Deſpenſer, jun. and then Edward III. gave it to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, who leaſed it to the ſtudents of the Common Law, whoſe property it ſtill continues to be [d].

The great hall of the Middle Temple was rebuilt anno 1572, and both the Temples themſelves, at different times, as fire or time made it neceſſary. On new paving the hall about 40 years ago was taken up a ſilver gilt enamelled box containing near 100 pair of ſmall ivory dice ſcarce more than two-thirds of the modern ſize [e].

The church, built at the ſame time with the original religious houſe, was dedicated 1185 to the Virgin Mary [f] by Heraclius, Patriarch of the church of the *Holy Reſurrection* at Jeruſalem, by which I ſuppoſe is meant the Holy Sepulchre. In imitation of that Eaſtern church this is ſuppoſed to have been built of a round form, a form common to moſt of the churches belonging to the preceptories of this order among us, and of which we have inſtances ſtill remaining at Northampton, Cambridge, &c. The body of that at Temple Bruer, in Lincolnſhire, was lately ſtanding, of the ſame form, but the old tower was ſquare: and I am informed, one at Aſlackby in the ſame county, of the ſame form, and intire, is now made into a dwelling-houſe.

The church in London had a maſter, and four ſtipendiary prieſts, with a clerk, who had in Stowe's time ſtipends allowed them out of the revenues of the hoſpital of St. John at Jeruſalem, as it had been in the reign of Edward VI. Ever ſince the reign of Henry VIII. the appointment of the maſter has been in the gift of the crown; and he is paid partly by the king, and partly by the ſociety.

From the preſent ſtyle as well as form of the Weſtern part of the church, one may fairly conclude it to be of great antiquity. It is a complete Rotonda, divided into three ſtories: the lower has ſix pointed arches reſting on pillars compoſed of four others. This ſtory has ailes with dental arches on the walls, and over them round windows correſponding with the principal arches. The middle ſtory is adorned with interlaced arches, and in the upper are ſix ſingle round arches, above which riſes a plain wall ſupporting the roof. The Weſt door is richly charged with ornaments in the Saxon ſtyle, of which order are alſo its pillars and capitals, and the pillars and arches which range round under the windows. This part (as well as the Eaſtern built in the reign of Henry III.) eſcaped the fire of London. About the middle of this Rotonda are now ranged on the floor two groupes of figures, ſurrounded by iron rails, on each ſide of the walk to the chancel; but they were within memory, or not long before, placed upright againſt the wall round about, probably after their removal on repair. They are all made of the ſame yellowiſh grit [g]. But though they lie at preſent together on one common bed the pavement, it is moſt probable they had each their ſeparate table, as was uſual with moſt of our ſepulchral effigies in the cumbent poſture. What confirms this conjecture is that Mr. Camden mentions parts of inſcriptions which he read on one of theſe *tombs*, and *on the ſide* of the *ſame*, which alſo renders it probable that each of theſe figures lay on its ſeparate tomb, ranging perhaps round the church as in innumerable other inſtances, and that the preſent diſpoſition of them is poſterior to the time of that great antiquary, as well as to that of Stowe [h], who mentions "*eleven* monuments of no-"blemen in the round walk of this church; *eight* of "them images of armed knights, *five* lying croſſe-"legged as men vowed to the Holy Land againſt "the infidels and unbeleeving Jews; the other "*three* ſtraight-legged; the reſt are coaped ſtones; "all of gray marble." We have now *nine* figures of knights, and but *one* coaped ſtone. Sir William Dugdale [i] alſo mentions "*eight* ſtatues in military "habits, each of them having large and deep "ſhields on their left armes: of which *five* are "croſs-legged. There are alſo," adds he, "three "other grave-ſtones lying about five inches above "the level ground; on one of which is a large "eſcocheon with a lion rampant graved thereon." As here are now certainly *nine* figures, and *ſix* of them croſs-legged, and only one grave-ſtone, it is not eaſy to account for the different arrangement of theſe monuments in the courſe of the laſt 100 years, or between 1671 when ſir William's book was pub-

[b] Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 307. & Pref. p. xxiv. Stowe, Survey of London, p. 439. Ed. 1633.

[c] Matthew Paris ſays they had 9000 manors in Chriſtendom, p. 615, and at their ſuppreſſion they had 16000 lordſhips beſides other lands. Heylin Coſmog. B. 3. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 403. fol. Mr. Newcourt, I. 544, calls theſe manors *houſes* or *convents*. Paris' word is *Maneria*.

[d] Tanner, Newcourt, and Stowe, ib.

[e] Mr. Da Coſta ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1765 an antient die found at Sutton at Hone near Dartford in Kent, belonging formerly to the Templars, but whether of their time is uncertain. It ſeemed a jaſper uncommonly large, two-tenths of an inch ſquare, the angles rounded off, the numbers filled up with white. A. S. Min.

[f] Ecton adds *St. John Baptiſt*.

[g] Since this was written they have been all *painted white*, ſo that it is impoſſible to diſcover the original material.

[h] Survey of London, p. 440.

[i] Orig. Jurid. 173.

liſhed

liſhed, and the preſent year, eſpecially as the *three* grave-ſtones laſted from Stowe to Dugdale; but that alterations have happened here in other particulars is apparent from this circumſtance, that theſe figures, which in ſir William's time were within "*a* ſpacious grate of iron," are now divided into two parcels, each parcel having its ſeparate fence. One may plainly perceive that the ſecond and third of the firſt groupe, and one or two of the other, have had ſeparate tables which riſe above the reſt.

Of theſe groupes that on the right hand or South ſide of the church conſiſts of four figures and a coffin. The firſt figure repreſents a knight armed in mail with a ſurcoat, a deep round helmet flatted on the top, his head on a cuſhion placed lozenge-faſhion, his right hand on his breaſt, a long ſword at his right ſide, and on his left arm a long pointed ſhield charged with an eſcarboucle on a field fretty. He muſt paſs for croſs-legged in order to make up Stowe's number of figures in that attitude. This figure belongs, if I miſtake not, to *Geffrey* de *Mandeville*, or *Magnaville*, firſt earl of Eſſex, ſo created by Stephen, which honour was confirmed to him with many very conſiderable grants and privileges by the empreſs Maud. On this account the king cauſed him to be ſeized, and made him purchaſe his liberty with the Tower of London whereof he was Conſtable, and his two caſtles of Walden and Pleſhey. In reſentment for this reduction of his power and influence he committed the moſt violent ravages on the king and his party, and proceeding to ſeize and pillage Ramſey abbey, was preſently after mortally wounded at the caſtle of Burwell, which he had laid ſiege to. Juſt before his death he received a viſit from ſome of the Knights Templars, who, putting on him the habit of their order, carried his corpſe into their orchard at the Old Temple, London. But, as he died under ſentence of excommunication, they would not give him Chriſtian burial; but, wrapping it up in lead [k], hung it on a crooked tree. At length the ſentence was taken off, by the application of the prior of Walden to the Pope: but when the prior thought of conveying the body to his abbey, the Templars buried it obſcurely [l] in the church-yard of the New Temple, in the porch before the Weſt door. This great baron inherited from his anceſtors above 100 manors, with the conſtableſhip of the Tower of London. Maud made him hereditary ſheriff of Middleſex, Eſſex, and Hertfordſhire, and gave him the office and eſtates of Eudo Dapifer. He founded the abbey of Walden in Eſſex, where his poſterity were interred; and in that town remains the lower ſtory of his caſtle, a rude memorial of the fortifications of that time. The Chronicle of this abbey in the Monaſticon informs us that after he became earl of Eſſex he augmented his family arms which were Quarterly Or and Gules, with an eſcarboucle [m]. The monks have taken care to embalm the memory of their munificent founder. This haughty lord, who they acknowledge availed himſelf of the confuſions of the times to commit the greateſt outrages, was with them the braveſt and beſt of men. "Erat enim vir militaris ac Deo "devotus, cujus cordis arca virtutibus nunquam "erat vacua, ſed omni tempore repleta." He married Roiſia, ſiſter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford, by whom he had three ſons: Ernulph, who ſeems to have died in exile; Geffrey and William, both ſucceſſively earls of Eſſex. He died 16 cal. Oct 1144, 9 Stephen [n].

The ſecond figure is a knight in mail with a ſurcoat, his helmet more completely rounded than the former, his neck long, and the cuſhion as in all the reſt laid more ſtrait under his head. He is drawing his ſhort dagger or broken ſword with his right hand, and on his left arm has a ſhorter pointed ſhield charged with a lion rampant. Below his knees are bands or garters, as if to ſeparate the cuiſſes from the greaves; his legs are croſſed, and under his feet is a lion couchant. The arms on the ſhield determine this figure to repreſent the famous *William Mareſchall*, who bore Per pale O. and V. a lion rampant G. armed and langued G. He died advanced in years, at his manor of Caverſham, near Reading, 3 Henry III. 1219. His body was carried firſt to Reading abbey, then to Weſtminſter, and laſt to this church, where it was ſolemnly interred on Aſcenſion day, 27 cal. April [o]. This epitaph, expreſſive of his character, was made for him:

Sum quem Saturnum ſibi ſenſit Hybernia, Solem
Anglia, Mercurium Nomannia, Gallia Martem.

"Fuit enim," ſays Matthew Paris [p], "Hybernorum "nocivus edomitor, Anglis honor & gloria, Nor- "manniæ negotiator, qui in ea multa comparavit, "Gallicis bellicoſus & miles invincibilis."

For this epitaph Camden, p. 513, cites Rudburne's Annals, but it is not in the copy printed in Wharton's Anglia Sacra. Weever [q] applies to this earl the other epitaph which Camden ſays was in his time to be read "*on the ſide* of his *tomb*."

Miles eram Martis, Mars multos vicerat armis.

The third figure, which is the moſt elegant of all, repreſents a comely young knight in mail, and a flowing mantle, with a kind of cowl. His hair is neatly curled at the ſides, his crown appears ſhaven, his head inclined to the right. His hands are elevated in a praying poſture, and on his left arm is a ſhort pointed ſhield with three waterbougets. He has at his left ſide a long ſword, and the armour of his legs (which are croſſed) has a ridge or ſeam up the front continued over the knee, and forming a kind of garter below the knee. At his feet is a lion. The arms beſpeak this knight to be one of the family of *Ros* or *Rous*; and Weever, p. 443, has confirmed this application by the following fragment of an "inſcription inſculped upon one of "theſe croſs-legged monuments, as he found it

[k] Canali *plumbeo incluſum*.

[l] Mon. Ang. I. 447. 449. ignobili ſatis tradiderunt ſepulturæ. Ib. They ſeem to conſider the whole *round* of this church as a *porch*.

[m] "Poſtquam gladio comitis accinctus erat, arma progenitorum cum *Carbunculo* nobilitavit." It appears by his ſhield here that the eſcarboucle took place of the family arms. It may be proper to obſerve that what I call a field *fretté* was the common ground of antient ſhields.

[n] There is a ſmall error of the preſs in one date of his death; in Mon. Ang. I. p. 448, it is 1144; p. 449. 1148. Le Neve, MS note in my copy of Dugd. Bar. I. 201. 203. ſhews the laſt is right, and that the abbey could not be founded before 1146, becauſe William biſhop of Norwich, who aſſiſted, was not conſecrated before 1146.

[o] MS. in Bib. Bodl. cited by Dugdale. [p] P. 304. [q] P. 442.

" among other collections by one ſtudious in anti-
" quities in ſir Robert Cotton's voluminous library,
" which he proves by the pedigree of the ſaid lord
" Roſſes to have been made to the memory of one
" *Robert Roſſe*, a templar, who died about the year
" 1245, and gave to the Templars his manor of
" Ribſton."

The epitaph runs thus:

" Hic requieſcit——R——Ep——quondam Vi-
" ſitator generalis ordinis milicie Templi, in
" Anglia, & in Francia & in Italia——"

Sir William Dugdale was of the ſame opinion[r]; but biſhop Tanner ſhews that both theſe antiquaries miſtook this Robert for his nameſake and grandſon, the ſecond lord Ros, ſurnamed *Furſen*, who incurred the diſpleaſure of Richard I. and John, and about the 14th of the latter took upon him for a time the habit of religion. He afterwards joined the barons againſt John, but was more faithful to his ſon. At the cloſe of his life he became one of the order of Templars; in which habit[s] departing this life, 4 Henry III. 1227, he was buried in their church here. In this habit we ſee him repreſented. He was thirteen years old at his father's death, before 32 Henry II. 1186.[t] ſo that at his own death he might be about 50, though it muſt be confeſſed his effigies has a younger countenance.

The fourth figure is a knight in mail with a ſurcoat, his helmet round, with a kind of round cap on it, and the mouth-piece up; his hands folded on his breaſt, his ſhield long and pointed and plain, a very long ſword at his right ſide; the belt from which his ſhield hangs is ſtudded with quatrefoils, and that of his ſword with lozenges, and he is croſs-legged in the ſame manner as the firſt. This may belong to *William Marſchal*, earl of Pembroke, eldeſt ſon of the foregoing William, who was among the barons who rebelled againſt John, but made his ſubmiſſions to Henry III. and dying without iſſue, April 6, 1231, 15 Henry III. was buried in this church 18 cal. Maii, near the grave of his father.

The laſt figure in this groupe is a ſtone coffin *en dos d'ane*, the ridges and angles of its cover forming a kind of croſs, whoſe top terminates in a trefoil, and the foot reſts on a bull's head, or perhaps that of a ram, referring to the holy lamb: from about the middle of the ſhaft iſſue two flourets or leaves. I ſhall ſubmit it with due deference to better antiquaries whether this may not be the monument of *William Plantagenet*, fifth ſon of Henry III. who died in his infancy, and was buried here[u].

The Northern groupe conſiſts of five figures, whoſe illuſtration will be attended with inſuperable difficulties, for want of that moſt certain criterion arms on their ſhields. One of theſe figures is aſcribed by Camden and Weever to *Gilbert Mareſchall*, third ſon of the firſt William, who, on the death of his brothers, ſucceeded to the whole of the paternal inheritance. He loſt his life at a tournament at Ware[x].

However deficient our notices are to whom theſe ſeveral antient monuments belong, we have at leaſt light enough to pronounce that they do not belong either to " Dunwallo and other Britiſh kings," as tradition reports in Weever; nor to thoſe " kings of " Denmark who reigned in England," as Hentzner miſunderſtood.

It is eaſy to conceive how magnificent muſt have been the view along the Thames, when its North bank from the Tower to Weſtminſter was lined with capital manſion-houſes. A very ſmall part, if any, of the original palace of *Bridewell* remains. It was given by Edward VI. to the city, for the maintenance and employment of vagrants and idle perſons, and of poor boys; uniting it in one corporation with Bethlehem hoſpital. Bridewell.

Whitefriars was founded by ſir Richard Gray, 1241, rebuilt by Hugh Courtney, earl of Devon, 1350, valued at £.26.y. The ſite now built upon retains its name, while that of *Buckingham* houſe is loſt in *Dorſet* gardens, now *Dorſet* and *Saliſbury* court. *Eſſex* houſe, formerly *Exeter* houſe, from being a ſeat of the biſhop of Exeter, afterwards occupied by the earls of Eſſex, is converted into a ſtreet, as is the biſhop of *Saliſbury's* houſe. The ſite of *Arundel* houſe, that cabinet of antient marbles and other curioſities, now removed to Oxford and otherwiſe diſperſed, and many of them buried under the modern houſes, is converted into ſeveral ſtreets. Whitefriars.

Somerſet houſe was one of the firſt attempts to reſtore antient architecture in England, built by the duke of Somerſet, out of the ruins of the biſhops of Cheſter and Worceſter's palaces, Strand inn of court, and St. Mary le Strand church. James I. his queen Anne, and Mary de Medici, kept their court there, Somerſet *houſe*.

and the front to the river was rebuilt by Inigo Jones; but the whole, with the water-gate, was taken down, 1770, to be rebuilt in apartments for public offices and literary ſocieties. The like fate awaits the *Savoy*, at preſent uſed for barracks. Peter earl of Savoy built it, 1245, and gave it to the foreign hoſpital of Mountjoy in Savoy. It was burnt by the inſurgents, 1381, out of hatred to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter. Henry VII. made it an hoſpital, which Henry VIII. gave to the biſhop of Wincheſter. It was valued at £.530. *per annum*, when Edward VI. ſuppreſſed it; Mary refounded it, but Elizabeth finally diſſolved it[z]. The ſhell of the hall and gate remained converted into a printing-houſe, which was burnt 1778, and ſince taken down, and converted into barracks; the chapel belongs to the French Proteſtants. Savoy.

Out of the ruins of *Durham* houſe has ariſen a more ſhowy than uſeful or ſubſtantial range of buildings called the *Adelphi*, from two *brothers* of the name of *Adam*, architects: and *York* houſe, purchaſed by Heath, archbiſhop of York, 1556, afterwards let out by John duke of Buckingham, is remembered only by the ſtairs on the river and the water-works. Beſides theſe there were, along the Strand from Temple Bar to Weſtminſter many other houſes of the biſhops and nobility: the biſhops of Bath and Wells, Lichfield and Coventry, Norwich, Landaff, and Carliſle, the dukes of Buckingham and Beaufort, and the earls of Exeter, Worceſter, Bedford, Saliſbury, and Durham *houſe*. York *houſe*.

[r] Bar. I. 545. [s] Mon. Ang. I. 728. [t] Dugd. I. 545. [u] Weever, ubi ſupra. Milles, 145. Sandford, 93.
[x] About a bow ſhot from Hertford: M. Paris; who calls the ſport "*fortunium*, quod vulgariter appellatur." It was a name given to diſguiſe the ſport, which the king had expreſsly forbidden. See ib. 572. and Du Cange in voce.
[y] Tanner, 315. [z] Ib. 326.

Rivers:

Rivers: now known only by the names of the buildings and ſtreets erected on their ſites: except Northumberland houſe, which retains its antient ſplendour, heightened by modern elegance.

orthumberland uſe.

This houſe was antiently called *Northampton* houſe, from Henry Howard, earl of *Northampton*, who firſt built it; and afterwards *Suffolk* houſe, from his heir the earl of Suffolk, whoſe daughter was married to Algernon earl of Northumberland, lord high admiral of England in the reign of Charles I. who employed Inigo Jones to complete the quadrangular form by a ſet of apartments next the river, and in theſe he received Monk, and held the firſt conference about the king's reſtoration. This houſe came to the duke of Somerſet by marriage, 1682, with the daughter and heireſs of Joſceline earl of Northumberland; and their ſon and ſucceſſor Algernon, in 1748, began to rebuild the front next the ſtreet, which was finiſhed by the late duke, who married his daughter. Two additional wings to the front next the Thames, and a variety of other improvements both in building and furniture, have contributed to render this houſe the largeſt and moſt magnificent in London. The gallery, 106 feet by 26, is adorned with copies of the five paintings moſt admired in Italy. The antient town reſidence of this family was in Alderſgate ſtreet. Between this houſe and York buildings was the hoſpital and chapel of St. *Mary Rouncival* founded or given by William Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III. to that houſe at Pampeluna in Spain [a]. *Britain's burſe*, ſo called by James I. built by Robert earl of Saliſbury, is now called Exeter 'change.

eligious uſes.

Religious houſes in London were *St. Martin le Grand* college within Alderſgate, founded about 700 by Wihtred king of Kent, rebuilt by two Saxon noblemen about 1056. Great privileges of ſanctuary, &c. were granted to this collegiate church, which conſiſted of a dean and ſecular canons. It was given by Henry VII. to Weſtminſter abbey [b].

Trinity or *Chriſt Church* within Aldgate, a houſe of Auſtin canons, founded by Henry the Firſt's queen Maud, 1108; the richeſt priory in the city or county, the prior of which was alderman of Portſoken ward [c].

St. Giles, without Old Temple Bar, in the fields beyond Holborn, an hoſpital for lepers, founded by the ſame queen [d].

St. Bartholomew's hoſpital of brethren and ſiſters, and ſick perſons, and pregnant women, founded by Rahere, who founded a priory of black canons by it, valued at £.553. *per annum*, the hoſpital valued at £.305. Mary placed here black friars, who began to rebuild the nave, but were ſoon diſlodged by Elizabeth [e]. The church is a curious remain of early architecture, with the tomb of the founder: the cloiſters are now the Black Horſe ſtables. Henry VIII. refounded the hoſpital, and incorporated it for ſick and infirm. It was rebuilt 1729, and lately completed in form of a quadrangle.

Grey Friars founded near Newgate market by John Ewin, mercer, of London, valued at £.32. 19s. 10*d*. at the Diſſolution, given by Henry VIII. to the city of London, and in the reign of Edward VI. it began to be repaired and furniſhed for the maintenance of poor fatherleſs children, and called *Chriſt's* hoſpital [f].

St. Katharine's hoſpital, near the Tower, founded by Stephen's queen Maud before 1148, augmented by ſucceeding queens, valued at £.315. ſtill ſubſiſting under the patronage of the queen of England [g].

St. Thomas of Acon's hoſpital, built on houſes belonging to Gilbert, father of archbiſhop Becket, who was born there [h]. It was founded for a new order juſt inſtituted in the Holy Land called *militia hoſpitalis S. Thome martyris Cantuarienſis de Acon*, a branch of the Templars, and was valued at £.277. *per annum*. It is now Mercers' chapel [i].

St. Mary's Spittle without Biſhopſgate in Norton Falgate, a priory and hoſpital of poor brethren of the order of St. Auſtin, founded 1197, valued at £.478 [k]. Part of its ruins were diſcovered 1723. Here the lord mayor uſed to hear the Spital ſermons, now preached at Chriſt Church.

St. Helen's, a Benedictine nunnery in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, founded by William Fitz Williams, goldſmith, 1210, valued at £.314. [l] ſucceeded by Leatherſellers' hall, lately pulled down. The church remains.

The *Black Friars* ſettled firſt near Lincoln's inn, 1221, removed to Baynard caſtle in the reign of Edward I. valued at £.104. [m]

St. Anthony's alien hoſpital and ſchool, founded by Henry III. 1231, on the ſite of a Jew's ſynagogue in Threadneedle ſtreet. Edward IV. gave it to Windſor college, and the ſchool continued in great repute. It was valued at £.55. [n]

St. Mary of Bethlehem, a priory of brethren and ſiſters of the order of Bethlehem, or the Star, ſubject to the viſitation of the biſhop of Bethlehem, who was to be entertained there when he came to England. It was reduced to the maſter alone 1403. Henry VIII. gave it to the city, who built on the old ſite a noble hoſpital for lunatics [o]. The building becoming decayed was taken down in 1806, and the hoſpital removed to another ſituation.

Auſtin Friars, near Broad-ſtreet, founded 1253, by Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, a priory for friars hermits of St. Auſtin, valued at £.57. granted to William lord St. John, earl of Wiltſhire and marquis of Wincheſter. The duke of Somerſet pulled down the church, in which were buried Edmund firſt ſon to Joan mother of Richard I. Humphry Bohun the founder, Richard earl of Arundel, beheaded 1397, Guiſcard earl of Huntingdon, 1397, John Vere, earl of Oxford, beheaded 1463, and his ſon Aubrey, William Bourchier lord Fitz Warin, Guy de Meyric earl of St. Paul, William marquis Berkeley, earl of Nottingham, 1492, Edward duke of Buckingham, beheaded 1521, and many other illuſtrious perſonages. The nave was

[a] Tanner, 316. [b] Ib. 296. [c] Ib. 303. [d] Ib. 304. [e] Ib. 305, 306. [f] Ib. 314. [g] Ib. 310.

[h] Hence the old ſeal of the city had on one ſide St. Paul guarding the city, circumſcribed *Sigillum baronum Lundoniarum*, and on the other St. Thomas Martyr ſeated over the city, and ſurrounded by votaries, circumſcribed, *Me qui te peperi ne ceſſe, Thoma, tueri.*

[i] Tanner, 311. [k] Ib. 312. [l] Ib. 313. [m] Ib. [n] Ib. 314. [o] Ib. 315. [p] Ib. 316.

granted

granted 1550 to John Lasco and his Walloons, and still belongs to the Dutch [p]; the site is occupied by good houses, and still called Austin Friars. The marquis of Winchester built a house here, of which the part that remains is let into lodgings. Winchester street, in which the Editor of this work boasts to have received his birth, was built on the site of the rest and of the abbey.

Friars of the *Sac*, or *de Pœnitentia Jesu*, settled, 1257, in the Old Jewry, where the Jews had a synagogue. The order was dissolved in the council of Lyons, 1307 [q].

St. Giles without Cripplegate, an hospital of the French order, in Whitecross street, in the reign of Edward III.

St. James's chapel on the wall at the North corner of Monkwell street, since called Lamb's chapel from the grantee, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Blanch, queen of Navarre, wife to Edmund earl of Lancaster, founded, 1293, in the *Minories*, the house of nuns of the new order of *St. Clare*, or *Minoresses*, valued at £.318. [s]

Crutched Friars, near Tower hill, founded by two private persons, afterwards friars here, 1298, valued at £.52. [t]

Elsing Spital, near Cripplegate, a college for a warden and four priests, and an hospital for 100 sick persons, founded by William Elsing, citizen and mercer, 1329, but 1340 he changed the college into an Austin priory, valued at £.193. granted to sir John Williams, master of the king's jewels, and soon after burnt down; now succeeded by *Sion* college, for the London clergy, incorporated 6 Charles I. by Dr. Thomas White, who also founded here alms-houses for 20 poor persons [u].

Poultney college, founded, 1332, by Sir John Poultney, often mayor of London, for a master, 13 priests, and four choristers, valued at £.79. *per annum* [x].

William Walworth, lord mayor of London 1380, founded a college near St. Michael's church, Crooked-lane [y].

St. Mary of Graces, a Cistertian abbey, founded by Edward III. 1349, valued at £.546. *per annum*, now the Victualling-office on Tower-hill [z].

Guildhall or *London* college, founded near Guildhall, for a warden, seven priests, &c. valued at £.12. 18*s*. [a]

The college of the 12 minor canons of St. Paul's, incorporated 18 Richard II.; that for seven priests, founded by Roger Holme, chancellor of St. Paul's, before 1395; and that for chantry priests, founded by Henry IV. and the executors of John of Gaunt, were all near St. Paul's [b].

In St. Martin Outwich parish were seven alms-houses, founded about 6 Henry IV. by the master and wardens of St. John Baptist gild, now Merchant Taylors [c]. Leadenhall had on its East side a beautiful large chapel, founded, 1419, by Simon Eyre, sometime lord mayor, for a master or warden, six secular priests, &c. and about 1466 a fraternity of 60 priests, &c. was founded here by three priests [d]. The famous sir Richard Whittingdon rebuilt the church of St. Michael Royal, and founded in it a college for a master and four fellows, and an hospital for 13 poor, now subsisting [e].

An hospital for poor impotent priests and brethren of the Papey, founded, 1430, by some chantry priests near St. Austin's church on the wall [f].

Some other colleges and hospitals of inferior note are mentioned by bishop Tanner [g].

Widmore [h] sets aside Sebert for the founder of *Westminster* abbey, and places the foundation 120 or 130 years later, *viz.* between A. D. 730 and 740. It was a convent before Offa's time. Dunstan and Edgar restored it 958. The Confessor began to rebuild it 1049, and finished it before 1166. It was valued at £.3307 [i]. Westminster abbey.

Henry VIII. founded at Westminster a bishop's see, whose diocese was to be Middlesex, and a cathedral consisting of a dean and 12 prebends. Elizabeth, 1560, made it collegiate for a dean and 12 secular prebends, 30 petty canons, &c. two schoolmasters, 40 king's scholars, and 12 alms-men [k]. Henry the Seventh's chapel was erected on the site of Lady chapel built by Henry III. The foundation was laid January 24th, 1502: the stone fetched mostly from Huddlestone in Yorkshire. The whole charge amounted to £.14,000 sterling. His monument, with his and his queen's figures of brass, was cast, 1519, by Peter, a painter of Florence, who was paid by the king's executors for materials and workmanship £.1000. sterling [l]. In this chapel was a monument of Edward VI. destroyed in the civil wars. In its side chapels are others for Edward V. and his brother Richard duke of York, whose bones were supposed to be found at the foot of the steps of the chapel of the White Tower 1674, of which a few were sent to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford [m]; JAMES I. his queen and eldest son Henry; his mother MARY queen of Scots, and his paternal grandmother Margaret Douglas, countess of Lenox; his eldest daughter Elizabeth queen of Bohemia 1661, and her son prince Rupert, and two other daughters of James I. Henry duke of Gloucester son and Mary princess of Orange and her sister Anne daughters of Charles I. Charles II. ten of James the Second's children, and his first wife Anne; William III. and MARY; queen ANNE and prince George of Denmark, with William duke of Gloucester, and seven others of their children; GEORGE II. and queen Caroline; Frederick prince of Wales and his consort, and of their children Elizabeth, Louisa, Frederick-William, Edward duke of York, and Henry duke of Cumberland; William duke of Cumberland, and his sisters Amelia and Caroline, were all buried here.

Since Mr. Camden's time have been added to the list of worthies interred or honoured with memorials in this temple of Fame the following illustrious personages, with others not mentioned by him:

Nobility.

Philippa daughter of lord Mohun 1433.

Thomas earl of Dorset 1608.

Talbot earl of Shrewsbury 1617.

Thomas Cecil, first lord Burleigh, earl of Exeter 1621.

[q] Tanner, 316. [r] Ib. 317. [s] Ib. [t] Ib. 318. [u] Ib. [x] Ib. 319. [y] Ib. 323.
[z] Ib. 320. [a] Ib. 322. [b] Ib. 323. [c] Ib. [d] Ib. 325. [e] Ib. [f] Ib.
[g] Ib. 326. [h] P. 7. [i] Tanner, 292. [k] Ib. [l] Stow, 499. G.
[m] See the catalogue of its MSS. G.

Francis

Francis Hollis, ſon of John earl of Clare, 1622.
George Villers, duke of Buckingham, ſtabbed by Felton, 1626.
Counteſs of Derby, 1626.
Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middleſex, 1645; and his ſons and ſucceſſors, Lionel 1674, and James 1652.
Robert earl of Eſſex, 1647.
Francis lord Cottington, 1652.
Lodowic, Eſme, and Charles Stuart, ſucceſſively dukes of Richmond, 1623, 1661, 1672; alſo Mary, wife of the latter, 1702.
George Goring, earl of Norwich, 1662.
Charles Berkeley, earl of Falmouth, 1665.
George Monk, duke of Albemarle, 1669.
Edward Montague, earl of Sandwich, 1672.
Edward earl of Clarendon, 1674.
William Cavendiſh, duke of Newcaſtle, 1676.
Edward lord Herbert of Cherbury, 1678.
Charles marquis of Harwich, his ſon, 1713.
Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roſcommon, 1684.
James Butler, duke of Ormond, 1688.
Mary counteſs of Stafford, 1693.
Charles Gerard, earl of Macclesfield, 1694.
George Saville, marquis of Halifax, 1695.
Aubrey Vere, earl of Oxford, 1702.
Robert earl of Scarſdale, 1707.
William Bentinck, earl of Portland, 1709.
Laurence Hyde, earl of Rocheſter, 1711.
Viſcount Ranelagh, 1711.
John Hollis, duke of Newcaſtle, 1711.
Edward earl of Jerſey, 1711.
Sidney earl of Godolphin, 1712.
Charles Mountague, marquis of Halifax, 1715.
George Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland, 1716.

Henry earl of Stafford, 1719.
Meinhard duke Schomberg, 1719.
John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, 1720.
James earl Stanhope, 1721-2.
John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, 1722.
Edmund Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, 1736.
Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, 1740.
John Campbell, duke of Argyle and Greenwich, 1743.
Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerſet, 1750; Frances his wife, 1754; and George lord Beauchamp, their ſon, 1744.
Geo. Auguſtus viſcount Howe, 1758.
Col. Ed. Townſend, 1759.
John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, 1762.
William Pulteney, earl of Bath, 1764.
William Pitt, earl of Chatham, 1778.
William, his ſon, 1806.

Knights and Baronets.

Sir Bernard Brocas, beheaded, 1399.
Sir John Harpedon, 1457.
Sir Humphrey Stanley, 1505.
Sir Richard Peckſall, maſter of the buck hounds to Elizabeth.
Sir Thomas Parry, treaſurer to Elizabeth, and maſter of the court of wards, 1560.
Sir John Burgh, 1594.
Sir Francis Vere, 1608.
Sir George Hollis, 1626.
Sir Tho. Richardſon, 1634.
Sir Joſeph Williamſon, 1706.
Sir Francis Norris, created lord Norris of Ricot.

Generals.

Joſhua Gueſt, 1747.
George Wade, 1748.
James Wolfe, 1759.

Admirals.

Sir Edward Spragge, 1673.
Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, 1707.
John Baker, 1716.
Sir Charles Wager, 1743.
Sir John Balchen, 1744.
Sir Peter Warren, 1752.
Charles Watſon, 1758.
Captain Cornwall, 1743.

Abbots.

William of Colcheſter, in the reign of Richard II.
George Flaccet, 1414.
John Eaſtney, 1438.
Edward Kirton, 1466.
John Iſlip, 1510.
In the cloiſters 3.

Archbiſhops.

Langham, Cant. 1376.
Waldby, York, 1397.
Spotſwood, St. Andrew's, 1640.
Boulter, Armagh, 1742.

Biſhops.

Waltham, Saliſbury, 1305.
Courtney, Norwich, 1413.
Milling, Hereford, 1492.
Ruthal, Durham, 1524.
Bilſon, Wincheſter, 1619.
Monk, Hereford, 1661.
Duppa, Wincheſter, 1662.
Ferne, Cheſter, 1662.
Henchman, Londonderry, 1713.
Wetenhal, Cork and Kilmore, 1713.
Sprat, Rocheſter, 1713.
Bradford, Rocheſter, 1731.
Wilcocks, Rocheſter, 1750.
Pearce, Rocheſter, 1777.
Thomas, Rocheſter, 1793.

Gabriel Goodman, firſt dean of this church, Mr. Camden's firſt patron, 1601.
Robert South, D. D. one of his ſucceſſors, 1716.

Poets.

Spenſer, 1598.
Beaumont, 1615.
Drayton, 1631.
Jonſon, 1637.
Cowley, 1667.
Davenant, 1668.
Shadwell, 1692.
Dryden, 1700.
St. Evremond, 1703.
Stepney, 1706.
Rowe, 1718.
Prior, 1721.
Congreve, 1728.
Gay, 1732.
Goldſmith, 1773.

Cenotaphs.

Shakſpeare.
Milton.
Butler.
Philips.
Thomſon.
Gray.
Dr. Stephen Hales.

Sir John Denham, Mr. Addiſon, Bp. Atterbury, Dr. King, and Francis Beaumont the Dramatic Writer, buried without monuments.

Learned Writers.

Dr. J. Redmayne, 1551.
Iſaac Caſaubon, 1614.
William Camden, 1623.
Sir Henry Spelman, 1641.
Dr. Heylin, 1662.
Sir Wm. Sanderſon, 1676.
Dr. Iſaac Barrow, 1677.
Mrs. Aphra Behn, 1689.
Henry Wharton, 1694.
Dr. Buſby, 1695.
Ezekiel Spanheim, 1710.
Dr. Knipe, 1711.
Dr. Grabe, 1711.
Sir John Chardin, 1713.
Sir Iſaac Newton, 1726.
Samuel Johnſon, 1786.

Phyſicians.

Thomas Sydenham, 1689.
John Woodward, 1728.
John Freind, 1728.
Richard Mead, 1754.

Muſicians, &c.

Henry Purcell, 1695.
John Blow, 1708.
William Croft, 1727.
George Frederick Handel, 1759.
Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1723.
Thomas Betterton, 1710.
Barton Booth.
Mrs. Pritchard.
David Garrick, 1779.

Thomas Parr, aged 152, 1635.
James Craggs, 1720.
Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale, 1752.

The figures on the Moſaic pavement of the high altar, laid 1267, by abbot Ware, repreſent the time of the world's duration, or the time in which the *primum*

primum mobile, according to the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, was going about, and was given in theſe rhymes formerly on it:

Si lector poſita prudenter cuncta revolvat
Hic finem primi mobilis inveniet.
Sepes trina, canes & equos, hominesque ſubaddas,
Cervas & corvos, aquilas, immania cete,
Mundum, quodque ſequens pereuntes triplicat annos,
Sphæricus archetypum monſtrat globus hic micro-
coſmum;
Chriſti milleno, bis centeno, duodeno
Cum ſexageno ſubductis quatuor anno. [1268].

Thus explained in a MS. Cotton. Cl. A. VIII.

The threefold hedge is put for three years, the time a dry hedge uſually laſts; a dog for three times that ſpace, or nine years, the uſual term of its life; a horſe for 27 years; a man 81; a hart 243; a raven 729; an eagle 2187; a whale 6561; the world 19,683; the ſucceeding figures giving a term of years imagined to be the term of their continuance, three times as much as that before it [n].

Weſtminſter ſchool.

Weſtminſter ſchool, which was founded by Elizabeth, 1590, for 40 boys, and has produced ſo many bright ornaments to this nation both in church and ſtate, deſerves to be particularly mentioned here, as Mr. Camden was once maſter of it, and Ben Jonſon one of his ſcholars. Dr. Buſby, who was maſter upwards of 50 years, greatly contributed to keep up its reputation, formed its muſæum, and improved both the maſter's and his prebendal houſe, new paved the abbey choir, enlarged the king's hoſpital of greencoats in Tothill-fields, rebuilt Willew church in Bucks, where his eſtate was, built a library at Wells, repaired Lutton church, co. Lincoln, left a fund for the annual augmentation of the income of a number of poor clergy to read catechetical lectures in their reſpective pariſhes, and founded two lectures at Chriſt Church, Oxford [6]. This ſchool, inſtead of one maſter and one uſher, as at firſt, has now an upper and under maſter, and five uſhers, who have about 400 youth under their tuition. A plan was ſet on foot when Dr. Markham, the preſent archbiſhop of York, was maſter, for building a college for the uſe of the ſtudents, but this did not ſucceed.

The chapter-houſe is at preſent uſed as a repoſitory of records, among which is that curious and matchleſs one called *Domeſday book*, lately printed by a partial fac-ſimile. The gate-houſe of the abbey cloſe, uſed as a priſon, was taken down 1776. In the dormitory was kept the Cotton library till its removal to the Britiſh Muſeum.

Weſtminſter hall.

Weſtminſter Hall, built by William Rufus 1097, who kept Whitſuntide there, as did Edward I. was 270 feet long, by 74 wide; and the king hearing ſome ſay it was too great, repeated it was not half big enough, and was but a chamber compared to what he intended. M. Paris ſays that the foundations were to be ſeen ſtretching from the river to the common cauſeway [7]. It was rebuilt as it appears at preſent 1397, by Richard II. who kept his Chriſtmas in it 1399. It is eſteemed the largeſt room in Europe unſupported by pillars. The front was adorned with ſtatues of the kings of England, now concealed by two coffee-houſes. At the upper end, on the left hand is the court of King's Bench, and on the right the court of Chancery: on the right ſide of the hall the court of Common Pleas. On the left hand at entering you aſcend to the Exchequer, and on the right hand to the duchy of Lancaſter's court. At the bottom of the ſteps to the former is a pillar, charged with the arms of archbiſhop Stafford [o], chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry VI. and of Ralph lord Boteler of Sudeley [p], treaſurer of the Exchequer 21 Henry VI. alſo thoſe of Edward the Confeſſor, and Old France and England quarterly, and the motto *Dieu et mon droit*, each word crowned, and E. R. for queen Elizabeth, who repaired this place, 1565, as the following inſcription ſets forth:

Annum millenum quingentenum numerato
Ac ſexagenum, quintus & eſto comes,
Quum regina fui poſuit fundamina fiſci,
Hoc opus incipiens Elizabetha novum.
Anno poſt quinto præclaræ hæc fabrica moles
Extructa eſt; Dominæ fauſta ſit illa piæ,
Sit bene fauſta ſuis hæredibus, omine pulchro
Sit multos annos hæc ſtabilita domus.

On repairing theſe ſteps, 1781, they found under them the figure of a knight, large as life, in armour in a cloſe helmet, probably formerly placed on the Weſt front of the hall [q]. To the hall adjoined the courts of Wards and Star Chamber, diſſolved at the Reſtoration.

Some aſcribe the foundation of St. Stephen's college to king Stephen, but Widmore to Edward III. who, 1347, placed here a dean, 12 ſecular canons, &c. at firſt paid out of the Exchequer, but afterwards endowed with lands to the value of £.1085. *per annum*. The chapel is now the Houſe of Commons [r].

The name of the palace is retained in the old and new palace yards. The houſe of Lords is decorated with the hiſtory of the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada in tapeſtry. In the Sanctuary, where ſince was the market (removed in 1805, to make room for the new Guildhall), was an old church or chapel of two ſtories with a belfrey, ſuppoſed of Edward the Third's time, taken down 1751 [s]. In Weſtminſter was an hoſpital for lepers, founded about the reign of Henry III. value £.100. *per annum*, on or near whoſe ſite St. James's palace is now built [t]. Within the abbey almonry lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. founded an alms-houſe for poor women, now the ſingle men's lodgings. Henry VII. founded another on the South ſide of the gatehouſe for 12 poor men, one of them a prieſt [u]. Weſtminſter infirmary was eſtabliſhed 1719.

The horſe-ferry at Weſtminſter was perhaps one of the moſt frequented paſſages over the river Thames ever ſince the building London bridge and laying

[n] Widmore, Weſt. Ab. 72. [6] G. [7] G. [o] In a border engrailed on a chevron G. a mitre.
[p] A feſs between 6 croſſes patee Gu. quartering 2 bends. *Sudley*. Creſt a greyhound.
[q] This, with the arms and pillar before mentioned, and the buſts over the door, alluding to the place, were engraved in one plate with letter-preſs by John Carter; price 2s. 6d
[r] Tanner, 319. [s] Stukeley in Archæol. I. 40. [t] Tanner, 297. [u] Ib. 326.

aſide

aſide the antient ferry there. But the many accidents and inconveniences with which it was unavoidably attended occaſioned the obtaining, in 1736, an act for building a ſtone bridge; the firſt ſtone of which was laid January the 29th, 1738-9, and, including the delay by the ſettling of one of the piers, it was completed in 1747. It is 1223 feet long (above 300 feet longer than London bridge), and 44 wide, and the centre arch 76 wide. The whole expence amounted to £.389,300.

Whitehall. Whitehall, which had ſo many monuments of Holbein, and other antient artiſts, was by the careleſsneſs of ſome of William the Third's Dutch ſoldiers burnt down, 1697, except the Banqueting houſe; which had been built by Inigo Jones, and the cieling painted by Rubens, with the apotheoſis of Charles II. as the ſides were propoſed to have been done by Verrio with the inſtitution of the garter. Out of this room Charles I. came to execution. It is now uſed as a chapel. Two gates of this palace were taken down 1726 and 175., ſo that the Treaſury is the only remaining antient part. Jones drew a moſt elegant plan for rebuilding the whole in a magnificence becoming the king of England, who now reſides in St. *James's* palace, an irregular old brick building without one ſingle external beauty, or in the *Queen's palace*, which was the town reſidence of the duke of Buckingham, more ſuitable for a private nobleman than a Britiſh ſovereign. St. James's park was a moraſs till drained by Henry VIII. enlarged by Charles II. under whom Le Nôtre laid out the mall, half a mile long, and the canal, 2800 feet long and 100 broad. The royal ſtables at *Lomeſbury*, now *Bloomſbury*, being burnt 1537, Henry VIII. removed them to the *Mews*, whoſe North ſide was rebuilt by the late king, 1732. Behind the Eaſt ſide is the church of St. Martin in the Fields, rebuilt, with a Pantheon portico, 1721; and in St. Martin's lane is a public ſchool and library, erected and endowed by Dr. Teniſon, who was many years rector of this pariſh, in the reign of James II. at the time when a Popiſh ſchool had been opened in the Savoy. He was after the Revolution advanced to the ſee of Lincoln, and thence tranſlated to Canterbury, which he filled for upwards of 20 years with great honour. He founded two other charity-ſchools at Lambeth and Croydon, in his life, and left £.1000. towards erecting two Proteſtant biſhopricks in the Weſt Indies [s].

Charing. The croſs at *Charing*, which at the time of its erection was but a village, was demoliſhed in the civil wars, and at the Reſtoration ſucceeded by a beautiful equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles I. made by Herbert le Sœur, 1633, at the expence of the Howard-Arundel family. The Parliament ſold it to a brazier in Holborn, with ſtrict orders to break it in pieces; but he concealed it carefully under ground till the Reſtoration, and it was ſet up here, 1678, on a pedeſtal made by Grinlin Gibbons [x].

Mr. Tyrrel [y] obſerves that Mr. Camden is the firſt who mentions the preſervation of Edward I. by his queen, and from him Speed has tranſcribed it into his Chronicle. Both of them quote Rodericus Toletanus, but that archbiſhop, as he ſays himſelf, finiſhed his hiſtory in 1243, twenty years before this accident happened, nor could Tanner find it in his book. Hemingford, p. 591, expreſsly ſays that the Grand Maſter of the Templars immediately ſent the prince plenty of precious drugs to ſtop the progreſs of the poiſon [z], but afterwards a mortification being apprehended, an Engliſh phyſician undertook to cut out the bad fleſh in the preſence of many of the nobility and the princeſs; who, not being able to ſtand the operation, the prince ordered Edmund and John de Veſey to lead her out, who told her it was better ſhe ſhould weep than all England. Wikes [a] only ſays he was healed by the grace of Chriſt.

In a large room of Oldbourne hall, on the left hand of Shoe lane, made a carpenter's workſhop when I ſaw it, March 8, 1764, was a ſtucco cieling in compartments with theſe arms. Holborn.

England and France, Scotland and Ireland, quarterly, impaling, quarterly,

1. 3 Lions paſſant guardant among 9 creſcents.
2. a Lion rampant againſt a circular battle-axe.
3. 3 Crowns.
4. 8 Creſcents, 3. 2. 3. in chief 2 Lions paſſant.

Below a Wivern.

On a ſcutcheon of pretence,

1. 2 Lions paſſant guardant.
2.
3. a Swan gorged and chained.
4. a Griffin rampant.

On this another ſcutcheon of pretence; 3 barrs impaling a croſs patee.

England, Scotland, and Ireland, under a label of 2 points and in a garter.

In the two oppoſite corners profiles of an armed head ROMANORVM REX I. and of a lady's head LVCRESIA ROM. In the centre of the cieling England, Scotland, and Ireland, in a garter, as before, and on each ſide of it I. R. At the corner of the cieling by the door | 1617 |. On the mantle-tree in ſtone the labours of Hercules. This place is called king John's palace.

Since Mr. Camden's time *Holborn* has been ſo increaſed by buildings that the houſe and gardens of ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, which then took up a conſiderable part of it, are now known only by name. *Ely* houſe, a ſubſtantial antient pile, has been exchanged by the late biſhop of that ſee for a modern one in Dover-ſtreet, and pulled down to be built into houſes, except the chapel.

At *St. John's, Clerkenwell*, was a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.262. *per annum*, founded about 1100, by the ſame Briſet who founded the houſe or hoſpital of knights hoſpitalers, valued at £.2385; the ſite granted to John viſcount Liſle; the greateſt part of the church, with the fine bell tower, blown up 3 Edward VI. [b] Mary refounded it, but Elizabeth ſoon ſuppreſſed it [c]. The gate ſtill remains, being purchaſed, 1781, by the late Mr. David Henry for a private houſe.

Sir Walter Manny, one of the firſt knights of the garter, bought 1349 a piece of ground for a burial Charter houſe.

[s] G. [x] Walp. Anecd. II. 158. [y] II. 1094.
[z] Dedit ei pretioſa quæque liberè, ne infuſum venenum noceret, et ne interiora aſcenderet. [a] P. 97.
[b] And the Stone uſed for Somerſet houſe. Stowe, 483. [c] Tanner, 299.

ground,

ground, called the *New Church Haw*, with a chapel, wherein he intended about 1360 to found a college for a dean and 12 ſecular prieſts, but next year Northburgh biſhop of London joined with him in building and endowing a Carthuſian priory for double the number of monks, finiſhed about 1370, valued at £.642. *per annum*. Thomas Sutton, eſq. of Camps, co. Cambridge, bought it of Henry earl of Suffolk for £.13,000. in the reign of James I. and founded and largely endowed a magnificent hoſpital conſiſting of a maſter, preacher, head and under ſchoolmaſters, 44 boys, and 80 decayed gentlemen, merchants, or ſoldiers, under 50 years of age, with a phyſician, ſurgeon, &c. endowed with lands to the amount of £.4493. *per annum*, the greateſt and moſt bountiful gift (ſays Stowe) that ever at any time was given in England, no abbey (at the firſt foundation thereof) excepted, or therewith to be compared, being the gift of one man only[d]. The men receive £.6. 6s. 8d. *per annum*, beſides board, lodging, gown, and other cloaths. The boys muſt be of the age of 15, and continue at the ſchool eight years, after which 29 of them are ſent to the Univerſities with exhibitions of £.20. *per annum*, for eight years, or are apprenticed with a fee of £.40. The governors are the Royal family, the principal officers of ſtate, archbiſhops, and biſhops. The king nominates two penſioners and two boys.

In the Crown and Rolls Tavern, Chancery-lane, rebuilt 176., were in 1746 over the chimney of the great room up one pair of ſtairs the arms of Carew with quarterings, ſupporters with banners and motto, and the ſame on the plaſter fretwork of the cieling, with an impalement[e]. Mr. Vertue ſaw in the Augmentation office Cardinal Wolſey's agreement with the prior of Clerkenwell for this old timber-houſe, wherein he once lived[f]. Behind was the houſe and garden of ſir Walter Raleigh.

In taking down an old building formerly the Roſe Tavern juſt without Temple-bar 1775, where now is built a court of houſes, was diſcovered on the plaſter of the wall of one ſide of a room near 25 feet long a large painting in oil repreſenting the Converſion of St. Paul in a maſterly ſtyle. The room is ſuppoſed to have been the chapel of Thanet houſe, and this the Weſt-end. The ſite of theſe buildings was granted to ſome of the Tufton family by Henry VIII. Mr. Ham, linen-draper, leſſee of the premiſes under the earl of Thanet, would have preſerved the wall, but the ſudden heavy rains that came on brought it down. A drawing was however taken in time for my uſe by Mr. Baſire[g]. At the ſame place were found ſome ſhillings of Elizabeth, one dated 1562, one of James I. a thin braſs medal of James II. with his head, and on the reverſe, arms and ſupporters, and ſome Nuremberg tokens and Venetian pieces.

The old ſtreet called *Butcher Row* has lately been removed, and the ſtreet widened at the expence of the City, and named *Pickett-ſtreet*, after the late alderman Pickett.

London bridge.

Peter de Colechurch, chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch, began London bridge 1176, 22 Henry II. Iſembert, maſter of the ſchools of Xante, who had lately built a bridge there and at Rochelle, was appointed by king John to finiſh it, which he did 1209. In the ninth pier was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas. The lovers of antiquity muſt regret the demolition of this ſingular, perhaps, unparalleled monument, in the late alterations of the bridge. It was 65 feet by 20, and 14 feet high, divided into two ſtories; the upper in modern times ſerving for a dwelling-houſe, the lower for a warehouſe. Under the ſtaircaſe was found the tomb of Peter, the architect, without braſs or inſcription. The chapel on Wakefield bridge, built about 200 years after this, like thoſe on many other bridges, is rather annexed to, than made in, a pier.

The Thames water was firſt conveyed into the city by a machine erected in an arch of the bridge by Peter Maurice, a German engineer, 1582. Bevis Bulmar, twelve years after, ſet up a large horſe-engine of four pumps at Broken wharf, Thames-ſtreet, which ſoon proved too expenſive to be worked. The works at the bridge are particularly deſcribed by Henry Beighton, in N° 417 of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

Southwark.

The borough of *Southwark* was purchaſed of Edward VI. by the city 1549 for £.647. and annexed to the city, and formed into a new ward called *Bridgeward*, ſubject to the lord mayor and corporation, with enjoyment of the ſame laws and privileges within the borough and precinct as the citizens of London had within this city. But it was not thereby removed out of Surrey, as appears by the proviſions of the king's grant, whereby care is taken that the lord mayor ſhould do and execute all ſuch things within the borough as other juſtices might within the county of Surrey, and that he as eſcheator within the borough and precincts ſhould have power to direct precepts to the ſheriff of Surrey[h].

Bermondſey.

Bermondſey priory was founded 1082 by Aylwin Child for Cluniacs from France, augmented by William Rufus, and made denizon 4 Richard II. and an abbey 1399, valued at £.474. *per annum*, granted to ſir Robert Southwell[i]. The duke of Suffolk's houſe oppoſite St. George's church coming to the crown, Henry VIII. erected in it a Mint which gives name to the ſite, and was a privileged retreat for debtors till aboliſhed by parliament[9].

Clink.

The *Clink* on the *Bank-ſide* is a liberty with a court of record and leet and priſon for debtors belonging to the biſhop of Wincheſter[10].

St. Mary Overs.

St. Mary Overy is thought to have been a religious houſe before the Conqueſt. The biſhop of Bayeux held here in Domeſday *unum monaſterium*, which ſeems to imply ſomething more than the church: the *eccleſia* is mentioned beſides. Stowe ſays it was refounded for canons regular by William Pont de l'Arche and William Dauncy, Norman knights, 1106; others by Gifford biſhop of Wincheſter 1107. It was valued at £.624. and the church made parochial for the two pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen[k]. In it are monuments

[d] Tanner, 321. Hearne and Bearcroft's hiſtories of it, 1677 and 1737, 8vo.
[e] Of ſir George Carew who lived here. See Carew's Cornwall, p. 61.
[f] A. S. Min.
[g] It appears by the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries that this painting had been uncovered in 1741. Mr. Vertue took a drawing of it, which, together with his obſervations on it at large, were preſented to the Society that year, and entered in their regiſter, though they are not now to be found. He ſuppoſed it repreſented ſome action between 1522 and 1530; but allowing ſome portraits of Henry VIII's time to have been introduced, the ſubject is moſt evidently the Converſion of St. Paul.
[h] G. ex Stowe, 442-3.
[i] Tan. 535.
[9] G.
[10] G.
[k] Tan. 536.

numents for Gower the poet, and Andrews biſhop of Wincheſter. The name of *Overy* is no more than the Saxon ofep, q. d. *over* or on the other ſide the Thames, and perhaps the termination *ea*, *iſland* or place. On the burning this houſe 1207, the convent founded an hoſpital near it, wherein they ſaid maſs till it was rebuilt 1228, when the hoſpital was removed to the other ſide the borough, and dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. It was recited to be of the foundation of the biſhops of Wincheſter, who were patrons, and valued at £.309. Edward VI. 1551 gave it to the city of London, and they began to repair it for ſick perſons [l]. The king 1553 incorporated it in common with Bridewell and Chriſt's hoſpitals. It ſuffered ſo much in its revenues by the great fire, that in 1699 a ſubſcription was ſet on foot for its relief, by which and ſubſequent beneſactions it was rebuilt as now in three courts. The three wards on the South ſide of the firſt were erected at the charge of Thomas Frederic, eſq. one of the governors 1708; the three on the North ſide by Thomas Guy, ſtationer, 1707. The whole contains nineteen wards and 474 beds, which are always filled, and many out-patients relieved.

Notwithſtanding the morality of Mr. Camden's obſervation reſpecting the ſtews, it is ſtill a queſtion whether the licenſing ſuch places by authority would not tend more to preſerve the morals as well as the health of the ſubjects than the preſent unreſtrained and promiſcuous indulgence. The reſtrictions under which theſe places in Southwark were laid prove the antiquity of as well as the proviſion againſt the concomitant diſeaſe among us.

Wards. The city is divided into 26 wards, two of which are double wards. The common councilmen are 236 in number. The trading incorporated companies are 91, of which 52 have each a hall, and 12 take place of the reſt as being of greater antiquity, and of one of theſe the Lord Mayors commonly make themſelves free, if not ſo before their election.

Trading Companies. The incorporated ſocieties of merchants are the *Hamburgh* company, incorporated by Elizabeth, but ſubſiſting under the name of *merchants of the ſtaple* and *merchants adventurers*, as early as Edward I. The *Ruſſia* company, 1551 by Mary. The *Levant* or *Turkey* company, by Elizabeth 1555. The *Eaſt India* company by the ſame Queen 1601. The *Royal African* company 1588. The *Hudſon's bay* company by Charles II. The *South Sea* company 9 Anne. Beſides theſe the *Royal Exchange* and the *London Inſurance* companies were incorporated by George I. for the ſecurity of property, for which there are many other offices eſtabliſhed, but not incorporated.

The military government of this city is by a court of lieutenancy, compoſed of the lord mayor, all the aldermen and their deputies, and ſeveral other of the principal citizens, who had till lately under their command ſix regiments of trained bands; now two regular regiments of militia.

Bank of England. Among the public civil buildings of this metropolis is the Bank of England, eſtabliſhed by act of parliament 1693, and greatly enlarged by additional buildings within the laſt forty years. The pariſh church of St. Chriſtopher Le Stocks gave way to their extended wings, having been purchaſed by them for £.4464; and they have ſince almoſt ſwallowed up the adjoining pariſh of St. Margaret Lothbury. In digging up ſome old foundations near the new buildings for the Bank 1732, Mr. Sampſon the architect diſcovered a large old wall eight feet under ground, conſiſting of chalk and rubble next to Threadneedle-ſtreet, in which was an arch of ſtone and a buſt of a man in it on the plinth, which he carefully covered up: there was no inſcription, but he believed it Roman [m].

Chriſt's hoſpital. Henry VIII. in his laſt year gave St. Bartholomew's priory and the convent of Grey-friars which adjoined thereto, for the relief of the poor, founding the two churches of Chriſt and Little St. Bartholomew. This deſign was completed in the reign of Edward VI. who incorporated the governors of St. Thomas, Bridewell, and Chriſt church, by the name of the mayor, commonalty and citizens of the city of London, governors of the poſſeſſions, revenues and goods of the hoſpitals of Edward VI. king of England, &c. In 1552 the Grey-friars houſe was prepared for the poor children, who are at 15 years of age bound apprentices for ſeven years, or ſent to the Univerſities, where they are maintained for the like term. This hoſpital received conſiderable private donations, and Charles II. founded a mathematical ſchool to qualify forty boys for the ſea, ten of whom are yearly apprenticed to ſhipmaſters and ten received in their room. The governors appoint forty more. Here are frequently 1000 children of both ſexes ſupported at a time [n], all cloathed in an uniform dreſs of the time of their foundation.

Charitable Foundations. Among the modern charitable foundations in this great metropolis, muſt be reckoned the Scottiſh hoſpital 1665; the hoſpital for Foundlings, eſtabliſhed 1739; the London Infirmary in Whitechapel road 1740; two lying-in hoſpitals 1750-1; one for inoculation; St. Luke's for lunatics 1751, one for the reception of penitent proſtitutes 1758, the Aſylum for orphan girls 1761, St. George's Hyde park corner, 1733; the Middleſex hoſpital 1765. The Marine ſociety eſtabliſhed 1757; the Royal Humane ſociety 1774; and ſince that period proviſion for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the diſtreſſed literary character, and for almoſt every poſſible deſcription of diſtreſs.

Guildhall. Guildhall was damaged by the fire 1666, but retains its antient form, being 153 feet long, and 58 high, adorned with the portraits of 18 judges, their majeſties, &c. and with monuments of lord Chatham and Alderman Beckford, to which are about to be added others for Lord Nelſon and Mr. Pitt. The new council-chamber is adorned with the celebrated picture of the ſiege of Gibraltar, for which the City paid Mr. Copley 2000 guineas; and with many portraits and other paintings preſented by the late Alderman Boydell, whoſe own portrait, by vote of Common Council, completes the groupe. The courts held in the adjoining apartments are the mayor's, ſheriff's, chamberlain's, orphans, and others for the government of the city. Its chapel rebuilt by Henry VI. and bought of Edward VI. was alſo repaired ſince the fire. The library formerly in it

[l] Tan. 542. [m] S. Gale in Ant. Soc. Min. [n] G.

was borrowed by the protector Somerset, and never returned [12].

Leadenhall. Leadenhall is now the warehouse for leather, Colchester baize, meal and wool. Its market the largest in London, if not in Europe, consists of five courts; the first entered from Leadenhall-street by a large Gothic gate [13]. The part in Leadenhall-street was lately pulled down. Below in the same street is the East-India house, built on the site of lord Craven's house 1726, with extensive warehouses behind, and lately rebuilt. This company was first incorporated by Elizabeth 1601, laid open by Cromwel, united again 1657, a new one established 1698, united to the old one 1702 [14].

East India Company.

Royal Exchange. The Royal Exchange was begun 1566, and finished the next year. Queen Elizabeth and her nobility dined 1570 with its founder at his house in Bishopsgate-street, and after viewing every part of this building gave it its present name. It was rebuilt after the fire in its present form at the expence of £.80,000. It is 203 feet long, 171 broad, the area 61 perches, 56 feet high, and the turret 178. Above are shops and offices; below vaults; in the centre a stone statue of Charles II. by Gibbon; round the fronts above those of our other kings and queens, and below those of sir Thomas Gresham and sir John Barnard [15]. Gresham college was the house of sir Thomas Gresham, who gave it to the city and the mercers company, to maintain and lodge seven persons to read lectures in divinity, astronomy, geometry, and music, law, physick, and rhetorick. Since the converting of this college into an Excise office, which has been built on its site, the lectures are read over the Royal Exchange, and the professors as well as the poor who lived in alms-houses adjoining to the house are otherwise provided for. Mr. Romsey shewed the Antiquary Society 1769, a silver denarius of Severus. Rev. Victory standing before a shield VICTORIAE AVGG. FEL. found in its ruins [n].

Gresham college.

Royal Society. The *Royal Society*, founded by Charles II. 1662, had their meetings and museum here till they removed to Crane-court 1715, to a house erected at the expence of Richard Waller, one of their secretaries, where they had a handsome museum in the garden, and a library begun by the bounty of Henry afterwards duke of Norfolk 1666 [16]. In 1780 they finally removed to the apartments built for them by royal munificence on the site of Somerset house. They were followed thither the next year by the *Society of Antiquaries*, which took its rise in the reign of Elizabeth, but being suppressed by James I. about 1604, was revived about the beginning of the present century, and was at length incorporated by royal charter 1751.

Society of Antiquaries.

Steel-yard. Since the dissolution of the Hanseatic merchants the *Steel-yard* where they had their houses and magazines is used as warehouses for iron, &c. in bars, &c. [17].

College of Physicians. The college of Physicians, incorporated 10 Henry VIII. have a house in Warwick-lane, built by sir Christopher Wren 1682, before which they met in Dr. Linacre's house in Knight-rider-street, and after in Amen corner, where Dr. Harvey built a library and hall 1652, and left them his books [18].

The Heralds' college, antiently Derby house, rebuilt 1669, is on St. Benet's hill near Doctors' Commons [19].

Heralds' college.

Halls. The several companies have their halls, many of them built and finished in an elegant style, and some furnished with valuable portraits. That of the *Painter Stainers* in Little Trinity-lane should be mentioned in honour to our author, who presented them with his portrait and a silver cup. His father was one of this company.

Conduits. The conduits to which Mr. Camden alludes were probably those in Fleet-street and Cheapside. In the last street was also a cross which served this purpose, and East of it was the *standard* with another conduit. The foundation of the cross in Cheapside was discovered in new paving the street about 15 years ago.

Churches. The number of churches in the city and suburbs in Norden's time 1593 was 113, besides those in Westminster, and the new ones built by the act of queen Anne [20]. Before the fire there were 97 within the walls and 17 without. There are now but 62 parish churches within the city and liberties [o]. The steeples of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Bride's, and the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, were built by sir Christopher Wren.

British Museum. The *British Museum*, formerly the mansion of the duke of Montagu, was purchased of his heirs by parliament, for uniting together the Royal, Cottonian, Harleian, Sloanian, and other collections of books, MSS. coins, antiquities, subjects in natural history, &c. &c. for the public use, for which it is excellently adapted. The first of these libraries contains the books and MSS. of our princes from Henry VII. to Charles II. the second the MSS. collected by sir Robert Cotton, his son, and grandson sir John, which last gave it to the public by act 12 and 13 William III. c. 7. The Harleian collection of MSS. was formed by Edward earl of Oxford, and purchased by government 1753, at the same time with the library, MSS. and natural curiosities of sir Hans Sloane. The whole purchase, including the house, with its repairs and fitting up, and the salaries of the several officers, amounted to not less than £.100,000.

Mr. Cracherode's most valuable collection of books, prints, drawings, and gems, were added in 1779 by testamentary bequest; and Mr. Townley's splendid collection of antient statues, by the munificence of Parliament, in 1805; for which and for several valuable relicks of antiquity brought from Egypt, some large additional buildings have been erected.

Natives. Among the many eminent men natives of London, are reckoned Mr. CAMDEN; sir Thomas More, born 1480, beheaded 1535; sir Thomas Gresham 1519, died 1579; Edmund Spencer 1533—1599; Inigo Jones 1572—1652; sir Thomas Brown 1605—1682; John Milton 1608—1674; Abraham Cowley 1618—1667; sir William Temple 1628—1698; William Penn 1644—1718; Dr. William Lowth, father of the late bishop of London, 1661—1732; Thomas Sherlock bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London 1678—1761; Thomas Rowe 1687—1715; Alexander Pope 1688—1744;

[12] G. [13] G. [14] G.
[17] G. [18] G. [19] G.
[15] G. [n] Min. [16] G.
[20] G. [o] Newbury, VI. 100.

—1744; William Hogarth 1698—1764; Sir William Blackſtone 1723—1780. William Bowyer 1699—1777. In Weſtminſter were born ſir Francis Bacon lord Verulam 1561—1626; Ben Jonſon 1574—1637; Anthony Aſhley Cowper third earl of Shafteſbury 1671—1713.

dmonton. *Edmonton* gives name to a hundred, and has an old ſeat of the Leaks called *Wire-hall*, and at *Pymmes* was in Norden's time a proper little houſe of lord treaſurer Burleigh. In this pariſh, on Buſh-hill, is a circular entrenchment, ſingle ditcht, ſurrounding Mr. Clayton's houſe, and called a Britiſh oppidum: but it may as well be a Roman camp pointing to *Bury-ſtreet* in the ſame pariſh, and croſſing the Lea into Eſſex.

At *Southgate*, a hamlet of Edmonton, is *Minchenden* houſe, formerly the ſeat of the duke of Chandos, by marriage with the heireſs of John Nicoll, eſq. who built it.

The adjoining hundred of *Oſſulſton* gave title of baron 1682, 34 Charles II. to John Bennet whoſe ſon Charles was 1714 created earl of Tankerville [21], which titles are ſtill held by his great grandſon and nameſake. The Eleanor croſs at *Waltham croſs*, in Cheſhunt pariſh, Herts, is ſtill entire at the turning down to the town of Waltham Holy Croſs in Eſſex.

field. *Enfield* is the ſkeleton of a market-town. Norden ſays the palace was built by an earl of Worceſter. Joice, mother of John Tiptoft the learned earl of Worceſter, has a tomb here 1446; but the arms of Lovel do not appear on the palace, which is now let into tenements, having one handſome room with pannelled wainſcot, and on the chimney-piece, as well as on the outer walls of the houſe, the arms of England in the reign of Elizabeth. In the gardens are a handſome cedar and other curious trees, planted by Mr. Uvedale, maſter of the free-ſchool here in the beginning of this century. *Fourtree hall* in this pariſh, lately the ſeat of Eliab Breton, eſq. is aſcribed to Inigo Jones, and belonged to the Rayntons, of whom ſir Nicholas was lord mayor of London 1640, and has a monument in the church. In the ſame pariſh is the manor of *Durance*, ſo called from a family who came in with the Conqueror, and here was alſo a houſe of the biſhops of Lincoln, or of the other William of Wickham, biſhop of that ſee, born here. In a field on the Eaſt ſide of the town is a ſquare moated area, vulgarly called *Cæſar's camp*, or *Oldbury*. The chace containing 8036 acres is now parceled out between the crown and the four adjoining pariſhes, Enfield, Edmonton, Hadley, and South Mims, which claimed right of common on it; this pariſh, in which the whole of it lay, giving up its parochial claims for an allotment of 200 acres, diſpoſed of on leaſe in aid of its land tax and poor's rate, and thus ſuffering a diſmemberment. On this chace are three lodges leaſed out by the crown. The ſite mentioned by Mr. Camden as belonging to the Magnavilles goes by the name *Camlet moat*. It is ſquariſh, ſurrounded by a ſingle mote, and became, by leaſe of the crown, the property of the late ſir Richard Jebb, M. D. who built near it a ſingular lodge in the Italian ſtyle, calling it *Trent place*, in honour of the duke of Glouceſter, whom he viſited at Trent. The editor can with pleaſure from his earlieſt life review many pleaſing hours of retirement and antiquarian reſearch ſpent in this pariſh ſo happily ſituated as a centre of many curious monuments in the adjacent counties. Enfield gives title of baron to the earl of Rochford, whoſe great uncle was ſo created 1695, 7 William III.

Tottenham is a populous village, and like others on this road inhabited by the citizens. On a hill here is a brick pillar called the *Croſs*, ſucceeding a wooden one in Norden's time, when lord Compton had a proper antient houſe here, ſince belonging to lord Colrane, whoſe daughter and heir married James Townſend, eſq. This is called *Bruce caſtle*, and formerly belonged to David Bruce king of Scotland and earl of Huntingdon. Here is alſo an almshouſe, founded by George Henningham for eight poor widows, and two others by Balthaſar Sanchez of Xeres in Eſtremadura, the firſt confectioner in England, 1596, and Nicholas Reynoldſon 1736. At *Hollicks* in this pariſh were in Norden's time [d], noted the foundations of antient buildings affirmed to have been a town. An old houſe here, now a Quaker-ſchool, was the reſidence of ſir Abraham Reynardſon, lord mayor of London 1648. Another houſe in the high road, now an ale-houſe, has the name of the King's houſe. Tottenham.

At *Newington* was in Norden's time a very proper houſe of the earl of Oxford [e]. Newington.

Iſlington, antiently *Hiſledon*, an antient village, now greatly enlarged and full of houſes. Here ſtill remain parts of a royal manſion, a villa of ſir Walter Raleigh, and another of the Fowler family. *Canonbury* houſe, now moſtly rebuilt into houſes for citizens, was firſt built by Bolton prior of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, whoſe rebus, the bolt and tun, carved in ſtone, is to be ſeen in the outer wall. In the fields to the North-weſt of White Conduit houſe, is a large encloſure called the *Reed-mote*, or ſix acre field, and ſuppoſed a Roman camp; probably that of Suetonius Paulinus after his retreat from London, and from which he ſallied, and routed Boadicea; and at the South-eaſt corner was the ſite of a ſquare moated manſion, commonly called *Jack Straw's caſtle*, ſuppoſed the prætorium of the above camp. At *Highbury* in this pariſh was another moated ſite or fort, whereon the late Mr. Dawes, banker, built himſelf a ſeat, purchaſed afterwards by Mr. Aubert, who added to it an Obſervatory uncommonly rich in aſtronomical inſtruments of every deſcription. In digging the foundations of this houſe was found a kiln full of pipes of baked earth, of various lengths and bores from 3 feet 3 inches to 14 and 16 inches by 1 and an half. Here is a ſchool and alms-houſe founded by lady Alice Owen, who died 1613, and now belonging to the Brewers' company. On the South-weſt ſide of this village is a fine reſervoir, called the *New River head*, a large baſon, in which the waters of that ſtream being collected, part is conveyed by the level in pipes to London, and part thrown up to an higher reſervoir to ſupply the higheſt parts of the city. Here is a chalybeat ſpring in a garden Iſlington.

[21] G.

[d] P. 21.

[e] P. 37.

called

called *New Tunbridge-wells*, and near it *Sadler's-wells*, an old eſtabliſhed houſe of theatrical entertainment during the ſummer.

Hoxton. At *Hoxton* is an hoſpital, founded 1692, by Robert Aſke, alderman of London, for 20 poor men of the Haberdaſhers' company, and as many poor boys, wherein Dr. Hooke, who deſigned the building, propoſed to inſtitute a mathematical ſchool for boys, which though at firſt well approved was not carried into execution.

Shoreditch. Holiwell. In *Shoreditch* was *Holiwell*, a Benedictine nunnery, founded 1127, valued at £.293.[f] A gate of it remains.

Hackney. *Hackney* is a populous village, three miles from London, whoſe church has lately been rebuilt on a different ſite. In the old one were monuments for Chriſtopher Urſwick, 1521, Henry earl of Northumberland, 29 Henry VIII. lady Lucy Latimer, 1582, and ſir Thomas and ſir Henry Row, lord mayors of London. Here was born, 1633, Dr. South, who died 1716. *Brook* houſe in this pariſh, now a madhouſe, was the reſidence of lord Brook. At *Oldford* is the gate of a royal palace.

The *Green lanes* as they are called, a back road running from London to Enfield Chace to the Weſt of the preſent high road, are ſuppoſed to have been a Roman road till the preſent high-road was made.

Hampſtead. *Hampſtead* ſtands upon a hill, in a very healthful air, having London in a very pleaſant proſpect[g].

Kilborn. At *Kilborn* was a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry I. valued at £.74. 17s.[h]

Hornſey. In *Hornſey* park, belonging to the biſhop of London[i], is a ſquare double-moated area, called *Lodge hill*[k], or a caſtle, where the barons are ſaid to have aſſembled in the reign of Richard II. of whoſe ruins Hornſey church is ſuppoſed to have been built.

Highgate. *Highgate* is ſo called of the high *road* or *toll-gate* on it, erected by the biſhops of London 400 years ago, before which the high road went through Hornſey, Colney hatch, and Friarn Barnet, to Whetſtone[l]. Here is a free-ſchool, founded by ſir Roger Cholmeley, lord chief juſtice, 1564, on the ſite of an antient hermitage[m].

Muſwell. At *Muſwell* or *Pinſenall* hill was a well and chapel of our Lady, much reſorted to on account of a cure received by a king of Scots, ſucceeded by alderman Roe's houſe[n]. The well remains, as did within theſe forty years ſome glazed tiles of the pavement of the chapel. The ſtream from this ſpring runs through Tottenham, into the marſhes.

Pancras. *Pancras* church, ſaid to be as antient as St. Paul's[o], is now the burial place of the Catholicks, whoſe cemetery there has lately been very much enlarged. In this pariſh are ſome traces of a Roman camp called the *Brill*, q. d. *Burgh hill*. Dr. Stukeley traced the vallum and ditch 40 paces from Eaſt to Weſt, and 500 from North to South. If we believe him, it was one of thoſe made by Cæſar after he croſſed the Thames; and the prætorium, 40 paces by 50, is ſtill very plain on the foot-path overagainſt the church. Through the middle of this camp runs the river *Flete*[p], which riſes from ſeven ſprings on the South ſide of the hill between Hampſtead and Highgate, by *Cane wood*, the ſeat of earl Mansfield. North of the church-yard is another area, of 60 by 40 paces, moated round, in which the doctor ſuppoſes was quartered Mandubratius, who came hither to ſolicit Cæſar's aid againſt his brother Caſſibelan[q].

Flete r. Cane wood.

At *Stratford le Bow*[s], or Bromley, was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by William biſhop of London, in the reign of William the Conqueror, valued at £.108.[r] Stratford le Bow.

Stepney, in whoſe church is buried ſir Henry Colet, knight, twice lord mayor, father of dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's ſchool, who had a houſe here[s], gave birth to John Strype 1643, who died 1737, and to Dr. Mead 1673, who died 1754. Stepney.

At *Mile-end* was a houſe of lepers, now an hoſpital, belonging to the corporation of the Trinity houſe, and an alms-houſe, erected by Francis Bancroft 1735, beſides other alms-houſes. Mile-end.

At *Hendon* was a houſe of ſir Edward Herbert, knt. where, in Norden's time, was often reſident ſir John Forteſcue, knt. one of her majeſty's privy council, when he took the air in the country. It came afterwards to the earl of Northampton, who pulled down great part of the old houſe, and fitted it up anew, and then leaſed it to Mr. Aiſlabie, who laid out £.10,000. on the houſe and grounds; and at his death, 1781, it was ſold to Mr. Peters, a Ruſſia merchant. Cloſe on the North ſide of the houſe ſtood, till the ſtorm of January 1, 1779, a ſtately cedar, 70 feet high, diameter of the branches 100 feet, circumference of the trunk at 7 feet above the ground 16 feet, at 12 feet 20 feet. The limbs from 6 to 12 feet in circumference. Tradition aſcribed it to queen Elizabeth. Hendon.

Edgeworth conſiſts of one main ſtreet, the Weſt ſide belonging to *Little Stanmore* or *Whitchurch*, wherein was *Canons*, the magnificent ſeat of James duke of Chandos; who, by a profuſion of magnificence unparalleled brought his houſe to an unparalleled end; the whole, which, with the ponds, &c. coſt £.250,000. being pulled down to the ground, and ſold by piecemeal, for the benefit of his creditors. The walls were 12 feet thick below, and nine above. One the ſite of the centre, with the materials, William Hallet, eſq. who purchaſed the eſtate and all the materials uncleared and forfeited by other purchaſers, built a ſmall modern houſe, and walled in the park, which before had only a pale fence. In the church are monuments of duke James, before mentioned, 1744, and his two wives, and Henry, the ſecond duke, and his lady Margaret, firſt wife of the preſent duke. Canons belonged to the monks of Bentley, in Norden's time to Savage, and came to the firſt duke by marriage with a daughter of ſir Thomas Lake, 1696. At the ſide of Watford road, to the North and Weſt of Bentley, are veſtiges of a conſiderable Roman camp, vulgarly called *Grimeſdike*. Edgworth: Whitchurch. Canons.

At *Bentley*, in *Great Stanmore*, was a priory of canons[t]. The houſe was taken down and rebuilt by Mr. Duberly. A chapel belonging to it now quite gone ſtood detached on the common. In digging to plant trees on the common, juſt without the pales, 1781, were found near 50 gold coins, of Con- Bentley.

[f] Tan. 306. [g] Nord. 20. [h] Nord. 26. Tan. 307. [i] Nord. 21. [k] Ib.
[l] Nord. 15. 21. [m] Ib. 22. [n] Ib. 36. [o] Ib. 38. Tan. 326.
[p] Stuk. It. Cur. II. 1. 16. Pl. LXI. Of the Brill in Suſſex and Buckinghamſhire, ſee before, vol. I. p 285, and vol. II. p. 42.
[q] on the *Bow*, i. e. on the *bridge*. Nord. 38. [r] Tan. 298. [s] Nord. 39. [t] M. Par. 1248. Tan. 315.

ſtantine,

ſtantine, jun. Conſtantius, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Magnus Maximus, Theodoſius, Arcadius, and Honorius, two rings and a bracelet of the ſame metal, ſome ſmall ſilver and copper coins of Valentinian entirely corroded, and a plate or piece of ſilver inſcribed HONOR. ſet in a triangular frame of iron. The coins were as follow:

Conſtantine jun.

FL. CL. CONSTANTINVS AVG.

VICTORIA AVGGGG. L.

The emperor ſtanding, holding a Labarum in his right, in his left Victory on a globe, and treading on a captive.

Conſtantius.

P. VAL. CONSTANTIVS PERP. AVG.

GLORIA REIPVBLICAE.

Two female figures, armed, holding a ſhield, inſcribed VOT.X MVLT.XX; one treads on a prow and holds a parazonium, the other ſits in a curule chair.

Valentinian.

D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG.

VICTORIA AVGG. TROB. Γ.

Two emperors ſitting crowned by a winged Victory.

Another TR. at ſides N. D.

Another CON. at ſides A. D.

RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE. ANT. Γ.

The emperor holding the labarum and Victory on a globe. The monogram ☧, and on another a croſs:

CONCORDIA AVGGG. S. CONOB. Rome ſeated.

Valens.

D. N. VALENS.

VICTORIA AVGG. TROB.

Two emperors ſitting crowned by a winged Victory.

GLORIA ROMANORVM. ANOBZ.

Two armed females holding a ſhield, inſcribed VOT.X. MVLT.XX, one treads on a prow and holds a lance; the other ſeated as before.

RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE.

The emperor ſtanding, holding the labarum and globe with Victory, behind him the croſs. Another without the croſs.

Gratian.

D. N. GRATIANVS. P. F. AVG.

VICTORIA AVG. CON.

Another. TROBT.

Two emperors ſeated crowned by a winged Victory.

Magnus Maximus.

D. N. MAG. MAXIMVS P. F. AVG.

RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE * SMTR.

The emperor holding a labarum and globe with a Victory.

VICTORIA AVGGG. TROB.

Two emperors ſitting crowned by a Victory.

Theodoſius.

D. N. THEODOSIVS P. F. AVG.

VICTORIA AVGGG. Θ CON.

Two emperors ſitting crowned by Victory.

Another with TR.

CONCORDIA AVGGG. B.

Rome ſitting.

Arcadius. Hadley.

D. N. ARCADIVS P. F. AVG.

VICTORIA AVGGG. M. D.

The emperor with the labarum and Victory on a globe: a captive at his feet.

Honorius.

D. N. HONORIVS P. F. AVG.

VICTORIA AVGGG. M. D. CONOB.

The ſame as the preceding.

Another. B. V.

One of the rings had cut in gold two youthful heads, face to face: the other, on a blue ſtone, an eagle tearing a hare; on her back two eaglets.

At *Hadley*, commonly called *Monkton* from belonging to Walden abbey, was an hermitage, founded by Edward IV. for the ſouls of the ſlain in Barnet field, 1471. The battle is ſaid to have been fought on *Monkey mead* (i. e. *Monk mead) plain*. Over the ſteeple door is the date, 1494, between a roſe and wing[u], which emblems being alſo carved alternately under the upper windows of the nave of Enfield church, which belonged likewiſe to Walden abbey, I conceive to be badges of that abbey. An old houſe here, now a ſchool, is imagined to have belonged to the monks: and on the ſteeple is a fire-pan for a beacon, the ſituation being very high. Friarn Barnet. Finchley. South Mims.

In *Friarn Barnet*, where ſir John Popham, lord chief juſtice, had a houſe[x], are certain alms-houſes, founded by ſir John Swinnerton, mayor of London, 1612. Earls of Middleſex.

In *Finchley* church were monuments of the Frowicks, of whom ſir Thomas was lord chief juſtice in the reign of Henry VII. and his father owned *Gunnerſbury* houſe[y] in Acton before mentioned, and his eldeſt daughter was mother of the learned antiquary ſir Henry Spelman.

At *South Mims* is *Derham*, the ſeat of lord Albemarle (but in Norden's time of one Lacye[z]); and *Wrotham*, that of George Byng, eſq. built by the late admiral, his uncle.

Sir *Lionel Cranfield*, knight, merchant of London, maſter firſt of the Requeſts, then of the Great Wardrobe, afterwards of the Wards, and at laſt privy counſellor, was created, 19 James I. lord Cranford, of Cranford, in the county of Bedford, and lord high treaſurer, and next year earl of Middleſex. By his ſecond wife, daughter of James Brett, of Hoby, in the county of Leiceſter, he had four ſons, of whom *James* and *Lionel*, firſt and third, ſucceeded him; but, both dying without iſſue, the title deſcended to his eldeſt daughter Frances, married to Richard earl of Dorſet, and their iſſue; and was enjoyed, 1675, by their ſon *Charles*, ſixth earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, lord chamberlain of the houſhold to Charles II. and by his deſcendants the dukes of Dorſet.

[u] See p. 75. and Pl. III. fig. 11. [x] Nord. 20. [y] Ib. [z] Ib. 18.

Rare Plants found in Middlesex.

Achillea *Ptarmica*. Sneeze-wort, or Goose-tongue: in a field near *Highgate* plentifully, and elsewhere near *London*.

Acorus *Calamus*. Sweet-smelling Flag, or Calamus: in muddy rivers; on *Hounslow* heath; at *Uxbridge*; about *Fulham* moat, and in ponds near *Harefield* church.

Adonis *autumnalis*. Adonis flower, Pheasant's Eye, Red Maithes, or Red Morocco: in the cornfields about *Acton*.

Adoxa *Moschatellina*. Tuberous Moschatel: among the bushes near the wood on the top of *Hamstead* hill; at *Highbury* barn, near *Islington*; by the side of the brook at *Maiden bridge*, *Enfield*; in a lane near *Tottenham High Cross*; in old *Park wood*; and in several other places about *Harefield*.

Ægopodium *Podagraria*. Gout-weed, Herb-Gerard, or Ashweed: in the walk from *Baker*-street, *Enfield*, to the church; at Limehouse, near the Horse Ferry.

Agaricus *alneus*. Adder Agaric: on trunks of trees; in *Bishop's wood*, near *Hampstead*.

——— *bulbosus*. Bulbous Agaric: in meadows and pastures; near *Newington*.

——— *campanulatus*. Bell Agaric: in meadows, pastures, and woods; at *Pancras*.

——— *cinnamomeus*. Brown Agaric: in *Chelsea* woods.

——— *clavus*. Dwarf Agaric: in woods and hedges near *Pancras* church, and on *Hampstead* heath.

——— *clypeatus*. Long-stalked Agaric: in *Bishop's wood*, near *Hampstead*.

——— *equestris*. Starry Agaric: on *Hampstead* heath; and in *Hyde Park*, near *London*.

——— *extinctorius*. Conic Agaric: in the meadows at *Tottenham*.

——— *fimetarius*. Egg Agaric: in *Cripplegate* church-yard, and in other places about *London*.

——— *fragilis*. Brittle Agaric: in woods and hedges among dead leaves and moss: at *Paddington*, *Pancras*, *Hornsey* wood, and *Chelsea*.

——— *glutinosus*. Slimy Mushroom. *(Curt. Fl. Lon.)* in a pasture near *Hornsey* wood.

——— *procerus*. Ruffled Agaric: about *Hornsey* wood; at the *Spaniards*, *Hampstead* heath.

——— *integer*. White Agaric: in woods and woody places; at *Paddington*.

——— *mammosus*. Grey Agaric: in woods and woody places; at *Chelsea*.

——— *muscarius*. Reddish Agaric: in woods and hedges of a sandy soil; on *Enfield* chace, in *Bishop's wood*, and between *Hampstead* and *Highgate*.

——— *separatus*. Blackish Agaric: in meadows and pastures, at *Paddington*.

Agaricus *violaceus*. Violet Agaric, in woods and hedges; at *Chelsea*, and in meadows about *Newington*.

——— *viscidus*. Clammy Agaric, in woods and woody places; near the Neat houses at *Chelsea*, at *Paddington*, and in *Hornsey* wood.

——— *umbelliferus*. Wood Agaric: in *Saint James's* park, *Westminster*, and in the little nursery just below *Breakspears*.

Agrostis *polymorpha*, sylvatica. Wood Bent Grass: in *Hornsey* wood; and *Bishop's* wood, near *Hampstead*.

Aira *aquatica*. Water hair Grass: on the bank of the *New* river, behind *Islington*; and in many muddy ponds about *London*.

—— *præcox*. Early Hair Grass: on *Harefield* common.

Alisma *Damasonium*. Star headed Water Plantain: in ditches and stagnant waters; on a bog on *Harefield* common; and at *Uxbridge*, toward *Denham*.

—— *ranunculoides*. Lesser Water Plantain: on the bank of the upper pond near the brick-kiln at *Harefield*, plentifully.

—— *ranunculoides* β. A variety of the last, in the bogs on *Iver* heath near *Uxbridge*.

Allium *Ursinum*. Ramsons: in woods and hedges; at *Kentish town*, at *Hendon place* near the church, and in a meadow at *Gulchwell*.

Alopecurus *agrestis* β. A variety of field Fox tail Grass; in a field near *Harefield* town, plentifully.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marsh Mallow: by the side of *Chelsea* waterworks.

Anemone *apennina*. Mountain Wood Anemone: in woods and woody places; near *Harrow on the Hill*.

Angelica *Archangelica*. Garden Angelica: on the walls of the *Tower*, *London*.

Anthemis *nobilis*. Sweet-scented Camomile: on *Harefield* common, on *Hounslow* heath, and in *Tothill-fields*, *Westminster*.

Antirrhinum *Cymbalaria*. Ivy-leaved Toad-flax: on the walls of the Botanic garden at *Chelsea*, and on the walls of the *Thames* from *Chelsea* to *Westminster*, plentifully, on the wall of the *Temple* gardens, and elsewhere in *London*.

Anthoceros *punctatus*. Spotted Anthoceros: on *Hounslow* heath.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbines: in woods and bushy places; about *Harefield*.

Arabis *thaliana* β. A variety of codded Mouse-ear: on some walls about *Harefield*.

Atabis *Turrita*. Tower wall cress: on ditch banks; at *Slough*.

Arctium *Lappa*. A variety of this called Rose Burdock was observed by Mr. *Ray* near the *Thames* between *Westminster* and *Chelsea*.

Arenaria *rubra*. Purple-flowered Chickweed or Spurrey: in *Hyde* park, and on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *trinervia*. Plantain leaved Chickweed: in moiſt places of the woods about *Highgate* and *Hampſtead*.

Arundo *Calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed Graſs: in damp woods and hedges; between *Hornſey* and *Newington*, and in a wood againſt the boarded river.

Aſperula *odorata*. Woodroof: in the wood near *Hampſtead*.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden hair: on old walls and in ſhady places; in a lane near *Finchley* church, and in a lane going to *Rickmansworth* from *Harefield*.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden-hair, Wall Rue or Tent-wort: on *Pinner church*, on *Brentbridge* near *Hanwell*, on an old ſtone conduit between *Iſlington* and *Highbury burn*, on *Finchley* church, and on the walls in *Fulham* churchyard.

——— *Scolopendrium*. Harts-tongue: in ſhady ſtoney places; on a bank oppoſite the *Hyde field* in the road leading from *Edmonton* to *Buſhhill*; in ſhady ditches on *Hampſtead* heath, at *Highgate*; on *Finchley* church, and in the orchard at *Harefield place*.

——— *Scolopendrium* (fol. multifidis). A variety of the laſt called fingered Harts-tongue; in a lane at *Tanners end*, *Edmonton*.

——— *Trichomanes*. Common Maiden-hair: on ſtoney ſhady places and old walls; on the walls of *Chelſea* hoſpital next the *Thames*, plentifully, in the orchard of *Harefield* place, and at *Breakſpears*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale: in a ſhady gravel-pit near *Old Park* wood at *Harefield*.

Avena *pubeſcens*. Rough Oatgraſs: in the paſtures about the earl of Cadogan's, at *Twickenham*.

Berberis *vulgaris*. Barberry or Pipperidge buſh: on *Hampſtead* heath.

Betula *alba*. Birch tree:
——— *alnus*. Common Alder tree: } in *Biſhop's* wood near *Hampſtead*.

Blaſia *puſilla*. Dwarf Blaſia: on the ſides of ditches and rivers, and in wet ſhady ſandy places; on *Hounſlow* heath.

Boletus *albus*. White Boletus: on the ſtump of a dead tree in the path from *Hummerton* to *Lea* bridge.

——— *bovinus*. Brown Boletus: in woods, at *Highgate*.

——— *igniarius*. Hard Boletus, Touchwood, or Spunk: on trunks of trees; in *Hyde Park*, and on the willows near *Tottenham* mills.

——— *ſquamoſus*. Scaly Boletus: at *Clapton*, in the lane leading from *Hackney* to *Clapton*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſuberoſus*. Cork Boletus: on a Willow tree in *London* fields, near the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton, *Hackney*.

Braſſica *muralis*. Wild Rocket: on old walls about *London*, frequently, as on *London Wall* between *Cripplegate* and *Biſhopſgate*, and on the walls of the *Charter-houſe* and *Tower*.

Bromus *giganteus*. Tall Brome graſs: about *Fulham* moat.

——— *hirſutus*. Hairy ſtalked Brome Graſs. (*Curtis, Flora Lond.*) in hedges, particularly about *Hampſtead*.

——— *muralis*, madritenſis. Wall Brome graſs: on old walls; about *London*.

Bryum *fontanum*. Marſh Bryum: on *Iver* heath near *Uxbridge*.

——— *glaucum*. White Bryum: on *Iver* heath, and on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *heteromallum*. Heath Bryum: on heaths; at *Pancras*, and on a ditch bank leading from *Mother Huff's* towards *Hampſtead*.

——— *hygrometricum*. Yellow Bryum: on ſome walls about *Chelſea*, and in ſeveral gardens about *London*.

——— *pomiforme*. Round-headed Bryum; on *Hampſtead* heath, and on a ditch bank leading from *Mother Huff's* towards *Hampſtead*.

Byſſus *botryoides*. Green Byſſus: on the bark of trees, on walls and ſhady places; on *Hampſtead* heath, and elſewhere.

——— *ſeptica* β. Mouſe-ſkin Byſſus: in moiſt vaults ſticking to wine caſks.

Bufonia *tenuifolia*. Baſtard Chickweed: on *Hounſlow* heath.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Thorowwax: in a corn-field near the mill at *Harefield*.

Butomus *umbellatus*. Flowering Ruſh or Water Gladiole: in the marſhes at *Blackwall* plentifully, and elſewhere.

Campanula *hybrida*. Leſſer Venus-Looking-glaſs, or codded Corn Violet: in a corn-field adjoining to the chalk-pit near the paper mills at *Harefield*.

——— *trachelium*. Great Throat-wort, or Canterbury bells; in *Old Park* wood, *Harefield*.

Carduus *helenoides*. Melancholy Thiſtle; on *Hounſlow* heath.

——— *pratenſis*. Meadow Thiſtle: on *Hounſlow* heath, near the end of *Tuddington* town, but ſparingly.

——— *marianus* β. Milk Thiſtle without white veins: on the bank of the *New* river between the two roads from *London* to *Iſlington*, in the brick field near the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton, *Hackney*; and on the banks of the road near *Shoreditch*.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter creſſes or Ladies ſmock: on the banks of the *Thames* between *Peterborough houſe* and *Chelſea*; by the river ſide at *Harefield*, in the brook at *Scarlet Spring*, and about *Uxbridge*.

——— *hirſuta*. Hairy ladies ſmock; in *Scarlet Spring*, and *Gutter's Dean* wood near *Harefield*, in many places on the *New* river banks between *Canonbury* houſe and *Newington*, and in the lane oppoſite *Mother Red-Cap's*, on the left hand of the road from *London* to *Hampſtead*.

——— *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies Smock: on the ſide of the *Thames* near the Botanic gardens at *Chelſea*, and on the ſides of *Fulham* moat.

Carex *leporina*. Naked Carex: in a wood near the Boarded river, plentifully.

Carex *muricata*. Prickley Carex: in the dry parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

—— *palleſcens*. Pale Carex: in a wood near the Boarded river.

—— *paniculata*. Panicled Carex: in *Hampſtead* wood, and on the heath.

—— *pendula*. Pendulous Carex: in wet woods and hedges; between *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, between *Mary-le-bone* and *Kilbourn*, and at *Maidenbridge*, *Enfield*.

—— *pilulifera*. Round headed Carex: on *Harefield* common.

—— *pilulifera* β. A variety of the laſt: in a ditch near *Hampſtead* heath.

—— *Pſeudo Cyperus*. Baſtard Cyperus: in a ditch between the Boarded river and *Iſlington* road.

—— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex: on turfy ſlimey bogs; on *Hampſtead* heath, and on *Harefield* moor, plentifully.

—— *ſylvatica*. Wood Carex: in a wood near the Boarded river.

—— *vulpina*. Great Carex: in *Biſhop's* wood, *Hampſtead*.

Carum *Carvi*. Carraways: in meadows and paſtures about *London*.

Centaurea *Calcitrapa*. Star Thiſtle: in ſome barren fields near *Whitechapel*.

Centunculus *minimus*. Baſtard Pimpernel: on the marſhy ground near the powder mills on *Hounſlow* heath, and near *Hampton Court*.

Ceraſtium *ſemidecandrium*. Leaſt Mouſe-ear Chickweed: on walls and paſtures about *London*.

Chara *flexilis*. Smooth Chara: in ditches and ponds near *Hornſey*.

Chenopodium *glaucum*. Spear-leaved Orach: in *Whitechapel* fields.

—— *vulvaria*. Stinking Orach: common about *London* on dunghills and waſte places.

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium*. Common Golden Saxifrage: in wet ſhady places; on *Hampſtead* heath, and by the ſide of a ditch, in a meadow juſt below *Coney farm* at *Harefield*.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock: in a ſhallow pool of water on *Hounſlow* heath, by the road ſide, near the town; in ſome pools of water at *Iſleworth*; on the banks of the river at *Uxbridge*, in the river *Coln* near *Colnbrooke*, and in one of the pools near the road at *Hayes*.

Clavaria *Hypoxilon* β. A variety of Flat-horned Clavaria: found on an old elm ſtump in a ſmith's cellar in the *Haymarket*, *Weſtminſter*.

—— *muſcoides*. Pointed Clavaria: in a field adjoining to the road at *Newington*.

Clematis *Vitalba*. Great Climber, or Traveller's joy: in hedges and woody places; in the way from *Chelſea* to *Fulham*.

Cochlearia *Anglica*. Engliſh or common Sea Scurvygraſs: in the *Iſle of Dogs*.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil: at the head of the leſſer bog on *Hampſtead* heath.

Conferva *capillaris*. Thread Conferva: in the river at *Uxbridge*.

—— *gelatinoſa* β. A variety of Frogſpawn Conferva: in a rivulet on *Enfield Chaſe*.

—— *fontinalis*. Spring Conferva: in the *New* river by *Hornſey*.

Conferva *furcata*. Forked Conferva: in ſlow-flowing ſtreams; on *Hampſtead* heath.

—— *reticulata*. Net Conferva: in a rivulet on *Hounſlow* heath, in ditches and ponds about *Hounſlow*, and in the ditches about *Weſtminſter*.

—— *rigida*. Rough Conferva: in the river which runs through *Hounſlow* heath.

—— *ſericea*. Silk Conferva: in the *New* river near *London*, and on *Hounſlow* heath.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lilly Convally, or May Lilly: in the dryer parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, as in *Biſhop's* wood and on *Hampſtead* heath.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard: in the old chalk-pit near the mill at *Harefield*.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus Veneris*. Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Pennywort: in an old gravel-pit at *Highbury barn* near *Iſlington*.

Cratægus *Aria*. White Beamtree: in *Biſhop's* wood near *Hampſtead*, in the chalk-pit near the paper mills at *Harefield*, and againſt the Warren houſe on *Uxbridge* common.

—— *Torminalis*. Common Wild Service or Sorb tree: in *Biſhop's* wood, and in the dryer parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

Crepis *fœtida*. Stinking Hawkweed: in dry meadows and paſtures about *Chelſea*.

Cynogloſſum *officinale* β. A variety of Common Hound's tongue: in an hedge beſide the road on *Stamford* hill.

Daphne *Laureola*. Spurge Laurel: in woods and hedges at *Kentiſh-town*.

Dentaria *bulbifera*. Coral-wort: in *Old Park* wood, *Harefield*, abundantly.

Dianthus *Armeria*. Deptford Pink: by the ſide of the road leading from *Harefield* to *Chalfont St. Peter's*, and in a little wood on the right hand of the road a little beyond the bottom of *Highgate* hill.

—— *Deltoides*. Maiden Pink: on *Hampſtead* heath.

—— *glaucus*. Mountain Pink; in the park at *Hampton Court*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Small wild Teaſel, or Shepherd's rod: about *Fulham* moat, between the *Biſhop's Palace* and *Fulham* field, in a little coppice at *Harefield*, by the road ſide at *Finchley*, and in the lane from *Edmonton* leading to the *Hyde* field, plentifully.

Droſera *longifolia*. Long-leaved Sun Dew, or Roſa ſolis: in the bogs on *Iver* heath near *Uxbridge*.

—— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sun Dew: on the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath, at *Battleſwell*, and on the bogs on *Iver* heath.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſe-bay Willow herb: in *Canewood* near *Hampſtead*, and by the ſide of a wood about the midway between *Beaconsfield* and *Uxbridge*, plentifully.

—— *tetragonum*. Square-ſtalked Willow-herb: in the lane leading from *Newington* field to *Hornſey* wood, and elſewhere.

Equiſetum *hyemale* δ. A variety of Rough Horſetail or Shave graſs; in a bog on *Hounſlow* heath.

—— *limoſum*. Smooth Horſetail; in the Warren pond at *Breakſpears*.

Equiſetum

Equiſetum *ſylvaticum.* Wood Horſetail: in the moiſt parts of the woods about *Highgate* and *Hampſtead.*

Erica *cinerea.* Fine-leaved Heath: on *Hampſtead* heath, and on the common at *Harefield.*

—— *tetralix.* Croſs-leaved Heath: on the common at *Harefield.*

Erigeron *Canadenſe.* Canada Fleabane: in many barren places about *London.*

Eriophorum *polyſtachion.* Cotton Graſs: on a bog on *Hampſtead* heath.

Euphorbia *exigua.* Dwarf Spurge: in many places about *Harefield.*

——— *platyphyllus.* Broad-leaved Spurge: in the corn-fields leading from *Harefield* common to *Battleſwell.*

Feſtuca *decumbens.* Small Feſcue Graſs: in a ſhady field near *Battleſwell,* near *Harefield,* and on *Harefield* common.

——— *elatior.* Tall Feſcue Graſs: on the banks of the river *Thames* between *London* and *Chelſea.*

Fontinalis *antipyretica.* Greater Water-moſs: in *Harefield* river plentifully, and on the walls of the *Thames* at *Chelſea.*

——— *minor.* Leſſer Water-moſs; on the banks of the *Thames* about *London.*

——— *ſquamoſa.* Scaly Water-moſs; on old planks in the *Thames* at *Fulham.*

Fritillaria *Meleagris.* Common Chequered Daffodil, or Fritillary: in meadows and paſtures in *Maude* fields near *Riſlip* common, and near *Enfield.*

Galeobdolon *luteum.* Yellow Nettle Hemp: in a thicket near the lower end of *Pond-ſtreet, Hampſtead,* and in the thickets at *Harefield.*

Gallium *anglicum.* The leaſt Gooſe-graſs: on a wall at *Hackney.*

——— *uliginoſum.* Marſh Gooſe-graſs: on *Hampſtead* heath.

Gentiana *Amarella.* Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort: in the old chalk pit near the mill at *Harefield.*

Geranium *columbinum.* Long-ſtalked Dove's-foot Crane's-bill: in a gravel-pit in a field near *Harefield* common.

——— *lucidum.* Shining Dove's-foot Crane's-bill: in a lane leading to the mill at *Harefield.*

——— *pyrenaicum.* Perennial Dove's-foot Crane's-bill: in meadows and paſtures; at *Enfield,* particularly in the church-yard; between *Hyde Park* and *Little Chelſea,* and about *Brompton* and *Chelſea.*

——— *robertianum* (flore albo). Herb Robert with a white flower: in an hedge by the road ſide near *Riſlip* town.

——— *rotundifolium.* Round-leaved Crane's-bill; on a bank by the road-ſide which leads from the back of *Iſlington* to *Canonbury* houſe.

Gnaphalium *ſylvaticum.* Upright Cudweed: in a ſhady field near *Battleswell* plentifully, in the woods at *Harefield,* on *Hampſtead* heath, and between *Highgate* and *Muſwell* hill.

Hedypnois *hiſpidum* β, hirtum. Dwarf Rough ſtone Hawkweed, with bitter roots: in the gardens at *Breakſpears,* and thereabouts, not uncommon.

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis.* Saint Foin or Cock's-head: in the meadows near the chalk-pit at *Harefield.*

Heracleum *Spondylium* β, anguſtifolium. Jagged Cow Parſnep: in ſeveral places near *Harefield.*

Herniaria *hirſuta.* Rough Rupture-wort; in meadows near *Colneyhatch* near *Barnet.*

Hieracium *murorum.* French or Golden Lungwort: on a wall overagainſt *Hillingdon* church.

——— *ſubaudum.* Broad-leaved Buſhy Hawkweed; in the *Old Park* at *Harefield,* and in the drier parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate.*

——— *umbellatum.* Narrow-leaved Buſhy Hawkweed: in the drier parts of the woods about *Highgate* and *Hampſtead.*

Hippuris *vulgaris.* Mare's-tail: in bogs; near *Hornſey,* in the river at *Harefield,* and in a bog on *Uxbridge* moor.

Hydnum *imbricatum.* Common Hydnum; in a wood at *Tottenham.*

Hyoſeris *minima.* Small Swine's Succory or Hawkweed: in *Tuddington* field near *Hampton Court.*

Hypericum *Androſæmum.* Tutſan or Park Leaves: in a thicket near *Harefield* church, on *Bacher* heath near *Harefield,* by the ſide of the road from *Highgate* to *Muſwell* hill, and in the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate.*

——— *elodes.* Marſh St. Peter's-wort: in the great bog on *Hampſtead* heath, and on bogs on *Iver* heath.

——— *pulchrum.* Upright St. John-wort: in *Old Park* wood and other woods about *Harefield,* plentifully, on *Hampſtead* heath, and in the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate,* and elſewhere.

Hypnum *alopecurum.* Fox-tail Hypnum; in *Biſhop's* and *Cane* wood *Hampſtead.*

——— *brioides.* Fern Hypnum: on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *compreſſum.* Compreſſed Hypnum: in a wood near, and in the meadows at, *Tottenham.*

——— *complanatum.* Flat Hypnum: in the woods at *Hampſtead.*

——— *lucens.* Shining Hypnum: on the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath, and in *Biſhop's* wood.

——— *myoſuroides.* Mouſe-tail Hypnum; in *Biſhop's* wood, *Hampſtead.*

——— *ornithopoides.* Bird's-foot Hypnum: on beech-trees on *Enfield Chace.*

——— *riparium.* Water Hypnum: in the river *Thames* at *London,* and in the river at *Hackney.*

——— *ſericeum* β plumoſum. Winged Hypnum: on trunks of trees on *Enfield Chace,* and on walls at *Newington.*

——— *ſquarroſum.* Common Hypnum: on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *velutinum.* Velvet Hypnum: on branches of trees, ſhady places and hedges; in *Hornſey* wood.

Iberis *nudicaulis.* Rock Creſſe: in gravelly places and barren heaths; near *Hampton Court.*

Jacione *montana.* Hairy Sheep's Scabious: in a lane leading from *Denham* to *Iver* heath, and in *Hackney* common field.

Inula *Helenium.* Elecampane: in a meadow called *Gantlets* at *Breakſpears,* and in a cloſe adjoining to *Harefield* common.

Iris *fœtidiſſima.* Stinking Gladdon or Gladwyn; in woods and hedges: at *Hornſey, Kentiſh-town,* near *Highbury-barn, Iſlington,* and in an hedge at *Muſwell-hill, Highgate.*

Juncus *bufonius* β. A variety of the Common Toad Rush: on moist hills at *Highgate.*

—— *campestris* β. Small Hairy Wood Rush: in a wood by the road from *Bacher* heath to *Harefield* common.

—— *sylvaticus.* Great Hairy Wood Rush: in *Bishop's* wood, in the ditch of a close adjoining to *Hampstead*, in the woods about *Highgate* and *Hampstead*, in *Hornsey* wood, and in several places about *Harefield.*

—— *squarrosus.* Moss Rush, or Goose Corn: on *Harefield* common, plentifully.

Jungermannia *ciliaris.* Fern Jungermannia: in a small current which runs through *Old fall* wood between *Muswell-hill* and *Highgate.*

———— *dilitata.* Scaly Jungermannia: on trunks of trees; at *Harrow.*

———— *epiphylla.* Broad-leaved Jungermannia: in the brook in *Gutter's Dean* wood near *Harefield* common, plentifully, and in the bogs on *Hampstead* heath.

———— *multifida.* Dwarf Jungermannia: in wet woods and shady places; about *Hampstead*, plentifully.

———— *pusilla.* Shining Jungermannia: in *Bishop's* wood near *Hampstead.*

———— *reptans.* Creeping Jungermannia: in shady places at *Hampstead.*

———— *varia.* Upright Jungermannia: in the brook at *Gutter's Dean* wood near *Harefield.*

Juniperus *communis.* Common Juniper: on *Finchley* common, on *Hampstead* heath, and on *Harefield* common, plentifully.

Lactuca *saligna.* Least wild Lettuce: in a lane over-against *Pancras* church near *London*, and on the banks of some fields between *Pancras* and *Hampstead.*

Lathræa *squamaria.* Tooth-Wort: in a shady lane leading from *Harefield* to the river.

Lathyrus *Aphaca.* Yellow Vetchling: in the old camp called *Oldbury field* near *Enfield.*

—— *Nyssolia.* Crimson Grass Vetch: on the sides of fields; over against *Edmonton* church, in a meadow near *Tottenham high Cross*, near *Pancras* church, and near *Harefield* church, and elsewhere.

Lichen *caninus.* Ash-coloured Ground Liver-wort: on *Hampstead* heath, and in many other places about *London.*

—— *ericetorum.* Heath Liverwort: on turfy heaths; near the Neat's house, *Chelsea.*

—— *flavo rubescens.* Orange Liverwort: on trunks of trees, rocks, and stones; on *Enfield* chace, and between *Hampstead* and *Highgate.*

—— *horizontalis.* Flat Shield Liverwort: on roots of trees, wet stones and rocks; on *Enfield* chace.

—— *olivaceus.* Olive Liverwort: on stones and trunks of trees; at *Harrow.*

—— *pyxidatus* α, cornucopoides. Radiated Liverwort: } on *Hampstead* heath.

—— *pyxidatus* ϖ, gracilis. Tall Liverwort: } on *Hampstead* heath.

—— *rangiferinus*, alopestris. Rhen-deer Liverwort: on heathy mountainous pastures and in woods; at *Harrow.*

Lichen *saxatilis.* Stone Liverwort: on stones, rocks and stumps of trees; on *Hampstead* heath.

—— *subfuscus.* Brownish Liverwort: on the bark of trees and on walls; at *Fulham.*

—— *sabulatus.* Horned Liverwort: } on *Hampstead*

—— *tremelloides.* Fringed Liverwort: } heath.

Limosella *aquatica.* Bastard Plantain: by the side of the Warren pond at *Breakspears* near *Harefield* common, plentifully, and in a lane near the *Devil's house* going to *Hornsey.*

Linum *radiola.* Least Rupture wort, or Allseed: on *Hounslow* heath.

Lithospermum *officinale.* Gromwell, Gromel, or Graymill: in dry sandy places; in the *Isle of Dogs.*

Littorella *lacustris.* Grass-leaved Plantain: on *Hounslow* heath near *Witton*, and in some of the bogs on *Harefield* common.

Lonicera *Periclymenum* β. A variety of the common Honeysuckle or Woodbine, with leaves like an oak: in *Whiteheath* wood near *Harefield.*

Lycoperdon *cervinum.* Branny Puffball: in *Cane* wood, *Hampstead.*

———— *pedunculatum.* Stalked Puffball: on a wall in *Baker* street, *Enfield.*

———— *stellatum.* Star Puffball: on a bank in the lane leading from *Hackney* to *Clapton.*

Lycopodium *annotinum.* Vetch Club Moss: on *Iver* and *Hounslow* heaths.

———— *clavatum.* Common Club Moss: on *Hounslow* heath.

———— *inundatum.* Marsh Club Moss: on *Iver* and *Hounslow* heaths.

Lysimachia *nemorum.* Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods: in the ditches on *Hampstead* heath, in *Cane* wood, and at *Scarlet Spring* near *Harefield.*

———— *tenella.* Purple Moneywort: on the bogs on *Hampstead* heath, and on *Harefield* moor, plentifully.

———— *vulgaris.* Yellow Willow herb or Loosestrife: in the meadows about *Uxbridge* moor, and in some places near *Harefield.*

Lythrum *hyssopifolia.* Grass Poly small Hedge Hyssop; in watery places and where water has been stagnated in the winter; on *Hounslow* heath, and in a marshy field between *Staines* and *Lalam.*

———— *salicaria* β. A variety of Purple-spiked Loosestrife or Willow-herb: by the side of the canals at *Chelsea* water-works.

Marchantia *polymorpha* β. A variety of Common Marchantia: on a wall at *Hoxton* near *London.*

Marrubium *vulgare.* White Horehound: on *Finchley* common; on *Hampstead* heath, and on *Uxbridge* moor, abundantly.

Matricaria *Chamomilla.* Corn Feverfew; a variety of this with a naked flower is said to be found in *Tothillfields.*

Melissa *Calamintha.* Common Calamint: in *Harefield* street.

Nentha *aquatica* β, hirsuta. Round-headed Mint: } in watery places and on banks of rivers: between *Hornsey* and *Newington* & elsewhere.

———— *piperata.* Peppermint: } in watery places and on banks of rivers: between *Hornsey* and *Newington* & elsewhere.

—— *Pulegium.* Pennyroyal or Pudding Grass: on several parts of *Harefield* common.

Mentha

Mentha *rotundifolium.* Round-leaved Horſe Mint: in *Hareſield* and *Hornſey* church-yards, plentifully.

——— *ſativa.* Curled Mint: by a pond ſide in a lane below *Breakſpears* abundantly, in *Hackney* river near the Ferry-houſe.

——— *ſylveſtris.* Horſe-Mint: in marſhes and watery places; at *Hackney.*

Menyanthes *trefoliata.* Marſh Trefoil or Buck-beans: on the bog on *Hampſtead* heath, and on *Hareſield,* abundantly.

Mercurialis *annua.* French Mercury: on rubbiſh and cultivated places about *London,* frequent; at *Humerton* near *Hackney* and near *Paddington* church.

Mnium *androgynum.* Upright Mnium: in woods, heaths, and walls; at *Hampſtead* and at *Paddington.*

——— *paluſtre.* Marſh Mnium: on turfy bogs and wet heaths; at *Hampſtead.*

Montia *Fontana.* Water Chickweed: near ſprings and running waters; on *Hareſield* common.

Myoſotis *ſcorpioides,* arvenſis. Mouſe-ear Scorpion Graſs: in *Gutter's Dean* wood, and in *Old Park* wood near *Hareſield.*

Myoſurus *minimus.* Mouſe-tail: in corn-fields, meadows and paſtures of a gravelly ſoil; between *Kentiſh town* and *Hampſtead,* and elſewhere in this county.

Myriophyllum *ſpicatum.* Spiked water Milfoil: in the canal at *Hampton court,* in a gravel-pit in a field called *Innins* adjoining to *Hareſield* common, and in a ſlow rivulet at *Poplar* near *London.*

Nardus *ſtricta.* Mat Graſs: *Hanwell* heath and on *Hareſield* common.

Narciſſus *Poeticus.* Pale Narciſſus or Daffodil: in meadows and woods; in ſeveral places near *Hareſield.*

——— *Pſeudonarciſſus.* Wild Engliſh Daffodil: in woods and hedges; in ſeveral places about *Hareſield,* and in the orchard at *Breakſpears.*

Nepeta *Cataria.* Nep or Cat-mint: in a meadow near *Hareſield* mill.

Nymphæa *alba.* White Water Lily: in the moat at *Fulham* and *Uxbridge,* in the rivulet at *Brentbridge,* in the *Uxbridge* road and in *Hareſield* river, abundantly.

——— *lutea.* Yellow Water Lily: in the moat at *Fulham* near the garden gate, on *Uxbridge* moor, in the little rivulet at *Brentbridge,* and in *Hareſield* river.

Oenanthe *crocata.* Hemlock Water Drop-wort. In the *Thames* near *London.*

——— *fiſtuloſa* β. A variety of Water Drop-wort: in *Hareſield* river near the Paper-mills, plentifully.

Ophioglooſſum *vulgatum.* Adder's Tongue: on *Hampſtead* heath, in *Hackney* marſh, in moiſt meadows near *Hareſield,* and in a meadow juſt beyond *Cowley* church.

Ophrys *apifera.* Bee Orchis: in the chalk-pit near the paper-mill at *Hareſield.*

—— *monorchis.* Yellow or Muſk Orchis: in barren paſtures of a chalky ſoil: near *Enfield.*

Ophyrs *muſcifera.* Fly Orchis: in the chalk-pit near the paper-mills at *Hareſield,* but ſparingly.

—— *Nidus avis.* Bird's-neſt: in *White-heath* wood near *Hareſield.*

—— *ovata.* Common Twayblade: in *White-heath* wood and at *Scarlet Spring* near *Hareſield,* and in the moiſt parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate.*

—— *ſpiralis.* Triple Ladies Traces: on *Enfield* chace.

Orobanche *major.* Broom rape: on *Hampſtead* and *Iver* heaths.

Orchis *Conopſea.* Red handed Orchis:
—— *militaris.* Man Orchis:
—— *militaris* β, purpurea. Purple Man Orchis:
—— *pyramidalis.* Purple late-flowering Orchis:
—— *uſtulata.* Little purple-flowered Orchis: but very rarely.
} in the chalk pit near the paper-mills at *Hareſield.*

Ornithopus *perpuſillus.* Bird's-foot: on *Hampſtead* heath, plentifully.

Orobus *tuberoſus.* Wood Pea or Heath Pea: in the drier parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate,* and elſewhere.

Oſmunda *regalis.* Flowering Fern or Oſmund Royal: towards the North ſide of *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *ſpicans.* Rough Spleenwort: on *Hampſtead* heath, abundantly, and on *Hareſield* common.

Panicum *Cruſgalli.* Looſe Panic Graſs: about *Fulham* moat.

——— *ſanguinale.* Cock's foot Panic graſs: upon the

——— *verticillatum.* Rough Panic graſs:

——— *viride* β. Green Panic graſs:
} banks of the *Thames* about the Neat's-houſes *Chelſea.*

Papaver *Argemone.* Long rough-headed Poppy.
—— *hybridum.* Round rough-headed Poppy:
—— *dubium.* Long ſmooth-headed Poppy:
} in corn-fields about *Chelſea* and elſewhere.

Paris *quadrifolia.* Herb Paris, True love or One berry: in *Old Park* wood, in the *hanging woods,* and elſewhere about *Hareſield,* and in a wood not far from *Hampſtead.*

Parnaſſia *paluſtris.* Graſs of Parnaſſus, in moiſt meadows: near *Hareſield* mill, plentifully.

Pedicularis *paluſtris.* Marſh Louſe-wort: in moiſt meadows and paſtures; about *Hareſield,* plentifully.

Peziza *acetabulum.* Cup Peziza: on rotten wood in woods and hedges; between *Hampſtead* and *Highgate.*

—— *cornucopoides.* Cornucopia Peziza: in woods; in *Hornſey* wood and elſewhere thereabouts.

—— *lentifera.* Seeding Cup Muſhroom: on a bank in one of the fields called *London* fields, leading from *Hackney* to *London,* near the *Cat and Shoulder of Mutton.*

Phallus *impudicus.* Stinking Morel: in woods and hedges: at *Hackney,* and in a fir wood near the *Spaniards, Hampſtead.*

——— *caninus.* Red-headed Morel: in *Cane* wood very

very ſparingly, and in a ſmall Pine wood near the *Spaniards*, *Hampſtead* heath.

Phaſcum *repens*. Creeping Phaſcum: on trunks of trees; at *Acton*.

Phellandrium *aquaticum*. Water Hemlock: in the ponds at the entrance of *Hornſey* wood, and in *Harefield* river, plentifully.

Pilularia *globulifera*. Pepper Graſs: on *Hampſtead* heath; on the boggy ground near the Powder-mills on *Hounſlow* heath.

Pimpinella *Saxifraga*. Leſſer Pimpinel or Burnet Saxifrage: in the meadows about *Highgate* and *Hampſtead*, abundantly.

Plantago *Coronopus*. Buck's horn Plantain, Star of the Earth: on *Hampſtead* heath and *Uxbridge* common, plentifully.

——— *lanceolatus* β. A variety of Ribwort Plantain or Ribwort: on *Hounſlow* heath.

——— *major* β. A variety of Greater Plantain or way-bread: on *Hounſlow* heath.

——— *major* γ. Beſome Plantain: by the path between the fords of the two rivers in *Enfield* marſh.

——— *media*. Hoary Plantain: on the graſs plots in the *Britiſh Muſeum* garden, in great plenty.

Poa *compreſſa*. Creeping Meadow Graſs: in meadows near *Mary-le-bone*.

— *pratenſe*. Great Meadow Graſs: in meadows near *Mary-le-bone*.

— *trivialis* γ, ſeracea. Hair-leaved Meadow Graſs: in meadows near *Mary-le-bone*.

Polygala *vulgaris*. A variety of common Milkwort: on heaths; near *Highwood* hill beyond *Hendon*.

Polygonum *amphibium*. Perennial Arſmart: in the river at *Hackney*, in watery places at *Harefield*, and on *Uxbridge* moor.

——— *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort or Snakeweed: in the meadows by the river ſide at *Uxbridge*, and in a meadow by the ſide of *Biſhop's* wood near *Hampſtead*.

——— *Hydropiper* β. A variety of Water Pepper or Arſmart: in *Tothillfields*, and in the meadows juſt beyond *Peterborough* houſe, *Weſtminſter*.

Polypodium *aculeatum*. Prickly auriculate Male Fern; in *Old Park* wood near *Harefield*; in the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, and elſewhere.

——— *criſtatum*. Creſted Polypody: on *Hampſtead* heath, in the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, and at *Battleſwell*.

——— *Filix fœmina*. Female Polypody: in the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

——— *vulgare* β. A variety of common Polypody: on ſhady old walls and roots of trees; between *Edmonton* and *Winchmore-hill*.

Polytrichum *commune*. Common Polytrichum or greater Golden Maiden Hair; on the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath and *Harefield* common, plentifully.

Potamogeton *compreſſum*. Small branched Pond weed: in ſlow-flowing rivers and ditches; about *Staines*, plentifully.

——— *lucens*. Long-leaved Pond weed: in many places in the *Thames* between *Fulham* and *Hampton court*.

Potamogeton *perfoliatum*. Perfoliate Pond weed: in the New river head plentifully.

——— *puſillum*. Small graſs-leaved Pond weed: in the New river head plentifully.

——— *pectinatum*. Fennel-leaved Pondweed: in the Serpentine river in *Hyde-park*.

Potentilla *argentea*. Tormentil Cinquefoil: in a field near *Harefield* common.

——— *reptans* β. Creeping Tormentil: in a ditch between the boarded river and the *Iſlington* road.

Poterium *ſanguiſorba*. Burnet: in *Harefield* chalk-pits, and in the beech woods in the road from thence to *Chalfont*.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce: in the lane leading from *Harefield* to *Riſlip*, and elſewhere.

Prunus *Ceraſus*. Common Wild Cherry: in *Biſhop's* wood, *Hampſtead*.

Pteris *aquilina* β. A variety of Female Fern or Brakes: on many old walls in and about *London*, as on the wall of the *Savoy*, *Gray's Inn*, *Weſtminſter* Royal Gardens, &c.

Ranunculus *aquatilis* β. Various leaved Water Crowfoot: in the river at *Harefield*, and on the bogs on *Uxbridge* moor.

——— *lingua*. Greater Spearwort: in the bogs on *Iver* heath, and near *Uxbridge*.

——— *parviflorus*. Small flowered Crowfoot: in a lane near *Iſleworth*, in ſeveral places near *Harefield*, in *Kentiſh Town*, and about *Hackney*.

Rhamnus *catharticus*. Buckthorn or Purging Thorn: in woods and hedges; in ſome places near *Harefield*, and in the hedges between *Uxbridge* and *Beaconsfield*, plentifully.

——— *frangula*. Blackberry-bearing Alder: in woods about *Hampſtead*, as in *Biſhop's* wood, in *Hornſey* wood, in a wood adjoining to the boarded river, and in *White heath* wood near *Harefield*.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants or Squinancy berries: in a meadow near the Warren pond at *Breakſpears*, plentifully.

—— *rubrum*. Red Currants: in ſome coppices near *Harefield*.

Roſa *arvenſis* β. A variety of white-flowered Dog-roſe: in *Biſhop's* wood.

—— *villoſa* β. A variety of Apple-roſe: about *London* every where.

Rubus *Idæus*. Raſpberries, Framboiſe or Hindberries: in a lane near *Harefield* moor, but ſparingly.

Rumex *pulcher*. Fiddle Dock: in *Bunhill* and *Moorfields*, and elſewhere about *London* plentifully.

—— *ſanguineus*. Bloodwort: in the woods about *Hampſtead*, as in *Biſhop's* wood, and in an orchard by the road ſide in the lane leading from *Harefield* to *Riſlip*.

Ruſcus *aculeatus*. Knee holly, Butcher's Broom: in the little grove at *Breakſpears*, in ſome thickets on *Harefield* and *Backer* heaths, and on *Hampſtead* heath.

Sagina *erecta*. Leaſt Stitchwort: on *Hampſtead* heath, about *Highwood* hill, and on *Uxbridge* and *Harefield* commons, abundantly.

Sagittaria

Sagittaria *sagittifolia* β. A variety of Arrow Head: in the *Thames* between *Peterborough* houſe and the Horſe-ferry, *Weſtminſter*.

Salix *pentandria*. Sweet Willow: in woods and hedges; in the way from *Chelſea* to *Fulham*, and among the willows near the brick kiln at *Harefield*.

—— *repens* β. A variety of Creeping Willow: on *Hampſtead* heath.

—— *repens* δ. fuſca. Common creeping Dwarf Willow: on *Hampſtead* heath, and near the bogs on *Harefield* common, plentifully.

—— *rubra*. Red Willow: } among the willows on
—— *triandria*. Smooth Willow: } the *Thames* ſide between *Weſtminſter* and *Chelſea*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, Wallwort, Danewort: in a meadow at *Breakſpears*, and on *Uxbridge* moor.

Sanicula *Europæa*. Sanicle: in *Cane* wood near *Hampſtead*, in the woods about *Highwood* hill beyond *Hendon*, and about *Harefield*, plentifully.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soapwort: in an hedge near *Uxbridge* church-yard.

Scandix *anthriſcus*. Small Hemlock: on banks of rubbiſh about *London* every where.

Scirpus *acicularis*. Leaſt Upright Clubruſh: on *Hounſlow* heath towards Hampton.

—— *ceſpitoſus*. Dwarf Clubruſh: on *Harefield* moor, plentifully.

—— *fluitans*. Floating Clubruſh: on the bogs on *Harefield* common, and on *Hounſlow* heath.

—— *maritimus*. Round-headed baſtard Cyperus: on banks of rivers; in the *Iſle of Dogs*.

—— —— β. A variety of the laſt: in the *Thames* between *Peterborough* houſe, and the Horſe-ferry, *Weſtminſter*.

—— *mucronatus*. Pointed Bullruſh: on the banks of the *Thames* above and below *London*.

—— *ſetaceus*. Leaſt Ruſh: in the drier parts of the woods about *Highgate* and *Hampſtead*, and on *Harefield* moor, abundantly.

—— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Graſs: in a pond on the left ſide of the road from *London* to *Highgate*, and in the moiſt parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

Scutellaria *galericulata*. Hooded Willow herb: by the ſide of the New river at *Enfield*, between *Newington* and *Iſlington*, and in *Roſamond's* pond in *St. James's Park*.

—— *minor*. Leſſer hooded Willow herb: in the great bog on *Hampſtead* heath, and on the moiſt parts of *Harefield* common.

Sedum *album*. White Stone-crop: on a wall juſt beyond the chapel at *Kentiſh town*, and on a wall near *Bromley* hall.

—— *daſyphyllum*. Round leaved Stone-crop: on the wall of the Botanic Gardens at *Chelſea*, and on walls near *Hammerſmith*.

Siſon *inundatum*. Leaſt Water Parſnep: on the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath between *Hornſey* and *Newington*, in the boggy places on *Harefield* common, and in ſeveral places on *Hounſlow* heath.

—— *ſegetum*. Corn Parſley or Honewort: about *Hampſtead* heath, *Hyde-park*, and *Tothillfields*.

Siſymbrium *Irio*. Broad-leaved Rocket or Hedge Muſtard: on rubbiſh and old walls about *London* frequent; and on walls and elſewhere about *Chelſea*.

Siſymbrium *ſylveſtre*. Water Rocket: in the ditches about *Tothillfields*, *Weſtminſter*, plentifully, on the banks of the *Thames*, and in a ditch in the road between *Whitechapel* and *Mile-end*.

Sium *latifolium*. Great Water Parſnep: in rivers and marſhes; in the brick-field near *Tyburn* turnpike, and in ſeveral parts of the river at *Harefield*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders: in the fields near *Cowley*.

Solidago *virgaurea*. Common Golden Rod: on *Hampſtead* heath, and in the woods thereabouts, and in *Hornſey* wood.

—— *virgaurea* β. A variety of Common Golden Rod: on *Hampſtead* heath and *Biſhop's* wood.

Sonchus *paluſtris*. Marſh Southiſtle: on the banks of the *Thames* about *Blackwall*.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. Quicken tree or Mountain aſh: in the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, as in *Biſhop's* and *Cane* woods.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage: on *Hampſtead* heath and *Harefield* moor.

Sphagnum *arboreum*. Creeping Bogmoſs: on trunks of trees on *Enfield* chace.

—— *paluſtre*. Grey Bogmoſs: in the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath and *Harefield* common.

Stellaria *graminea* β. A variety of leſſer Stitchwort: in the moiſt parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Common Tanſy: in a meadow near *Harefield* church, and in the watery lane at *Edmonton*.

Thymus *ſerpyllum* γ. A variety of Mother of Thyme: on hilly places and heaths: between *Hampton-court* and *Tuddington*.

—— *ſerpyllum* η. Hoary Thyme: on *Oliver's mount* in *Uxbridge* moor, plentifully.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's beard: in ſome meadows near *Edmonton*, and at *Bromley* near *Bow*.

Tremella *auricula*. Eared Tremella or Jews Ear: on rotten wood near the Neat's houſe, *Chelſea*.

—— *purpurea*. Purple Tremella, on dying and dead branches of trees: } on the ſide of ditches, rivers and wet ſandy fields; about *Hackney* and *Newington*.
—— *granulata*. Granulated Tremella: }

Trifolium *filiforme*. Small Trefoil: on *Harefield* common.

—— *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil: in the lanes about *Hornſey*, and elſewhere.

—— *ornithopoides*. Bird's foot Trefoil: in *Tothillfields*, *Weſtminſter*.

—— *ſtriatum*. Knotted Trefoil: on *Oliver's mount* in *Uxbridge* moor, plentifully; once found on a bank in the firſt field from *Southampton-row* in the road to *Hampſtead*.

—— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil: on barren paſtures and heaths: about *London* frequently, as in *Tothillfields*, *Weſtminſter*, and on *Harefield* and *Uxbridge* commons, plentifully.

Triglochin *paluſtre.* Arrow-headed graſs: in marſhy grounds at *Harefield.*

Turritis *glabra.* Great Tower Muſtard: in a lane near *Iſtleworth*, and on a bank at *Slough.*

Tuſſilago *Petaſitis.* Common Butterbur: by the river ſide near *Harefield* mill, abundantly, alſo about *Chelſea* water-works.

Typha *anguſtifolia.* Narrow-leaved Cat's tail: in ditches and ponds; on *Hounſlow* heath and elſewhere.

Ulmus *campeſtris* δ. Wych Haſel or broad-leaved Elm: in hedges; at *Hoxton* near *London.*

Ulva *lactuca* β. A variety of Green Laver or Oyſter Green: in ditches behind *Newington.*

—— *lactuca* γ. Another variety of the ſame: in ſhady, ſandy, and moiſt places: on walls about *London*, common.

Utricularia *minor.* Leſſer hooded Milfoil: in the river at *Uxbridge.*

———— *vulgare.* Common hooded Milfoil: in ſtagnated waters at *Hornſey.*

Vaccinium *Myrtillus.* Black Whorts, Whortle berries or Bilberries: in the drier parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, as in *Cane* wood and on the heath, in great plenty, and on *Iver* heath near *Uxbridge.*

Verbaſcum *Blattaria.* Yellow Moth Mullein: in a chalk-pit near the mill at *Harefield.*

Verbaſcum *nigrum.* Sage-leaved black Mullein: about *Harefield.*

Veronica *montana.* Stalked Speedwell: in the grove near *Breakſpears* and in *Old Park* wood near *Harefield.*

———— *ſcutellata.* Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell: in the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath, and on *Harefield* common.

Vinca *major.* Greater Periwinckle: in woods and hedges; at *Harefield.*

—— *minor.* Periwinckle: in a little grove near *Breakſpears*, plentifully, in the lane leading from *Uxbridge* moor to *Iver* heath, at *Highbury barn* near *Iſlington.*

Viola *canina* η. A variety of Dog's Violet: on *Harefield* and *Uxbridge* commons.

—— *hirta.* Hairy Violet: in the chalky field near the paper-mills, and by the ſide of *Old Park* wood, *Harefield.*

—— *paluſtre.* Marſh Violet: on *Hampſtead* heath.

Viſcum *album.* White Miſſel, or Miſſeltoe: on ſome trees at *Clarendon* houſe, *St. James's.*

Xanthium *Strumarium.* Leſſer Burdock: on dunghills and rich grounds: at *Stanes* and near the footway in the fields which lead from *Goſwell*-ſtreet to the *New* river.

Zannichellia *paluſtris.* Horned Pondweed: in ditches and ponds near *Pancras* church.

Fig.2.p.122.

Fig.4.p.127.

Fig.1.p.1

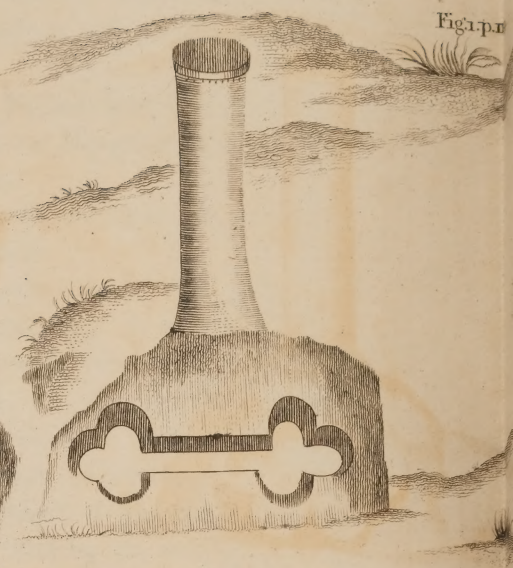


Fig.8.p.

Fig.18.p.141.

Fig.6.p.131.

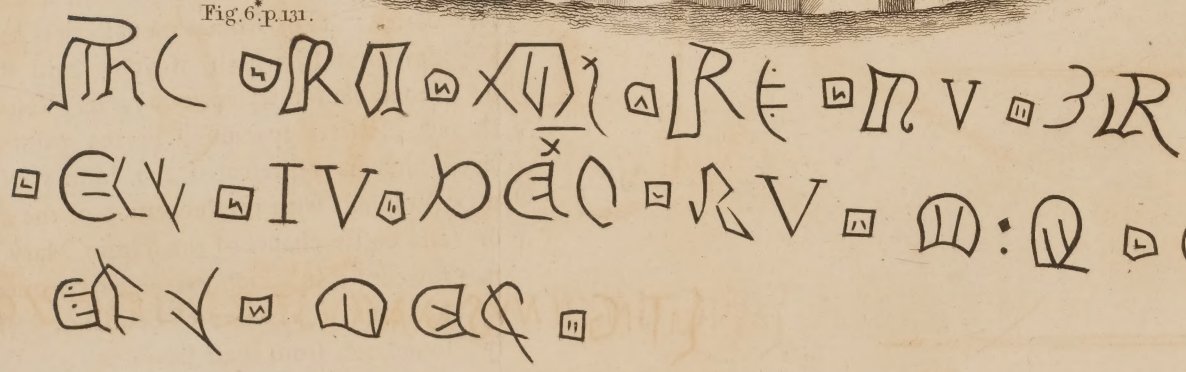
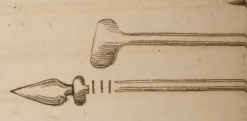


Fig.7.p.133.



pray for the good estate of all the towne
[illegible] rulers and [illegible] victorers of Ipers to thys
began and longest shall contenowe to [illegible] vn the pre
[illegible]

Fig.3.p.122.

Fig.5.p.129.

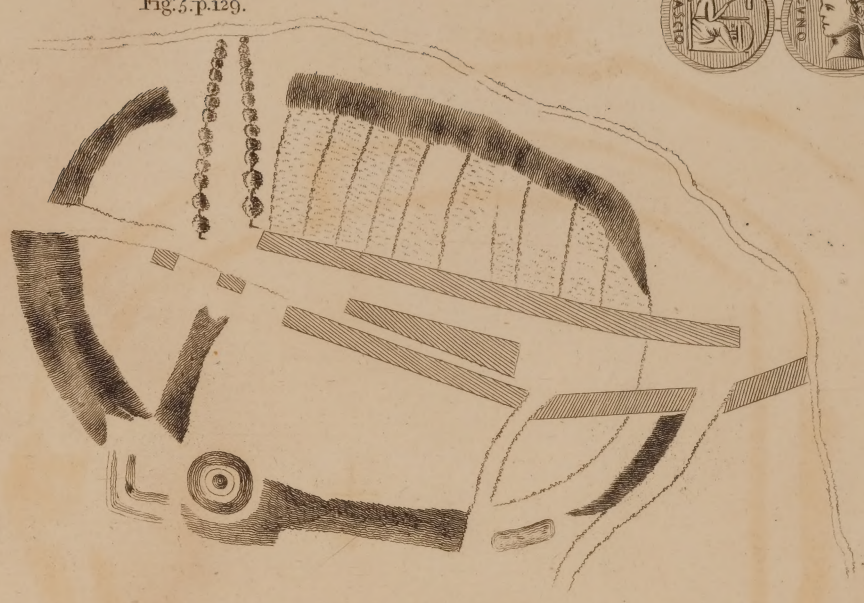


Fig.12.p.135.

Fig.9.p.134.

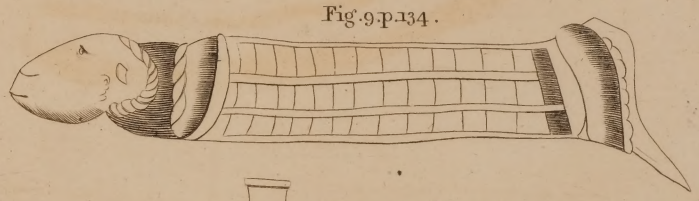


Fig.10.p.134.

Fig.11.p.134.

Fig.13.p.141.

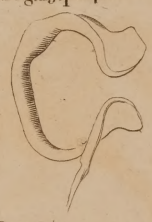


Fig.14.p.141.

Fig.16.p.141.

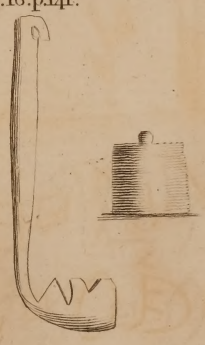


Fig.15.p.141.

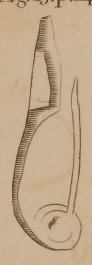


Fig.17.p.141.

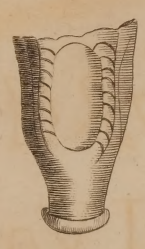
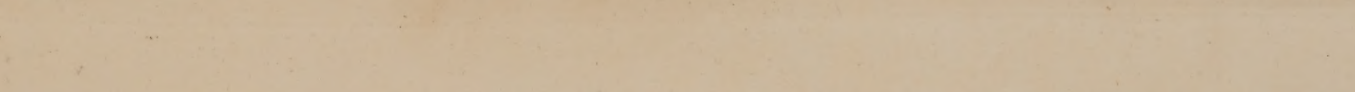


Fig.6.p.130.



CAMBRIDGE SHIRE

HERTFORD SHIRE

ESSEX

KENT

LINTON

SAFFRON WALDEN

DUNMOW

BRENTWOOD

INGATE STONE

CHELMSFORD

EPPING

HENHAM FOREST

RUMFORD

ILFORD

GREYS THURROCK

BILLERICAY

CHIPPING ONGAR

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS or ABBEY

Ickleton
Cotley House
Bartlow
Hadstock
Haverhill
Keddington
Great Chesterford
Little Chesterford
Castle Camps
Sturmer
Wixoe
Ashdon
Helion Bumpsted
Steeple Bumpsted
Birdbrook
Elmdon
Strethall
Heydon
Great Chishall
Littlebury
Chrishall
Barley
Lit Chishall
Wenden Lofts
Radwinter
Hempsted
Sambourn
Wenden
Lansley
Arkesden
Clavering
Newport
Wicken Bonhunt
Quendon
Rickling
Widdington
Henham on the Hill
Thaxted
Lit Bardfield
Gt Bardfield
Finchingfield
Great Sampford
Lit Sampford
Weathersfield
Shalford
Stebbing
Felsted
Barnston
Dunmow
Lindsell
Broxted
Tiltey
Chickney
Chrishall
Hockerill
Birchanger
Stansted Mountfichet
Takeley
Elsenham
Great or Much Easton
Lit Easton
Thaxted
Bardfield Saling
Great Saling
Stebbing
Felsted
Barnston
Dunmow
Lit Canfield
Great Canfield
High Roding
Lit Leigh
Broomfield
Chelmsford
Writtle
Widford
Chignall
Roxwell
Norton Manderville
High Ongar
Ongar
Greensted
Stondon
Blackmore
Margaretting
Ingatestone
Buttsbury
Stock
Mountnessing
Shenfield
Hutton
Billericay
Ramsden Crays
Burstead
Ingrave
Herongate
Lit Burstead
Basildon
Laindon
Pitsea
Vange
Fobbing
Corringham
Stanford le Hope
Mucking
Orsett
Bulvan
Horndon on the Hill
Dunton
Langdon Hill
East Horndon
Lit Warley
Gt Warley
Brentwood
South Weald
Havering Bower
Romford
Stratford le Bow
Ilford
Barking
Dagenham
East Ham
West Ham
Plaistow
Leyton
Leytonstone
Walthamstow
Woodford
Chingford
Epping
Theydon Bois
Theydon Mount
Theydon Garnon
Stapleford Tany
Stapleford Abbotts
Lamborn
Navestock
Doddinghurst
Sewardstone
Loughton
Debden
Saffron Walden
Littlebury
Wenden Lofts
Audley End
Sewers End
Bendysh Hall
Oak Wood
Hales Wood
Bourn
Radwinter End
Boblow
Hempsted Hall
Coates
Bobs Lane
Redwell Norton
Spaines End
Venners
Cabbage End
Radwinter Hill
Radwinter Grange
Wimbish
Thunderly Hall
Horn Green
Cole End
Wimbish Grange
Brockhalls
Tenpenden End
Holo
Mud Hall
Jews
Albons
Spains Hall
Colemans
Park Wood
Broad Green
Washer
Biggins
Finchingfield
Hyde
Thaxted Lodge
Marks Wood
Bardfield Lodge
Oxen End
Hunts
Stratford Pond Green
Moneyfields
Blackwater River
Prior's Hall
Brizen Head
Dove House
Holts
Lachley Hall
Brad End
Bloods
Lower Hall
Levells
Cowlands
Stebbing Green
Ford
Grismat Green
Felstead Com.
Rayne
Goulds
Willows Green
Coblers Gr.
Causeway End
Leigh Priory
Four Wood
Chatley Hamlet
Lit Leigh
Chatham Green
How Street
Rawlins Green
Sallets
Pleshey
Pleshey Hall
Pleshey Mount
Langleys
Mashbury House
Lit Johns
Gt Waltham
Lit Waltham
Broomfield
Chelmsford
Moulsham
Writtle
Gt Baddow
Widford
Chignall
Roxwell
Norton Manderville
High Ongar
Ongar
Greensted
Stondon
Blackmore
Margaretting
Ingatestone
Buttsbury
Stock
Mountnessing
Shenfield
Hutton
Billericay
Ramsden Crays
Burstead
Ingrave
Herongate
Lit Burstead
Basildon
Laindon
Pitsea
Vange
Fobbing
Corringham
Stanford le Hope
Mucking
Orsett
Bulvan
Horndon on the Hill
Dunton
Langdon Hill
East Horndon
Lit Warley
Gt Warley
Brentwood
South Weald
Havering Bower
Romford
Stratford le Bow
Ilford
Barking
Dagenham
East Ham
West Ham
Plaistow
Leyton
Leytonstone
Walthamstow
Woodford
Chingford
Epping
Theydon Bois
Theydon Mount
Theydon Garnon
Stapleford Tany
Stapleford Abbotts
Lamborn
Navestock
Doddinghurst
Sewardstone
Loughton
Debden
Saffron Walden
Littlebury
Wenden Lofts
Audley End
Sewers End
Bendysh Hall
Oak Wood
Hales Wood
Bourn
Radwinter End
Boblow
Hempsted Hall
Coates
Bobs Lane
Redwell Norton
Spaines End
Venners
Cabbage End
Radwinter Hill
Radwinter Grange
Wimbish
Thunderly Hall
Horn Green
Cole End
Wimbish Grange
Brockhalls
Tenpenden End
Holo
Mud Hall
Jews
Albons
Spains Hall
Colemans
Park Wood
Broad Green
Washer
Biggins
Finchingfield
Hyde
Thaxted Lodge
Marks Wood
Bardfield Lodge
Oxen End
Hunts
Stratford Pond Green
Moneyfields
Blackwater River
Prior's Hall
Brizen Head
Dove House
Holts
Lachley Hall
Brad End
Bloods
Lower Hall
Levells
Cowlands
Stebbing Green
Ford
Grismat Green
Felstead Com.
Rayne
Goulds
Willows Green
Coblers Gr.
Causeway End
Leigh Priory
Four Wood
Chatley Hamlet
Lit Leigh
Chatham Green
How Street
Rawlins Green
Sallets
Pleshey
Pleshey Hall
Pleshey Mount
Langleys
Mashbury House
Lit Johns
Gt Waltham
Lit Waltham
Broomfield
Chelmsford
Moulsham
Writtle
Gt Baddow
Widford
Chignall
Roxwell
Norton Manderville
High Ongar
Ongar
Greensted
Stondon
Blackmore
Margaretting
Ingatestone
Buttsbury
Stock
Mountnessing
Shenfield
Hutton
Billericay
Ramsden Crays
Burstead
Ingrave
Herongate
Lit Burstead
Basildon
Laindon
Pitsea
Vange
Fobbing
Corringham
Stanford le Hope
Mucking
Orsett
Bulvan
Horndon on the Hill
Dunton
Langdon Hill
East Horndon
Lit Warley
Gt Warley
Brentwood
South Weald
Havering Bower
Romford
Stratford le Bow
Ilford
Barking
Dagenham
East Ham
West Ham
Plaistow
Leyton
Leytonstone
Walthamstow
Woodford
Chingford
Epping
Theydon Bois
Theydon Mount
Theydon Garnon
Stapleford Tany
Stapleford Abbotts
Lamborn
Navestock
Doddinghurst
Sewardstone
Loughton
Debden
Saffron Walden
Littlebury
Wenden Lofts
Audley End
Sewers End
Bendysh Hall
Oak Wood
Hales Wood
Bourn
Radwinter End
Boblow
Hempsted Hall
Coates
Bobs Lane
Redwell Norton
Spaines End
Venners
Cabbage End
Radwinter Hill
Radwinter Grange
Wimbish
Thunderly Hall
Horn Green
Cole End
Wimbish Grange
Brockhalls
Tenpenden End
Holo
Mud Hall
Jews
Albons
Spains Hall
Colemans
Park Wood
Broad Green
Washer
Biggins
Finchingfield
Hyde
Thaxted Lodge
Marks Wood
Bardfield Lodge
Oxen End
Hunts
Stratford Pond Green
Moneyfields
Blackwater River
Prior's Hall
Brizen Head
Dove House
Holts
Lachley Hall
Brad End
Bloods
Lower Hall
Levells
Cowlands
Stebbing Green
Ford
Grismat Green
Felstead Com.
Rayne
Goulds
Willows Green
Coblers Gr.
Causeway End
Leigh Priory
Four Wood
Chatley Hamlet
Lit Leigh
Chatham Green
How Street
Rawlins Green
Sallets
Pleshey
Pleshey Hall
Pleshey Mount
Langleys
Mashbury House
Lit Johns
Gt Waltham
Lit Waltham

E. Noble delin. et curavit.

A MAP OF ESSEX

from the beſt AUTHORITIES

Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.

REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS

1. Uttlesford	11. Winſtree
2. Clavering	12. Waltham
3. Freſhwell	13. Ongar
4. Hinckford	14. Chelmsford
5. Lexden	15. Dangey
6. Tendring	16. Becontree
7. Harlow	17. Havering Liberty
8. Dunmow	18. Chafford
9. Witham	19. Barſtable
10. Thurſtable	20. Rocheford

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

I° East Longitude from St Pauls 10 London.

ESSEX.

THE other territory of the Trinobantes, from its Eaſtern ſituation and the Saxons inhabiting it called in Saxon Eaſt Seaxa, in Norman *Exſſeſa*, and now commonly ESSEX, is a very extenſive fruitful tract, productive of ſaffron, well wooded, and wealthy; encircled as it were by the Ocean, and many rivers well furniſhed with fiſh, and abundantly ſupplying all its wants. On the North the river *Stour* divides it from Suffolk: the ſea waſhes it on the South; the *Thames*, now become a large river, ſeparates it from Kent on the Eaſt; as does the little river *Ley* on the Weſt from Middleſex, and the *Stort* or leſſer Stour, which runs into it, from Hertfordſhire. In deſcribing this county, according to my plan, I ſhall begin with the remarkable places on the Ley and Thames, proceeding to thoſe more inland and on the ſea.

From the *Ley* (in Saxon Ligea) extends for a conſiderable length and breadth, a foreſt appropriated to hunting, and ſtocked with exceeding large and fat deer: formerly by way of eminence called the *Foreſt of Eſſex*, now *Waltham foreſt*, from the adjacent town of *Waltham*, Saxon Wealb-ham, q. d. a manſion in a foreſt. This town ſtands on the Ley, here parted by iſlands into two channels, and is of no great antiquity. For towards the decline of the Saxon monarchy, one Tovi, a man of wealth and influence, and, according to the private hiſtory of the place, *Stalhere* or ſtandard-bearer to the king, "firſt founded it on account of the plenty of game "hereabouts, and ſettled 66 inhabitants here." On his death his ſon Athelſtan preſently ſpent his eſtate, and Edward the Confeſſor gave this place to Harold, ſon of earl Godwin. A monaſtery was ſoon founded here, which became the burial-place of its founder Harold. For, being raiſed to the throne by the infatuation of a party and his own ambition, he founded this houſe in honour of the holy croſs, and offered up his prayers in it for ſucceſs againſt the Norman invaders; and, being ſlain in battle by them, was buried here by his mother; who, by her humble ſupplications, obtained his body of the Conqueror. The preſent poſſeſſor is ſir Edward *Deny*, created baron by king James.

On a hill above this is *Copthall*, ſeen at a great diſtance round, formerly the ſeat of *Fitz-Aucher*, lately of ſir Thomas Heneage, knight of the Garter, who fitted it up in a moſt elegant manner.

Upon this river undoubtedly was *Durolitum*, an antient town mentioned by the emperor Antoninus, but the preciſe ſituation I cannot fix. For I muſt obſerve once for all, that the antient places in this county are involved in ſuch obſcurity, that whatever diſcoveries I may have made in other counties, in this I am totally at a loſs. If I might hazard a conjecture, I ſhould ſuppoſe Durolitum to have been where ſome traces of the antient name are retained at *Leyton*, q. d. the *town on the Ley*, as Durolitum in Britiſh ſignifies the *water of Ley*. This is a ſcattered village, five miles from London; for which, by the inaccuracy of tranſcribers, 15 has got into Antoninus. That here was formerly a ford ſeems probable from a place in the neighbourhood called *Old Ford*, in which Matilda, Henry the Firſt's queen, having narrowly eſcaped drowning, cauſed a bridge to be erected over the river, a little below, at *Stratford*. Thereabouts the river, dividing into three ſtreams, ſurrounds very pleaſant meads, where are to be ſeen the remains of a little monaſtery founded by William de *Montfitchet*, a famous Norman baron, A. D. 1140. The Ley afterwards uniting empties itſelf gently into the Thames at a place called *Leymouth*.

Leyton. *Old Ford.* *Stratford.*

The Thames, enlarged by the confluence of many rivers which I can only juſt mention, paſſes by *Barking*, or, as Bede[a] calls it, *Berecing*, a nunnery founded by Erkenwald biſhop of London[b]. Here falls into the Thames the *Roding*, which gives name to ſeveral villages it paſſes by, as *High Roding*, *Eythorp Roding*, *Leaden Roding*, &c. and the two firſt were given to the church of Ely by Leofwin, a nobleman, to atone for the horrid murder of his mother[c]. Thence it paſſes by *Angre* or *Ongar*; where, on a high hill, are the remains of a caſtle, built by Richard *Lucy*, chief juſtice of England under Henry II. one of the heireſſes of whoſe family king John married to Richard de *Ripariis* or *Rivers*, who lived at *Stanford Rivers* in this neighbourhood.

Barking. *Roding r.* *Rodings.* *Ongar.*

From the mouth of the Roding, through low grounds, in many places overflowed and exhaling unwholeſome vapours, the Thames proceeds to *Tilbury*: near which, in a chalk hill, are certain caverns, ten yards[d] deep, very narrow at the mouth, and very artfully built of ſtone, in the form here given, from a drawing communicated to me by a perſon who went into them. Of theſe I meet with no farther account than what I before gave in Kent[e]. *Tilbury*, or, as Bede[f] calls it, *Tillaburgh*, conſiſts of a few cottages by the Thames' ſide, though formerly it was the ſeat of biſhop Ceada, when, about A. D. 630, he baptized the Eaſt Saxons.

Tilbury. See Pl. IV. fig. 1.

The river, paſſing through other low and unhealthy grounds, having now received a tide, ſeparates from the ſhore an iſland called CONVENNOS,

[a] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. 6. [b] A. D. 675. [c] But the Conqueror took them away. [d] fathoms. Holland. G.
[e] Vol. I. p. 313. [f] Eccl. Hiſt. III. c. 22.

and

Convey island. and by Ptolemy Counos, and ſtill retaining the name of *Canvey*, five miles in length, extending from *Hole haven* to *Leigh* on the coaſt of Eſſex. Part of it formerly belonged to the collegiate church of Weſtminſter. It is ſo low as to be frequently intirely under water, except a few eminences to which ſheep retreat. It feeds near 4000 ſheep, of a delicate flavour, which I have ſeen milked by boys inſtead of women on little ſtools, who alſo make cheeſes of the milk in the cheeſe-ſheds, called there *Wiches* [g].

Beamflete. Oppoſite to this iſland is, firſt *Beamflete*, with its deep and wide ditches, deſcribed by Matthew of Weſtminſter [h], and a caſtle, fortified by Haſting or *Hadleigh.* Haſten a Dane, and forced by Alfred [i]. Then *Hadleigh*, a caſtle now in ruins, once belonging to Hubert de Burgh, afterwards to Thomas of Woodſtock. *Leigh.* Next *Leigh*, a pretty town, full of excellent ſeamen; *Prittlewell.* and near it *Prittlewell*, where Swane of Eſſex founded a cell for monks. The land runs out here into a *Blacktail point.* point called *Black-tail point* and *Shoberry Neſs*, from *Shoberry Neſs.* the village of *Shobery* on it, formerly a city called *Shobery.* Sceobipiz. Our old annals ſay, that "the Danes "being driven from Beamfleot retired to the city "called Sceobirig among the Eaſt Saxons, and for-"tified it ſtrongly [k]." The Thames here diſembogues itſelf into the Ocean with a wide mouth, which Ptolomy calls Æstuarium Tamesæ, in ſome copies corruptly Iamesæ, and we *Thames mouth.*

Rochford. More inland is *Rockford*, which gives name to the hundred, now the property of the barons *Rich*, antiently of antient nobles of its own name, whoſe eſtate came to *Butler*, earl of Ormond and Wiltſhire, and from them to Thomas *Bollen*, whom Henry VIII. created viſcount *Rochford*, and afterwards earl of Wiltſhire, from whom deſcended queen Elizabeth and the lords Hunſdon.

Proceeding from Weſt to Eaſt from the Thames *Havering.* inland we have theſe following places of note. *Havering*, an antient retreat of our Saxon kings, ſo called from a ring which a pilgrim ſent by St. John *Hornchurch.* gave to Edward the Confeſſor. *Hornchurch*, q. d. the Horned Monaſtery, from leaden horns faſtened *Rumford.* over the Eaſt part of the church. *Rumford*, remark-*Giddy hall.* able for its hog-market; and *Giddy-hall* in its neighbourhood, the ſeat of Thomas *Cook*, mayor of London, whoſe great wealth brought him into great danger; for being charged with high treaſon, of which he was entirely innocent, and acquitted by the integrity of judge Markham in very oppreſſive times, he was notwithſtanding ſtripped of almoſt-all *Brentwood.* his fortune. *Brentwood* and *Engherſton* (antiently *Ingateſton.* Engheaſton) are remarkable for nothing but markets and inns.

Here I am at a loſs, and doubtful whether I ſhall propoſe a conjecture I have formed in my mind. Cæsaro-magus. Somewhere hereabouts was the city *Cæſaromagus*, of conſiderable eminence in the Roman times, as the name alone ſhews, ſignifying *Cæſar's City*, as *Druſomagus* is the *City of Druſus*. It ſeems to have been built in honour of Auguſtus; for Suetonius [l] writes that all the princes in alliance with that emperor built cities in their dominions which had the name of Cæſar annexed to them. If I ſhould place this Cæſaromagus near *Brentwood* I ſhould make my readers ſmile at my conceit, which can certainly receive no ſupport from the diſtance: the numbers in Antoninus being abſolutely corrupt, though exact enough from *Colonia* and *Canonium*. I cannot call in a Roman military way to my aſſiſtance, no ſuch thing appearing in this county. Nor is there more than the fainteſt trace of the name of Cæſar in that of the hundred, formerly called *Ceasford* [m], now *Chafford*. As the antient names of antient towns are very little changed in ſome inſtances, and totally in others, ſo there are others in which ſome ſingle ſyllable only remains. Thus *Cæſaraugusta* in Spain is now changed to *Saragoſſa*, *Cæſaromagus* in France has quite loſt its name, and is called *Beauvois*, and *Cæſarea* in Normandy, *Cherburg*, retaining only one ſyllable. But to trifle no longer, if *Cæſaromagus* is not in this neighbourhood, let others trace it out. My penetration cannot diſcover it after the moſt accurate inquiry and view.

Below theſe we find *S. Okendon*, where formerly *S. Okendon.* reſided the *Bruins*, a very conſiderable family in theſe parts, from the two heireſſes of which by ſeveral re-marriages, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, the Tirells, Berners, Harleſtons, Havenings, and others, are deſcended. The male line of this family ſtill ſubſiſts in Hampſhire. *Thorndon*, *Thorndon.* where ſir John *Petre*, knight of the garter, now baron *Petre* of *Writtle*, built a handſome houſe. It was formerly the reſidence of the famous family of Fitz Lewis, of whom the laſt, according to report, periſhed with the houſe in an accidental fire at his wedding. *Burghſted*, by contraction Burſted, q. d. *Burghſted.* the place of the Burg or town, a name given to many places by our anceſtors. This I once ſuſpected was *Cæſaromagus*. Whatever it formerly was, it is now only a country village near *Billericay*, *Billerica.* a conſiderable market town. *Aſhdown*, formerly *Aſhdown.* *Aſſandon*, which Marianus tranſlates *the Mount of Aſſes*, where was fought that fatal battle in which Edmund Ironſide firſt beat the Danes [n], but afterwards by a ſudden turn of fortune, through treachery, was ſo routed by them as to loſe many of the Engliſh nobility. In memory of this battle we read that Canute the Dane afterwards built a church on the ſpot; it being his practice to erect chapels wherever he had fought a battle, by way of atonement for the blood he had ſhed.

Not far from hence is *Ralegh*, no diſagreeable *Ralegh.* town, which ſeems the *Raganeia* of Domeſday book, which mentions the caſtle built here by Swene; where, adds that record, "is a park, and ſix arpenni "of vineyard, yielding in a good ſeaſon 20 modii "of wine." I mention this both for the uſe of the French word *Arpent*, and for the wine made in this iſland. Swene was an eminent nobleman, ſon of Robert Fitz *Wimaerc* [o], and father of Robert de *Eſſex*, whoſe ſon, Henry de Eſſex, hereditary ſtandard-bearer royal, having loſt both his courage

[g] From the Saxon Wic a *manſion* or *houſe*. [h] ad A. D. 895. [i] Chron. Sax. 93, 94.
[k] Sax. Chron. p. 94. A. D. 894. [l] Aug. c. 60. Eutrop. VII. 8.
[m] I know not where Camden found this. In Domeſday it is *Ceſſord*, but has no *s* in it. [n] A. D. 1016.
[o] Ralph de Diceto. Domeſday in *Theydon*. Morant, I. 155. (H).

and

and ſtandard in a ſkirmiſh with the Welch, was accuſed of treaſon, worſted in ſingle combat, and being thrown into priſon, had his eſtate confiſcated to Henry II. The barony continued a long time in the hands of our kings, till Hubert de *Burgh* obtained it of king John.

The ſhore, curving in a little to the North, here admits the ſea into two bays, one called *Crouch*, the other *Blackwater*, formerly *Pant*. In Crouch are four pleaſant green iſlands, but rendered marſhy by the tide: the principal of theſe are *Wallot* and *Foulneſs*, q. d. Bird Cape, which has a church, and may be come at on horſeback when the tide is out. Between theſe is the hundred of *Dengy*, formerly *Dauncing*, abounding in paſturage and cattle, but both the ſoil and air unhealthy, whence the chief manufacture is cheeſe, and the men, inſtead of the women, milk the ſheep. They make cheeſes of uncommon ſize, which are ſent not only over England but abroad, for the uſe of the peaſants and labourers. The chief town of this hundred, which takes its name from it, is *Dengy*, ſuppoſed by the inhabitants to take its name from the Danes. Near it is *Tillingham*, given by Ethelbert, the firſt Chriſtian Saxon king, to the church of St. Paul, London. Higher up, on the North ſhore, was antiently a conſiderable city, called *Ithanceſtre*. Radulphus Niger, after Bede[p], writes that "biſhop Ceada bap- "tized the Eaſt Saxons near Maldon, in the city "Ithanceſtre, on the banks of the Pant, which runs "by Maldon, in the province of Dengy; but now "that city is overflowed by the Pant." The exact place I cannot point out; but I have no doubts that the preſent river *Freſhwell* was formerly called *Pant*, one of its ſources being ſtill called *Pantſweli*, and the monk of Cogeſhall has ſaid the ſame. Some will have it that Ithanceſtre was in the extremity of this hundred where now is *St. Peter's upon the Wall* or bank: the ſhore hereabouts being with difficulty fenced againſt the incroachments of the ſea by banks. However I am apt to think that this Ithanceſter was OTHONA, where the *Numerus Fortenſium* with their commander was ſtationed in the decline of the Roman empire under the *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, or Count of the Saxon ſhore againſt the Saxon pirates. The alteration from Othona to *Ithana* is eaſy, and its ſituation on a bay where many rivers empty themſelves was very proper for this purpoſe. We may add here that the charge of this hundred was committed by the Confeſſor to Ranulph Peperkin, by a ſhort charter, which I the more willingly inſert here that we who have gone through all the refinements of the law may ſee the frankneſs and ſimplicity of that age. The original is in the Exchequer records, but the language ſoftened by being frequently tranſcribed *:

Ich Edward Koning,
Have yeven of my foreſt the keeping
Of the hundred of Chelmer and Dancing
To Randolf Peperking and his kindling,
With heorte and hinde, doe and bocke,
Hare and foxe, catt and brocke,
Wilde fowell with his flocke,
Partrich, feſant hen and feſant cock,
With greene and wilde ſtob and ſtock;
To kepen and to yemen by all her might
Both by day and eke by night,
And hounds for to holde
Good and ſwift and bolde,
Fower grehouns and ſix racches
For hare and fox and wild cattes.
And therefore ich made him my booke:
Witnes the biſhop Wolſton,
And booke ylered many on,
And Sweyne of Eſſex our brother,
And teken him many other,
And our ſtiward Howelin
That byſought me for him.

Such was the unſuſpecting honour and ſimplicity of that age, which founded all its ſecurity in a few lines and a few golden croſſes. "For before the Normans "came in" ſays Ingulphus[q], 'deeds were confirmed "by golden croſſes and other ſignatures: but the "Normans introduced the cuſtom of authenticating "them by a number of ſeals in wax, before three "or four witneſſes. Formerly many eſtates were "conveyed by word of mouth, without writing or "deed, only with the Lord's ſword or helmet, a "horn or cup; and many tenements with a ſpur, a "curry comb, a bow, and ſome with an arrow." Seals firſt uſed in *England*.

Into Blackwater bay, which I have ſaid bounds the North ſide of this hundred, and abounds with excellent oyſters, which we call *Walfleot*, run two rivers, which waſh the greater part of the hundred, *Chelmer* and *Froſhwell*. The Chelmer comes from the woods inland, paſſing through *Thaxted*, a little market-town, pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, and *Tilley*, where Maurice Fitz *Gilbert* founded a little monaſtery, to *Eſtanes ad Turrim* now *Eſton*, inhabited by the lords of *Lovain*, deſcendants of Godfrey, brother of Henry VI. of the name, duke of Brabant, who were ſent hither to "maintain the honour of "Eye," and ranked as barons to the ſixth deſcent. But under Edward III. for want of iſſue male, the eſtate and title paſſed with a daughter to William *Bourgchier*, whoſe poſterity were for a ſhort time earls of Eſſex. Thence to *Dunmow*, formerly *Dunmawg*, in Domeſday *Dunmaw*[r], a town pleaſantly ſituated on a gentle riſe, where one Juga founded a priory, A.D. 1111. "But William Baynard, of whom "Juga held the town of Little Dunmaw," (ſays the hiſtory of the houſe), "loſt his barony by felony, "and Henry I. gave it to Robert, ſon of Richard, "ſon of Gilbert earl of Clare, and his heirs, with "the honour of Baynard caſtle in London, which "Robert was then cupbearer[s] to king Henry." Theſe are the writer's words, which I do not think myſelf at liberty to alter, though they contain an anachroniſm common to the beſt hiſtorians. The earl of Clare was not yet ſprung from that family. *Chelmer r.* *Thaxted.* *Tilley.* *Eaſton.* Lords of *Lovain*. *Dunmow.*

To leave the river a little: not far hence is *Plaiſy*, ſo called from the French *plaiſir*, formerly *Eſtre*, the ſeat of the conſtables of England in the later Saxon times; and, according to the book of Ely, afterwards. At this place two noblemen of great power, Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, *Pleſhy.*

* Record. Hilar. term. 17 Ed. II. pen. Theſ. Camerar. & Scaccarii.

[p] Hiſt. Ecc. III. c. 22. [q] Edit. Ox. p. 70. [r] Dommauna.

[s] Dugd. Bar. I. 209. Steward. Robert here mentioned was earl of Brionne, and died 34 Henry I. See Brookes's Detection, p. 43. The firſt earl of Clare of this family was not born till four deſcents after.

and earl of Effex[t], and John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, own brother to Richard II. who was ſtripped of the title of duke of Exeter, unable to keep the middle way between unbridled inſolence and mean ſubmiſſion, met their deaths. The former for his ill-timed oppoſition to government was hurried hence to Calais, and there ſmothered; the latter beheaded in this very place by Henry IV. for ſeditious practices; and thus ſeemed to make ſatisfaction to the manes of Woodſtock, whoſe death he was ſuppoſed to have occaſioned. Thence the Chelmer *Lees.* flows not far from *Lees*, a little priory founded by the *Gernons*[u], now the ſeat of the barons *Rich*, who owe their rank to the prudence of Richard Rich, chancellor of England under Edward VI. A little *Hatfield Peverell.* lower is *Hatfield Peverell* *, ſo called from its owner Ranulph *Peperell*, who married the greateſt beauty of her time, daughter of Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman. She founded a college here, now almoſt deſtroyed, and lies buried in a window[x] of the church, of which but a very ſmall part remains. She had by her huſband William Peverell, Caſtellan of Dover, Payne Peverell, lord of Brun in Cambridgeſhire, and by the Conqueror, whoſe concubine ſhe was, William Peverell, lord of Nottingham. To return *Chelmsford.* to the Chelmer, which we have brought to *Chelmesford*, vulgarly *Chemsford*; where, by the diſtance CANONIVM. from Camalodunum, CANONIUM ſeems to have been. This is a large town, in the heart of the county, at the conflux of two rivers, the Chelmer on the Eaſt, and another on the South, which is called *Can*[y], as ſome think, is a deciſive reaſon for placing *Canonium* here. Within memory this town was famous for a little priory founded by Malcolm king of Scotland, now only for the aſſizes held here twice a year. It recovered itſelf when Maurice biſhop of London, lord of it, built a bridge here, in the reign of Henry I. and turned hither the road *Writtle.* which before paſſed through *Writtle*, remarkable for the extent of its pariſh, which Henry III. gave to Robert *Bruce*, lord of Anandale in Scotland, whoſe wife was one of the heireſſes of John laſt earl of Cheſter, becauſe he would not have the earldom of Cheſter parceled out among women, and Edward II. on forfeiture by the deſcendants of Bruce for treaſon gave it to Humphry de *Bohun*, earl of Hereford and Eſſex. King James, among the many new creations at the beginning of his reign, created ſir John *Petre* a knight of diſtinction baron of Writtle. His father William Petre was a man of great prudence and learning, as memorable for the great offices he held in the ſtate, having been privy counſellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, and frequently embaſſador to foreign princes, as for his literary merit at Oxford, where he received his education, and his charity to his poor neighbours at Enger-ſtone.

Froſhwell r. The river *Froſhwell* (more properly *Pant*, afterwards called *Blackwater*) riſes from a ſmall ſource at *Radwinter.* *Radwinter*, which belonged[z] to the barons Cobham, and having paſſed for a long courſe by no other places than *Bocking*, a rich living, *Coggeſhall*, a Cluniac *Bocking. Coggeſhall.* abbey founded by king Stephen, and *Whittam*, built *Witham.* by Edward the Elder, A. D. 914, and ſaid to be the honour of Euſtace earl of Bologne, meets the Chelmer; which, coming down a large ſtream not far from *Danbury*, on a very high hill, long the ſeat of *Danbury.* the illuſtrious family of the Darcies, runs by *Woodham* *Woodham Walters.* *Walters*, the antient reſidence of the lords *Fitz Walters*, in whom with the greateſt antiquity was united a rank deduced from Robert, younger ſon of Richard, ſon of earl Gilbert, but in the laſt century carried by a daughter into the family of the *Ratcliffes*; who, being now advanced to the title of earls of Suſſex, reſide at *New hall*, a magnificent manſion not *New hall.* far hence, formerly belonging to the *Butlers* earls of Ormond, after to Thomas *Bollen*, earl of Wiltſhire, of whom Henry VIII. purchaſed it by exchange, and, making coſtly additions to it, gave it the name of *Beau Lieu*; which, however, never prevailed *Beau Lieu.* among the generality.

The Chelmer, enlarged by other ſtreams, and divided by a river iſland, and changing its name to Blackwater, or Pant, viſits the antient Roman colony of CAMALODUNUM, which has made this ſhore famous. Ptolomy calls it CAMUDOLANUM, Antoninus CAMULODUNUM and CAMOLUDUNUM, but Pliny, Dio, and an antient marble, proves its true name to be CAMALODUNUM[a]. In tracing this city how have ſome writers betrayed their ignorance; when its name diſcovers it to the blindeſt obſerver! Many have ſought for it in the Weſtern[b] part of the iſland, as that good man who thought he had all the light of antiquity in his hands; others as far as Scotland[c]; others, on the authority of Leland, at *Colcheſter*; when, with ſcarce any alteration in the name, it is now called *Maldon*, Saxon Maleðune and *Maldon.* Mealðune, the greateſt part of the name ſtill remaining. Nor is the name alone a reaſon; the diſtance aſſigned to it from Mona by Pliny, and its ſituation in an old itinerary table, are demonſtrative proofs. I know not whether I may venture to derive its name Camulodunum from the God *Camulus*. That *The God Camulus.* Mars was worſhiped under that name, an antient inſcription in the Colloti palace at Rome, and altars that have been found inſcribed CAMVLO DEO SANCTO ET FORTISSIMO plainly prove; and in a coin of Cunobeline, whoſe royal reſidence we have before obſerved this was, I have ſeen the *See the plate of Britiſh Coins fig. 2, 3. & Pl. IV. fig. 1.* figure with a helmet and ſpear, characters of Mars[d], and the legend CAMV. But as this coin is not at hand, we preſent the reader with others of the ſame prince, which ſeem to relate to this place. Cunobeline was ſovereign of this Eaſtern part of the iſland in the reign of Tiberius, and ſeems to have had three ſons, Adminius, Togadumnus, and Catacratus[e]. Adminius was driven out by his father, and recalled by Caligula, when he came with that ridiculous parade to Batavia, to ſpread an alarm in Britain from thence. Togodumnus was defeated

* alias *Peperking*. Liber S. Martini London.

[t] Uncle to Richard II. [u] about 1230, in the reign of Henry III.

[x] Her effigy lies in the window, and ſhe was probably buried below, in the wall. [y] as in Bowen's Map. Canfield.

[z] During the 15th and 16th centuries. [a] See Selden in Eutychii Orig. p. 118. &c. n. 6. [b] Cheſhire.

[c] Lluyd.

[d] Mr. Pegge thinks this figure rather repreſents Cunobelin. A figure on another coin like Mars he ſuppoſes Hercules, Eſſay on Cunobeline's Coins, p. 64. 68. Better copies of Mr. Camden's two coins may be ſeen in the Plate of Britiſh Coins in vol. I. fig. 2, 3.

[e] Caractacus.

and

and ſlain in a pitched battle by A. Plautius, who obtained the honour of an ovation for this, and for routing Catacratus. This was that Plautius, who, at the inſtigation of C. Bericus, a Britiſh exile (as pretences for war are never wanting), firſt after Julius Cæſar made a deſcent on Britain, in the reign of Claudius, the emperor himſelf ſoon following him with his legions, and the whole force of the empire and elephants (whoſe bones accidentally dug up have led many perſons into great miſtakes), croſſed the Thames, routed the Britans on the oppoſite bank, and eaſily made himſelf maſter of this place; for which having given his ſon the name of BRITANNICUS, and received himſelf the title of Imperator repeatedly, he returned to Rome, ſix months after his landing here. But of this I have already diſcourſed at large. Camulodunum being thus reduced, Claudius placed in it a powerful colony of veterans, and in memory of this event ſtruck money inſcribed COL. CAMALODVN [f], from which we fix it to the twelfth year of his reign, A. D. 52, and upon account of the veterans of the 14th Legion Gemina Martia Victrix, whom Tacitus calls the Conquerors of Britain, placed here, it has the name of *Colonia Victricenſis* in the annexed inſcription:

CN. MVNATIVS. M. F. PAL.
AVRELIVS BASSVS.
PROC. AVG.
PRAEF. FABR. PRAEF. COH. III.
SAGITTARIORVM. PRAEF. COH. II.
ASTVRVM. CENSITOR. CIVIVM.
ROMANORVM. COLONIAE.
VICTRICENSIS.
QVAE. EST. IN. BRITANNIA.
CAMALODVNI.
CVRATOR. VIAE. NOMENTANAE.
PATRONVS. EIVSDEM. MVNICIPII.
FLAMEN. PERPETVVS. DVVMVIRALI.
POTESTATE. AEDILIS. DEDI-
CATOR. IIII.

A colony, if it be neceſſary to explain it, is a body of people ſettled in a certain fortified place, under certain privileges *. Theſe were chiefly veterans, who were thus provided for at the ſame time that they defended the place againſt rebels, and inſtructed the allies in the Roman laws and cuſtoms. Colonies being ſmall repreſentations of Rome itſelf were bodies of great dignity. They had their own magiſtrates both ſuperior and inferior. But as others have treated largely of this ſubject I need not dwell any longer on it. In this firſt Roman colony in Britain was a temple to Claudius, called by Tacitus the altar of eternal dominion [a], and mentioned by Seneca in his ſatire on that prince. "'Tis but a ſmall matter," ſays he, "that "Claudius has a temple in Britain, and is worſhiped "by the barbarians, and addreſſed as a deity." *Sodales Auguſtales*, an order of prieſts, were appointed to his ſervice; who, under pretence of religion, extorted the wealth of the natives. Ten years after the ſcene was changed, and this colony ruined. The veterans placed in this conquered territory haraſſing the miſerable people in a violent manner, the flame of war, which ſeemed to have been extinguiſhed, broke out with great violence. The Britans under Bunduica or Boodicia broke into this town, which was not fortified, ſet it on fire, and in two days forced the temple to which the ſoldiers had retired. The 9th legion coming to its relief was routed; and, in a word, no leſs than 70,000 † Romans and allies were ſlain. This calamity had been foretold by various prodigies. The ſtatue of Victory in this city turned backward and fell down; cries of barbarians were heard in the forum, and the theatre echoed with ſhrieks; buildings were ſeen under water in the Thames: the tide rolled bloody into the bay, now called, for what reaſon I know not, *Blackwater*, as by Ptolemy *Idumanus* [b], which ſignifies the ſame, *Tau* being *Black* in Britiſh. The Romans, however, raiſed it out of its aſhes; and Antoninus mentions it many years after. Under the Saxons it is ſcarce ſpoken of, only that Marianus ſays, Edward, ſon of Alfred, repaired Maldun, which had been deſtroyed by the Danes, and fortified it with a caſtle. William the Conqueror had, as appears by his ſurvey, 180 houſes here held by burghers, and 18 ruined houſes. At preſent its wealth and extent entitle it to a place among the chief towns of Eſſex, and it is called by our lawyers the *Burrough of Maldon*. It is a very convenient ſtation, and for its ſize well peopled, conſiſting only of a ſingle ſtreet, near a mile in length.

Prodigies.

Idumanus.

Six miles from Camalodunum Antoninus fixes a place which he calls AD ANSAM. I once imagined this might be ſome boundary of the colony of Camalodunum reſembling an *Anſa* or handle: for I had read in Siculus Flaccus [c], that "fields adjoining to "colonies were marked out by various boundaries; "ſometimes by little ſtatues of Hermes, ſometimes by "a wine-jar, ſometimes by a branch of palm, ſometimes "by a rhomb or wheel, and ſometimes, according to "Vitalis and Arcadius, the boundary marks were flag-"gons and jars." Why not then *Anſæ* or Handles for ſuch purpoſes: eſpecially as Antoninus ſays *Ad Anſam*, not *Anſæ*, as is uſual with him. With how many religious ceremonies theſe boundaries were placed we learn from the ſame author [d]. "In ſetting theſe "boundaries they put the ſtones upon the ground "near the ſpot where they were to be fixed in holes "dug for that purpoſe, anointing and crowning "them with garlands and veils. In the holes where "they were to be placed they offered a ſacrifice, "and, killing a ſpotleſs victim, and ſetting lighted "torches in the holes, they let the blood run in, "and threw into them incenſe and corn; alſo honey "and wine, and whatever elſe was the uſual offer-"ing on theſe occaſions; and after the fire had "conſumed all theſe things, they put down the "ſtone on the burning reliques; and, to make it "faſter, they trod in pieces of ſtone round it." Wherever this *Ad Anſam* was, I am for adhering to the primary uſe of the word, that it was ſome

AD ANSAM.

Boundaries of Colonies.

e altar and
mple of
udius.

* Servius. See Tacitus of this colony, Ann. XIII. 31. † Dio has 80,000.

[f] Whence Mr. Camden had this coin I know not. It is not Mezzabarba, who mentions all he had ſeen or heard of. See the article of Roman Coins, vol. I. p. cxviii. note (D.)

[a] Tacitus does not call it ſo; but only ſays the Britans conſidered the Temple of Claudius here as implying that the Romans would keep laſting poſſeſſion here. Critics would ſubſtitute *arra* and *arn* to *ara*; but it is certainly a ſtronger and more elegant expreſſion, as if the Romans raiſed an altar to eternal empire.

[b] Σιδημανος ed. Argent. [c] [d] Ed. Goeſii Amſt. 1674, p. 5.

boundary

boundary-mark, or ſtation, or inn upon the road with ſome ſuch ſign; and that on account of the diſtance from Coggeſhall. Nor were thoſe places any more than boundary-marks or inns, which we find the Romans expreſſing in the ſame way, *Ad Columnam*, *Ad Fines*, *Ad tres Tabernas*, *Ad Rotam*, *Ad 7 fratres*, *Ad Aquilam minorem*, *Ad Herculem*, &c. and to enter into a more minute diſcuſſion would be fruitleſs.

The ſhore retiring here receives the ſea in a ſpacious and delightful bay, abounding with thoſe excellent oyſters which we call *Wallfleet*. And for the honour of our ſhores we will ſuppoſe them to be thoſe which, according to Pliny[e], ſupplied the Roman kitchens. Mucian gives the Britiſh oyſters the third rank after the *Cyzicenian*, which he ſays "are larger than the *Lucrine* and ſweeter than the "*Britiſh*." But neither then nor afterwards, when Sergius Orata extolled the Lucrine, "were the Britiſh "ſhores," to uſe his own words, "ſubject to the "Romans;" ſo that he ſeems to have given the preference to the Britiſh oyſters. I take theſe to be what Auſonius calls *wonderful* in that line to Paulinus[f].

Oyſters.

Mira Caledonius nonnunquam detegit æſtus.

But of theſe oyſters and their beds here let thoſe treat whoſe practice in the art of good eating qualifies them to hit the taſte of the ſeveral kitchens.

Coln r. Into this bay, among other rivers, runs the Coln; which, riſing from ſeveral ſources in the North part of the county, paſſes by *Hedningham* or *Hengham*, commonly called *Heningham*, once an elegant caſtle, and the antient ſeat of the earls of Oxford. On the oppoſite bank is *Sible Heningham*, the birth-place, as I am informed, of John Hawkwood, whoſe name the Italians miſ-ſpel Aucuth, who was held in ſuch eſteem by that nation for his valour that the ſenate of Florence for his great merit honoured him with an equeſtrian ſtatue and a cenotaph, in memory of his gallantry and fidelity. His character is well known in Italy, and P. Jovius celebrates him in his Elogia. I ſhall content myſelf with inſerting this tetraſtich of Feroldus:

Caſtle Hedingham.

Sible Hedingham.

Hawkwood, Anglorum decus, & decus addite genti
Italice, Italico præſidiumque ſolo.
Ut tumuli quondam Florentia, ſic ſimulachri
Virtutem Jovius donat honore tuam.

Glory of Britain and of Italy,
Who grateful her deliverer's zeal repays,
The tomb at Florence guards his memory,
While Jovio's lines reſound her Hawkwood's praiſe.

Hawſted. Hence the Coln runs through *Hawſted*, which was the ſeat of the *Bourchier* family; of which Robert Bourchier was chancellor of England in the reign of EdwardIII. and from him deſcended a moſt reſpectable line of earls and barons. Thence, paſſing by *Earls Coln*, ſo called from being the burying-place of the earls of Oxford, where Aubrey de Vere founded a priory, and took the habit, it comes to COLONIA, mentioned by Antonimus as diſtinct from *Col. Camalodunum*. Whether the name is to be derived from the *Colony* ſettled here, or from the river *Coln*, let better judgments determine. I ſhould rather derive it from the river, ſince ſo many towns on it have the name of *Coln*, as *Earls Colne*, *Wakes Colne*, *Colne Engain*, *Whites Colne*, denominated from their ſeveral lords. This town the Britans called *Caer Colin*, the Saxons Coleceaſtep, we *Colcheſter*. It is a handſome, populous, pleaſant place, ſpreading up the ſide of an hill from Weſt to Eaſt, ſurrounded with walls, adorned with 15 churches, beſides that large abbey which Eudo, *dapifer* or ſewer to Henry I. dedicated to St. John, now made a private houſe. In the middle of the city is a caſtle, decaying with age, which hiſtorians[g] ſay was built by Edward, ſon of Alfred, when he repaired Colcheſter after the ravage of war. The flouriſhing ſtate of this city under the Romans appears from the quantity of their coins every day diſcovered there. I have ſeen none earlier than Gallienus; the reſt were thoſe of the Tetrici, Victorini, Poſtumus, Carauſius, Conſtantine, and ſucceeding emperors. The inhabitants claim for their townſwoman Helena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great, daughter of king Coël; and in memory of the croſs diſcovered by her, bear for their arms a croſs ragulè between four crowns. Whence our countryman Necham ſings thus of her, and this town, in verſes none of the beſt:

COLONIA.

Colcheſter.

1105.

Helena, the mother of Conſtantine.

Effulſit ſydus vitæ, Colceſtria lumen,
Septem climatibus lux radioſa dedit.
Sidus erat Conſtantinus, decus imperiale.
Serviit huic flexo poplite Roma potens.

A Star of life in Colcheſter appear'd,
Whoſe radiant light ſev'n different climates cheer'd,
Illuſtrious Conſtantine, the world's great lord,
Whom mighty Rome with ſervile dread ador'd.

She was certainly a woman of the pureſt morals, and unſhaken conſtancy in propagating the Chriſtian faith, whence in antient inſcriptions ſhe was ſtyled PIISIMA ET VENERABILIS AVGVSTA.

Below this, where the Coln falls into the ſea, is the little town of St. Oſith, whoſe antient name of Chich[h] was ſunk by that royal virgin Oſith; who, having devoted herſelf to God, was there murdered by the Danes, and canonized by our anceſtors. Richard, biſhop of London, erected a religious houſe to her memory about 1120, filling it with regular canons. It is now the chief ſeat of the right honourable the lords *Darcy* of *Chich*, who were raiſed to that dignity by Edward VI.

St. Oſith, Chich.

Hence the ſhore runs out a great way to the Neſs, called by the Saxons Eadulfher-neſſe. What was found here take in the words and on the credit of Ralph of Coggeſhalle, who wrote about 350 years ago. "In the time of king Richard, on the ſea "ſhore, in a village called *Eadulfneſs*, were found "two teeth of a giant, ſo large that they would "make 200 teeth of the preſent ſpecies of men. "We have ſeen and handled them with aſtoniſh-

Neſs.

Giants their bo

[e] N. H. IX. 54.

[f] This line is in one of his epiſtles to *Paulus*, not *Paulinus*, Ep. IX. I. 27. in which he enumerates all the various ſorts of oyſters, and places the Britiſh laſt but two from Byzantium and the Propontis. Auſonius ſeems to have been particularly fond of oyſters, another of his epiſtles being addreſſed to one Theon, who had made him a preſent of 30 very large ones.

[g] Norden, but q. who elſe. [h] Sax. Cice.

"ment

"ment at Coggeſhale." Something gigantic was dug up near this place in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign by the noble Richard Candiſh. I do not deny that there were men of amazing ſize and ſtrength; whom God, as St. Auſtin obſerves, created to ſhew that beauty and extraordinary ſtature are not to be conſidered as bleſſings, being beſtowed indifferently on the good and wicked. One may, however, ſuſpect what Suetonius[i] ſays, that the monſtrous limbs of huge animals found in other countries, as well as in this, were commonly reputed and called *Giants' bones*.

From this point the ſhore winds up a little, to the mouth of the river Stour, famous for a ſea fight between the Engliſh and Danes, A. D. 884, where now ſtands *Harwich*, a very ſafe port, whence the name: haꝛepic in Saxon ſignifying the ſtation or port of the army. This river divides Eſſex and Suffolk, and on this ſide waſhes nothing but rich fields. But not far from its ſource is *Bumſted*, the barony of the *Helion* family; and on the edge of the county next to Cambridgeſhire is *Barklow*, remarkable for four artificial hills, ſuch as were antiently thrown up for ſoldiers ſlain in battle, whoſe remains, as ſome think, could not be found. But upon digging down a fifth and ſixth ſome time ſince, I am informed, they found three ſtone coffins, with broken human bones in them. The country people ſay they were caſt up at a battle with the Danes: for the dwarf elder, which grows plentifully hereabouts, with blood-coloured berries, goes by the names of *Danes blood*, in memory of the numbers of that nation ſlain here.

Walden, called from the Saffron *Saffron Walden*, is a market-town a little lower, ſurrounded with fields enameled with the beautiful crocus, famous formerly for the caſtle of the *Magnavilles*, now almoſt gone, and the adjacent priory, where its founders the *Magnavilles* * were buried. Geoffrey *Magnaville* firſt gave life to this place. The empreſs Matilda gave him *Newport*, a conſiderable town in the neighbourhood, "for as much money," ſays the grant, "as "he uſed to pay at the time of my father king Hen- "ry's death, and to remove the market of Newport "to his caſtle of Walden, with all the cuſtoms "which formerly belonged to the ſaid market, for "toll, paſſage, and other cuſtoms, and that the "roads from Newport by the waterſide be turned "according to cuſtom to Walden over the land "forfeited to me; the market at Walden to be held "on Sunday and Thurſday, and a fair to be there "held likewiſe to begin on the eve of Pentecoſt "and laſt the whole Whitſon week." From this market the place is now called *Cheping Walden*. In the regiſter of Walden abbey "he conſtitutes "Walden the head of his honour and earldom, and "the ſeat of himſelf and his poſterity. The ſpot "where the monaſtery was built was well ſupplied "with water, of which there was a ſpring that never "dried. The beams of the riſing ſun are late before "they reach it, but it enjoys the benefit of its ſetting "the longer, being ſurrounded with hills on every "ſide." The place is now called *Audley Inn*, from Thomas *Audley*, lord chancellor, who converted the monaſtery into a ſeat for himſelf. He was created baron Audley of Walden by Henry VIII. and left one daughter and heireſs, Margaret, ſecond wife of Thomas *Howard*, duke of Norfolk, by whom ſhe had Thomas, William, Elizabeth, and Margaret. Thomas, eminent for his naval knowledge, was called up to parliament by queen Elizabeth, 1587, by the title of *lord Howard of Walden*; and king James lately created him earl of Suffolk and lord chamberlain. At *Cheſterford*, near his ſeat, was a much older little city, by *Icaldune*[k], on the edge of the county, now called by the country people, from the antient burgh, *Burrow bank*. There remain only traces of an extinct city, and the plain track of the walls. I ſhall not take upon me to affirm that this is the *Villa Fauſtini*, which Antoninus places hereabouts; and though

Baron *Audley* of *Walden*.

Cheſterford.

Icaldune.

Burrow bank.

Ingrata læti ſpatia detinet campi,
Et rure vero, barbaroque lætatur;
Not among groves by art confin'd
But each ſpontaneous in his kind;

I dare not even think it was that villa of Fauſtinus ſo prettily deſcribed by Martial in theſe and other lines of his epigrams[l]. The fields, as I before obſerved, are decked with ſaffron ſown annually. For in July every third year, when the bulbous roots are taken up, and 20 days after put into the ground again, about the end of September they put out their blue flower, in the middle of which are three chives which are gathered early before ſun-riſe, and after they are taken from the flower, are dried before a ſlow fire. The produce is ſo great that an acre will yield 80 or 100 pounds of moiſt ſaffron, which in drying ſhrinks to 20 pounds. And, which is more extraordinary, the ſoil after bearing ſaffron three years together will without dunging produce barley for eighteen more, and then be as fit for ſaffron as before.

Saffron.

More to the South is *Clavering*, which Henry II. gave with the title of baron to Robert *Fitz Roger*, from whom the family of *Euers* are deſcended. His poſterity having for a long time borne the paternal Chriſtian name, according to the antient cuſtom, as John *Fitz Robert*, Robert *Fitz John*, by order of Edward I. aſſumed the name of *Clavering*. But of them more in Northumberland. Here alſo appears *Stanſted Montfichet*, which I cannot paſs by unnoticed, being the antient ſeat or barony of the family of *Montfichet*, who bear three Chevrons Or, in a field Gules, and are accounted of high nobility. There were only five deſcents of them, and then the eſtate came to three ſiſters, Margaret wife of Hugh *Bolebec*, Aveline wife of William *de Fortibus* earl of Albemarle, and Philippa wife of Hugh *Playz*. The deſcendants of this laſt remained within the memory of the laſt generation, and ended in a daughter married to ſir John *Howard*, knight; from whoſe daughter, by George *Vere*[m], ſprung the barons *Latimer* and *Wingfield*.

Clavering.

Stanſted Montfichet.

Barons *Montfichet*. Their arms.

A little lower is *Haſlingbury*, the ſeat of the barons Morley, of whom more in Norfolk. Contiguous to

Haſlingbury.

* Commonly called *Mandevilles*.

[i] Aug. c. 72. [k] In Cambridgeſhire. [l] and expreſsly ſaid by him to be at *Baiæ*; Baiana *noſtri villa Fauſtini*. Epig. L. III. 58.

[m] i. e. George Vere, ſon of John Vere, earl of Oxford, and Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Howard, had two daughters married to ſir John Wingfield, and Nevil lord Latimer.

Walbery. this is an antient fortification called *Walbery*, and more to the eaſt *Barrington hall*, where lives the illuſtrious family of *Barrington*, which, in the reign of Stephen, received an acceſſion from the eſtates of the barons Monfichet, and in the memory of our fathers new honour by intermarriage with the daughter and heireſs of Henry *Pole*, lord *Montacute*, ſon and heir of Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury of the blood royal.

Barrington hall.

Earls of Eſſex. After the coming of the Normans the empreſs Matilda, *Lady of England*, as ſhe ſtyled herſelf, created *Geofrey Magnaville*, or *Mandeville* (ſon of William by Margaret heireſs of Eudo Dapifer) firſt earl of Eſſex, to attach this potent and brave man to her intereſt. He loſt his turbulent life in the field in the confuſions under Stephen. An old writer of the Regiſter of Walden abbey ſays that his "many crimes [n] drew upon him the ſentence of excommunication, under which he received a mortal "wound in the head before Burwell caſtle. As he "lay at the point of death, ſome templars happened "to come in, who put on him their habit marked "with a croſs, and after his death carried away his "body, and hung it in a leaden pipe or trough on "a tree in their orchard at the Old Temple at London [o]." His two ſons *Geofrey* [p] and *William* [q], who ſucceeded him, died without iſſue. King John for a great ſum of money raiſed to this honour *Geofrey Fitz Petre*, or *Fitz Piers*, of Ludgerſhall, chief Juſtice of England, a prudent diſcreet man [r]. He had married Beatrix, eldeſt daughter of William Say, ſon of a ſiſter of Geofrey Magnaville firſt earl of Eſſex, "a man (according to an "antient author [s]) of great wealth and property, "who applied himſelf to the biſhop of Ely, chief "juſtice of the King's bench, with a great ſum of "money to ſupport his claim to that earldom, in "right of his wife, daughter of William, elder "brother of Geofrey de Say; the biſhop having "given him full ſeiſin of it demanded the money, "which he recovered in a ſhort time to the full "amount, on articles to pay the whole ſum into the "king's treaſury. Being thus admitted, and thus "confirmed by the king's letters, he held, poſſeſſed, "and received the homage of the knights of this "barony." This Geofrey Fitz Piers' two ſons Geofrey and William aſſumed the name of *Magnaville*, and held this honour. The former was killed in a tournament in the prime of life [t]; the latter ſided with Lewis of France againſt king John, and died without iſſue [u]. Neither of them leaving iſſue, *Humphrey de Bohun*, earl of Hereford and conſtable of England, came to the earldom. So writes the Walden annaliſt [x]: "A. D. 1228, 6 Id. Janu. died "William de Mandeville earl of Eſſex, &c.; the "ſame year Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, "and Conſtable of England, married Matilda, "daughter of Geofrey earl of Eſſex, and ſo ſuc-"ceeded." From records, however, it appears that Henry de Bohun, father [y] of this Humphry, married that heireſs. But the miſtake was eaſy: ſurnames in the writings of that age being only expreſſed by initials; ſo that H. ſtood for Henry or Humphrey, G. for Gilbert or Geofrey, &c. His iſſue male were earls of Hereford and Eſſex for many years; whom, as they aſſumed both titles, we have ſpoken of in Herefordſhire. *Eleanor*, eldeſt daughter of the laſt Bohun, married *Thomas of Woodſtock*, duke of Glouceſter, to whom ſhe transferred the title, and had by him a daughter *Anne*, firſt married to Edmund earl of *Stafford*, anceſtor of the dukes of Buckingham, and ſecondly to William *Bourchier*, to whom Henry V. gave the earldom of Eu in Normandy [z]. He had by her *Henry* Bourchier, whom Edward IV. created earl of Eſſex [a]. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Henry*, who was killed by a fall from his horſe in his old age [b], and left an only daughter *Anne* [c]. Without regard to her, Henry VIII. to confer the greater honour on Thomas *Cromwell*, who had done him ſuch ſingular ſervice in ſubverting the papal power, created him earl of Eſſex [d], great chamberlain of England, and knight of the garter, having before for his abilities made him Maſter of the Rolls, Secretary of State, baron Cromwell of Okeham, his vicar general in ſpirituals, and keeper of the privy ſeal: and all this within five years. But within five months after his advancement to this earldom he ended this pageantry of life, like many other aſſociates in government, at the block. The ſame king conferred the title of earl of Eſſex on William *Parr*, to whom he had married Anne the heireſs of Henry Bourchier. Laſtly on the death of Parr without iſſue, *Walter Devereux*, viſcount Hereford, whoſe great grandmother was Cecily Bourchier ſiſter of the laſt-mentioned Henry Bourchier, by favour of queen Elizabeth [e] obtained this honour, and left it to his ſon *Robert*, who being endowed with great natural accompliſhments proceeded by the royal favour ſo rapidly in his career of honour that the nation hoped to ſee him equal if not ſurpaſs his anceſtors. But alas! his popularity carrying him beyond his proſpects, proved his overthrow, like many others who prefer premature ruin to certainty delayed [f]. His infant ſon *Robert* was completely reſtored to his honours by James I. in parliament.

See the earl of Hereford.

In ths county are 415 pariſhes.

[n] He was a very partizan or marauder, extorting all the wealth he could get intelligence of both from individuals and religious houſes; his laſt exploit was ſurprizing and plundering Ramſey abbey. Dugd. Bar. I. 203.

[o] See his figure in the Temple church, deſcribed in p. 97.

[p] He died 1167, buried at Walden. Dugd. I. 204.

[q] He died 1190, buried at Walden. Ib. 206.

[r] died in the reign of John, buried at Shouldham abbey, Norfolk. Ib. 705.

[s] Hiſtory of Walden abbey, Mon. Ang. I. 446.

[t] 1216. buried in Trinity priory, London. Dugd. Ib. 706.

[u] He died 1227, buried at Shouldham. Ib.

[x] Ubi ſup. 446.

[y] Dugdale calls him *Henry*. Bar. I. 180. but Walden reg. ub. ſup. 446, *Humphry*.

[z] He died 8 Henry V. buried at Lantony near Gloceſter. Dugd. II. 129.

[a] He died 23 Edward IV. and was buried at Bilegh with his lady Iſabel. Ib. 130. though Sandford, p. 385. buries them both at Eaſton.

[b] at his manor of the Baſe, co. Herts. 22 Henry VIII. buried at Eaſton. Dugd. Ib.

[c] married to ſir William Parr, lord Parr of Kendall, afterwards earl of Eſſex, and Marquis of Northampton. Their children were baſtardized 34 Henry VIII. and the marriage was diſannulled by parliament 5 Edward VI. Ib. Yet he was created earl of Eſſex 35 Henry VIII. who had married his ſiſter. He died 1571, buried at Warwick. Ib. 381, 382.

[d] 31 Henry VIII. Dugd. II. 372.

[e] 14 Elizabeth. He died 1567. Dugd. II. 178.

[f] He was beheaded 1599.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of ESSEX, with Middleſex and Hertfordſhire, formed the kingdom of the *Eaſt Saxons*. Its circumference is about 225 miles. Its greateſt length from Eaſt to Weſt 61 miles, and its greateſt breadth from North to South 50 miles. The ſurface is in general level, but diverſified with hills and fruitful vales. The ſoil may be divided into clay, chalk, and marſh land [a].

It is divided into 20 hundreds, and contains 24 market-towns, 208,800 inhabitants, and 415 pariſhes.

The principal landholders in this county at the making of Domeſday Book, were, beſides the king, the church of Canterbury, the biſhops of London, Durham, Hereford, and Bayeux, canons of St. Paul and St. Martin, London, abbies of Weſtminſter, Berking, Waltham, Ely, St. Edmund's Bury, Battle, St. Waleric, Trinity, and St. Stephen at Caen, and St. Ouen; earls Euſtace and Alan; William Warren, Richard ſon of earl Gilbert, Suene of Eſſex, Eudo Dapifer, Roger de Otburville, Hugh de Montfort, Hamo Dapifer, Henry de Ferrars, Geofrey de Magnaville, the earl of Ou, Robert Greno, Ralph Baignard, Ralph Peverel, Aubrey de Vere, Peter de Valoignes, Ranulf brother of Ilger, Tihell Brito, Roger de Ramis, John Fitz Waleran, Robert Fitz Corbution, Roger Bigot, Robert Malet, William de Scohies, Roger Pictavienſis, Hugh de Gurnai, William Peverell, Ralph de Limeſey, Robert and Ralph de Todeney, Walter de Doai, counteſs of Albemarle, counteſs Judith, Hugh de St. Quintin, Roger Mareſhal, &c.

The Foreſt of Eſſex comprehended almoſt the whole county. A record 12 Henry III. marks its bounds, from Stratford bridge to Cattawad bridge in length, and from the Thames to Stane-ſtreet in breadth. The office of Foreſter was in the family of Aucher of Copt hall ſo late as Edward I. and the ſtewardſhip of the whole Foreſt in that of the Veres earls of Oxford to Henry VII. with a little interruption under Edward IV. At preſent only the half hundred of Waltham, with ſome parts of Becontree and Ongar hundreds, are within the Foreſt [b]. It ſeems formerly to have reached from the Thames to Hatfield Broad Oak, and from the Lea to Brentwood and Ongar. *Hainault* foreſt, whatever is the etymology of that name, was part of it.

Waltham. The town of *Waltham* is conſiderable at preſent only for its market, and the manufactory of gunpowder carried on near it. Its church, reduced to the nave, which its ſtyle beſpeaks to be of the time of its foundation, is the only remain of the antient magnificence of this mitred abbey, valued at £.900. *per annum*. The tomb of the founder was ſuppoſed to be diſcovered, in the garden of the abbey-houſe, about the end of queen Elizabeth's reign; but it was more probably that of ſome abbot. All that now remains of the abbey-houſe is part of a cloiſter or crypt, and the gate and poſtern, on which are the arms of England in the time of Henry III. who viſited this houſe. The manſion built on the ſite of the abbey by ſir Edward Denny, at the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, and modernized by Charles Wake Jones, eſq. was entirely pulled down in 1770. In the gardens is a large tulip-tree, by its ſize probably the firſt introduced in this kingdom. I have a braſs coin of Licinius found at Waltham abbey, 1779.

IMP. C. VAL. LICIN. LICINIVS P. F. AVG.
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG. SMET. B.

Jupiter with a lance and Victory on a globe; an eagle with a label over his head.

Copt hall. *Copt hall* appears to have been held of the abbots of Waltham, who made it their reſidence about the reign of Edward III; and the laſt of them ſurrendering it to the crown, queen Elizabeth gave it to ſir Thomas Heneage. The magnificent old houſe fitted up by him was taken down, 1753, by the late proprietor, John Conyers, eſq. who erected another, ſomewhat Eaſt of it. Juſt without the park, on the South-eaſt ſide of the London road, is an oval camp called Ambreſbury banks, and probably Britiſh. See a plan of it in Pl. IV. fig. 4. Ambreſbury banks. "This intrenchment is now entirely overgrown with old oaks and hornbeams. It was formerly in the very heart of the foreſt, and no road near it, till the preſent turnpike road from London to Epping was made, almoſt within the memory of man, which now runs within a hundred yards of it; but the intrenchment cannot be perceived from thence, by reaſon of the wood that covers it. It is of an irregular figure, rather longeſt from Eaſt to Weſt, and on a gentle declivity to the South-eaſt. It contains near 12 acres, and is ſurrounded by a ditch, and high bank much worn down by time, though where there are angles they are ſtill very bold and high. There are no regular openings like gateways or entrances, only two places where the bank has been cut through, and the ditch filled up very lately, in order to make a ſtrait road from Debden green to Epping market. The boundary between the pariſhes of Waltham and Epping runs exactly through the middle of this intrenchment, whether carried ſo caſually by the firſt ſettlers of thoſe boundaries, or on purpoſe, as it was then a remarkable ſpot of ground, I leave to better judgments to conjecture. As I can find no reaſon to attribute this intrenchment either to the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, I cannot help concluding it to have been a Britiſh oppidum, and

[a] Morant.

[b] Morant, p. 4.

"perhaps

" perhaps it had ſome relation to other remains of " that people which are diſcoverable in our Foreſt. " It is diſtant from Fifield where the Celts and forge " were lately diſcovered about ten miles, and about " eight from Naveſtoke common, where we viſited " the Templum Alatum [c]."

Leyton. *Leyton* pariſh, being called Leyton *ſtone*, authoriſes Mr. Camden's ſuppoſition, but more eſpecially the Roman urns and other antiquities found hereabouts, and the pavements, urns, bones, coins, walls, and gates, at Wanſted, 1715, by the ſide of the old road from Eſſex through Oldford to London, now called *Blind Lane*. At leaſt here might have been ſome family burying place [d].

In 1718 Mr. Ganſell, having occaſion to enlarge his gardens, digging up about two acres of land, found under the whole very large and ſtrong foundations, in one place all ſtone, with conſiderable arches, an arched doorway with ſteps down to it, but quite filled up with gravel; in many of the foundations were a great quantity of Roman tile and bricks, mixed with more modern materials, and ſeveral rough and broken pieces of hard ſtone, one part whereof poliſhed proved to be Egyptian granite: two large deep wells, covered over with ſtone: and in digging a pond, after they had ſunk through a bed of clay about ten feet, they found a great quantity of oak timber, eight and ten inches ſquare, mortized together like a floor, grown very hard and black, but uncertain how far it reached. Several Roman coins, ſilver and braſs, conſular and imperial, to Julian, were ſcattered about; the faireſt remained in Mr. Ganſell's poſſeſſion; alſo ſome ſilver coins with Saxon characters, which not being underſtood were loſt. This land joins to the church-yard; where ſome time before was found a large urn of coarſe red earth, long in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Strype the miniſter, but ſince loſt. It is probable this garden was made on the extent of the town to the South-eaſt: for no ſuch remains appeared in digging the foundation of the houſe and walls round near two acres. The church-yard is exactly on the South ſide; how far the foundations reach to the Weſt and North is unknown, it being all ploughed fields [e].

A Roman pavement was found here 1735. The occaſion of this diſcovery was the digging holes for an avenue of trees from the gardens. Mr. Adam Holt the gardener, perceiving ſeveral of the teſſeræ thrown up, ſoon conjectured what he was upon, and earneſtly endeavoured, though in vain, to obtain leave to lay it quite open; however, he examined it ſo far as to find that its extent from North to South was about 20 feet, and from Eaſt to Weſt about 16; that it was compoſed of ſmall ſquare brick teſſeræ of different ſizes and colours, as black, white, red, &c. that there went round it a border about a foot broad, compoſed of red dice, about three quarters of an inch ſquare, within which were ſeveral ornaments, and in the middle, the figure of a man riding upon ſome beaſt, and holding ſomething in his hand; but as he opened it only in a hurry, and in different places, he was able to give no better account of it.

There was then found a ſilver coin, but of what emperor was not known, and one of the ſmall braſs of Valens DN. VALENS P. F. AVG. Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVB Exerg. LVG. came into Mr. Lethieullier's poſſeſſion, which were all the coins or other antiquities that were ever found at this place, at leaſt to his knowledge. He frequently viſited it, and found not only many of the aforeſaid teſſeræ, but ſeveral pieces of large Roman brick, ſome hollowed, probably for gutters. This pavement was ſituated on a gentle gravelly aſcent towards the North, and at a ſmall diſtance from the South end of it Mr. Lethieullier remembered a well of exceeding fine water, now abſorbed in a great pond. From this well the ground riſes likewiſe toward the South, till it comes to a plain, which extends a conſiderable way, and is now his warren, but by tradition was once covered with wood. On the brink of this very plain, and about 300 yards due South from the ſaid well and pavement, there were in his memory the ruins of foundations to be ſeen, though now deſtroyed by planting trees round the park pales; the mounds about them having been ſince levelled has raiſed the ground very much.

The place where this antiquity was diſcovered was a part of earl Tylney's park, which lies on the South ſide of his gardens, and is bounded to the South by Mr. Lethieullier's eſtate at Alderſbrook, a part of which it was, till king Henry VIII. encloſed it within his new-made park, as the words in his grant expreſs.

As it both is, and probably ever was, a retired corner, no veſtigia of camps, roads, or other Roman antiquities near it, this pavement can hardly be preſumed to have been the floor of a prætorium, or Roman general's tent, as many of them doubtleſs were. Will it bear the face of a tolerable conjecture therefore, that the aforeſaid ruins were the foundation of a Roman villa, the retirement perhaps of ſome inhabitant of Londinum, which is ſcarce ſix miles diſtant; or of Durolitum, which is hardly three, if Low Leighton be allowed to have been that ſtation? The ſoil thereabouts is dry and inviting, the opening to the South, and directly oppoſite to Shooter's hill in Kent, very agreeable and pleaſing. The aforementioned ſpring or well might perhaps induce the owner to make a walk or garden down to it, and the pavement be of the banqueting houſe or room for entertainments, which terminated his view [f].

Here was born, about 1580, ſir Thomas Roe, firſt Engliſh embaſſador to Eaſtern princes, who died 1644.

Goring houſe, or the Foreſt houſe, belonged to the abbey of Waltham. *Ruckholt* houſe, built by ſir Henry Hickes [g], was in Elizabeth's time a houſe of Robert earl of Leiceſter. To this pariſh adjoins *Wanſted*, where is an elegant houſe built by ſir *Richard*, ſon to that eminent merchant ſir *Joſiah Child*, and created viſcount Caſtlemaine, 1718, and earl of Tylney, 1731-2. His deſcendants aſſumed the name of *Tylney* in right of their mother, and his ſecond ſon *John* dying in 1784 without iſſue, his title became extinct; but the manor and eſtate devolved on his Wanſted

nephew,

[c] MS. letter from Mr. Lethieullier, pen. Edit.
[d] Gibſon's additions. Morant, I. 32. 28. Mr. Lethieullier's letter in the Archæologia, I. p. 73.
[e] Account of ſome Roman antiquities and coins found at Low Leyton, ſent to Smart Lethieullier, eſq.
[f] Letter from Mr. Lethieullier to Mr. Roger Gale. Ant. Soc. Min.
[g] Morant.

nephew, ſir James Tilney Long, bart. whoſe only ſon James dying a minor in 1805, the whole now belongs to his ſiſter. The ſeat has been lately lett to the prince of Condé.

tratford. *Stratford* abbey, called alſo *Ham*, from its being in *Weſt Ham* pariſh, was not founded till about 1134, by William Montfichet. The gate and the Weſt front of a chapel are all the remains. It was valued at £.511. 16s. 3d. [h]

By a late improvement in the channel of the river Lea its courſe has been ſhortened ſeveral miles, particularly at its mouth, and by the many new locks erected on it, its navigation was propoſed to be rendered more certain and expeditious: but the tolls have not anſwered the expence of the improvement.

erking. Near the road leading from Ilford to Berking, on the North-weſt ſide of the brook that croſſes it, are remains of an antient entrenchment, whence the latter town undoubtedly had its name, *Berg-ing*, q. d. the *fortification in the meadows*. The North ſide of it is pretty intire: the ſide parallel with the road has been ploughed down. The gateway to the nunnery is ſtill remaining; and here were dug up two ſtones with inſcriptions commemorating Thomas Beaufort duke of Exeter, earl of Dorſet, &c. third ſon of John of Gaunt, and his only ſon Henry, or, as Mr. Vertue ſuppoſed, his brother Henry Beaufort, biſhop of Wincheſter, their ſiſter being abbeſs here. It was valued at £.862. [i]

bbots oding. John Thurloe, ſecretary of ſtate to Oliver Cromwell, was ſon of the rector of *Abbots Roding*, born 1616, died 1678.

eydon ernon. On the ſteeple at *Theydon Gernon* church, ſo called from Robert de Gernon, who held it at the Conqueſt, is this inſcription:

The grocers arms. [a razure]. Syr Jhon Croſbi knyght, alderma and grocer of London and dame Anne and Annes his wyffs, of whos godys was gevyn toward the erectyng of thys ſtepell MCVVI ano dni ihrv [k] A chevron between nine billets.

Sir John Croſby was buried in St. Helen's church, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, where is a fair alabaſter monument for him and one of his wives. The hall of his houſe remains as a meeting-houſe at Croſby-ſquare.

operſale. *Cooperſale*, in this pariſh, has been the ſeat of the Archers ever ſince the reign of Henry V. Their monuments are in the church.

igwell. At *Chigwell* are two free-ſchools, one called the Engliſh, the other the grammar-ſchool, founded 1629 by archbiſhop Harſnet of York, once vicar here, and buried here 1631.

nborne. In *Lamborne* church is a monument for Thomas Winniffe, biſhop of Lincoln 1654; and at his feet was laid May 1780 a friend, to whoſe pencil and taſte theſe ſheets would have been much indebted, had he not been cut off in the early enjoyment of all his wiſhes. *Biſhop's Moat* in this pariſh was the reſidence of Spencer, the warlike biſhop of Norwich, who ſuppreſſed Ket's rebellion. The moat is about 200 yards ſquare, and at one end is a ſquare hollow paved. Sir John Forteſcue Aland, one of the judges of the King's Bench, built a houſe at *Knowle*, ſince pulled down.

Ongar. The caſtle at *Ongar* ſeems to have been formed out of ſome more antient and extenſive work. If there was not a Roman ſtation here, as a coffin of hewn ſtone with a ridged lid, others compoſed of tiles, like thoſe at Bootham bar [l], and at York [m], with fragments of urns, and many ſkeletons found 1767 in a field called *Stockling* between Ongar and Fyfield, would lead one to ſuſpect; it is probable here were large Saxon works prior to the Norman ones altered by them; keeps being of Norman introduction. Large works may be traced round the town, and many Roman bricks are worked into the church [n].

Greenſted. The church of *Greenſted*, a mile from Ongar, is a very uncommon antient building; the walls formed of trunks of oak ſplit in two, and let into a ſill and plate; they are perfectly ſmooth, and the inſide flat. On the South ſide are 16, and 2 door-poſts; on the North 21, and 2 vacancies filled up with plaſter: the Weſt end is built againſt by a boarded tower, and the Eaſt by a chancel of brick, and on the South ſide is a wooden porch, and both ſides ſtrengthened by brick buttreſſes; the roof is of later date, and tiled. The dimenſions of the wooden church are 29 feet nine by 14, and five feet high. The tradition of the place is, that a dead king reſted in it. In a MS life of St. Edmund we are told that the corpſe of that ſaint in a Daniſh invaſion, A.D. 1010, in the 30th year of the reign of king Ethelred, was removed from St. Edmund's Bury to London, and brought back again three years after by abbot Ailwin: It follows "*Quidam apud* Stapleford *recepit* "*corpus ejus in redeundo de* Londoniâ;" and the Regiſter of Bury abbey in the Monaſticon [o] ſays, "*Idem apud* Aungre *hoſpitabatur*, ubi in ejus memo- "riâ lignea capella permanet uſque hodie." The antient road from Bury to London lay through Oldford, Abridge, Stapleford Abbot (ſo called from being given to this abbey by the Martyr's grateful hoſt, who was cured by this viſit), Greenſted, Dunmow, and Clare. This fabrick might be reared as a ſort of ſhrine for the reception of the Martyr's body, and in proceſs of time might with proper additions be converted into a pariſh-church. Richard de Lucy, lord of Ongar, in the reign of Henry II. is ſuppoſed by Mr. Newcourt to have ſeparated this pariſh from Ongar, to which it was again united 1558, in the reign of Edward VI. but ſeparated again 1544, in the reign of Mary, as it ſtill continues, being a rectory annexed to the curacy of St. Botolph Aldgate [p]. The charters of Witlaf and Beorred, kings of Mercia, to Croyland abbey, mention at Spalding a *wooden* chapel called *Stokkyn*, and a ſtone one called *Stonyng*. Pauſanias has a remarkable account of a building in the forum at Elis, whoſe roof was ſupported by *pillars of oak*; it was low, and ſaid to be the *ſepulchral* monument of Oxylus, who conducted the Dorians into Peloponneſus, for which they gave him Elis [q].

[h] Tanner, 126. [i] Ibid. 118. [k] 1420. It is engraved in Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XLI. Pl. XVII. p. 74.
[l] Thoreſby's Leeds, p. 562, 563. [m] Archæol. II. 177. [n] See a plan of the caſtle, and works ſurrounding the town, pl. IV. fig. 5.
[o] I. 263. [p] Morant, 153. See a print of this church by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries, 1748. [q] Eliac. I. 4.

Fyfield. At *Fyfield*, by Ongar, in 1749, were found a great number of celts, with a large quantity of metal for caſting them, 50lb. of which, with ſeveral of the inſtruments, the late earl Tilney gave to Mr. Lethieullier[r]. One Glaſcock, a farmer and horſeleech of ſome eminence, bought the celts all together of the labourer that found them for five ſhillings, fancying them gold, and by his idle talk about them ſoon betrayed them to the lord of the manor, who claimed and had them all.

In the pariſh of *High Laver* is *Otes*, the ſeat of the lords Maſham, ſo created 1711, extinct by the death of Samuel, the laſt lord, 1776; and the retreat of that great philoſopher John Locke, who died 1704, and was buried there, under a plain altar-tomb in the church-yard, with an epitaph of his own writing. The eſtate and houſe belong now, by purchaſe, to Mr. Palmer.

Naveſtock. At *Naveſtock* is the ſeat of the earl of Waldegrave, deſcended from the family of that name ſeated in Suffolk, and ennobled by James II. On a common here, ſince incloſed, Dr. Stukeley imagined he had found a Druid temple, of the kind which he called *Alate*[s]. In the year 1555 the vicarage and rectory of this pariſh were ſettled by ſir Thomas Pope on Trinity college Oxford, as parcel of endowment of that his foundation, and which he appears to have purchaſed of ſir Edward Waldegrave.

Chadwell. The caverns placed by Mr. Camden in Tilbury are in fact in *Chadwell* pariſh. Dr. Derham meaſured three of the moſt conſiderable, and found one of them 50, another 70, and a third 80 feet deep; the bottom a ſoft ſand, over the top an arch of 200 feet of chalk. They lie within the compaſs of ſix acres, near the highway leading from Stifford to Chadwell; and in *Eaſt Tilbury*, in a field called *Cave field*, is a horizontal paſſage to the cavern. Theſe have been ſuppoſed granaries of the antient Britans, retreats of the Daniſh ravagers, and even king Cunobeline's gold mines[t].

Weſt Tilbury. At *Weſt Tilbury*, the pariſh mentioned by Camden, are ſome traces of the camp formed by queen Elizabeth on the Spaniſh invaſion. Here is now a ſtrong regular fort, erected in the reign of Charles II. with a garriſon. Within the manor was diſcovered, 1727, a medicinal water, the only alterative water of its kind in this part of England[u]. Wharton, in his account of the biſhops of London, takes no notice of Tillabirig being Cedda's ſee; nor do Bede's words imply that he built a monaſtery here[x].

Eaſt Tilbury. In *Eaſt Tilbury* pariſh was the antient ferry over the Thames, the famous *Higham Cauſeway* from Rocheſter by Higham, yet viſible, pointing to the place of the old ferry. This is ſuppoſed to be the place where Claudius croſſed the Thames in purſuit of the Britans[y].

Canvey iſland. *Canvey* iſland, a marſhy tract, contains 3600 acres, and has a chapel and fair, and about 50 dwellings[z]. Mr. Pownall miſplaces Ptolemy's Κεωνος at the mouth of the Thames[a].

Hadleigh. Hubert de Burgh built *Hadleigh* caſtle[b], of which ſome ruins ſtill remain.

Leigh. At *Leigh*, by the fall of a cliff after rains, a quantity of Roman coins came to light, 176.. Prittlewell. *Prittlewell* may have taken its name from its fine ſpring, accounted the beſt in the hundred of Rochford. The priory was founded by Robert, ſon of Swane, as a cell to Lewes in Suſſex, in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.155. 11s. 2d.[c] Only ſome out-offices now remain[d].

Shoebury. At *Shoebury*, or *Seabirig*, q.d. *the fortification of the ſea*, large traces of the Daniſh works ſtill remain, and many urns have been found hereabouts, as if the Romans had been here. Mr. Camden does theſe earthworks too much honour to call them a city; but he is in general very laviſh of that appellation, not conſidering that in England it is confined to the ſee of a biſhop, and that even many of the Roman ſtations on which he beſtows it have only his authority for it. Ʒepeopc popheup[e]—*Caſtellum fecit*, is the expreſſion in the Saxon Chronicle and Huntingdon[f], but Florence of Worceſter ſays, "*urbem*, quæ linguâ Anglorum Sceobyrig, in Eaſt "Saxoniâ ſitam adeunt, firmamque ſibi munitionem "ibidem conſtruunt." p. 596, 1691.

Rochford. *Rochford* is remarkable for its *lawleſs court* held on the Wedneſday morning after Michaelmas, on a hill called *King's hill*, in the open air by twilight, where all the buſineſs is tranſacted in whiſpers, and a coal ſupplies the place of pen and ink. Abſentees forfeit double their rent for every hour's abſence[g]. It is now the eſtate of the *Briſtows*, but gives title of earl to *William Henry Naſſau de Zuleſtein*, deſcended from the princes of Orange, whoſe great grandfather *Henry* was ſo created 1695, 7 William III. and his two ſons ſucceſſively enjoyed the title; the laſt of them dying 1781, was ſucceeded by his nephew, the preſent earl. In this town is an alms-houſe, founded by lord Rich.

Eaſtwood. On the hinge of the church door at *Eaſtwood*, by Rochford, is this inſcription, Pl. IV. fig. 6.

Pax regat intrantes, eadem regat egredientes.

Upminſ. *Upminſter* was the property of the Engaines as early as the Conqueſt, and they had a chapel and burial-place adjoining to the chancel, rebuilt by ſir James Eſdaile, lord of the ſaid manor. Upminſter hall was a manſion of the abbot of Waltham, and has ſtill a chapelry. Dr. William Derham was rector here from 1689 to 1735, an eminent naturaliſt and writer, educated at Trinity college Oxford, his eldeſt ſon and nameſake being afterwards preſident of St. John's college there.

Dagenh breach. In the winter 1707 the violence of the tide made in the levels of Dagenham and Havering a breach of 100 yards wide and 20 feet deep, whereby 1000 acres of rich land were overflowed, and near 120 acres of land waſhed into the Thames, forming a ſand-bank near a mile in length half acroſs it. After an unſucceſsful attempt by one Boſwell, captain Perry, with prodigious expence and difficulty (his works being three times nearly deſtroyed), completed a wall, behind which ſtill remains a pool of 40 or 50 acres, whence the earth had been waſhed away. In the

[r] Borl. Cornw. 272. firſt ed. Lethieullier's letter, ubi ſup. [s] See his Abury, p. 96. [t] Morant, I. 229.
[u] See Dr. Andree's treatiſe on it, 1740, 8vo. [x] Tanner, 117. [y] Morant, I. 236. [z] Ib. I. 266.
[a] Archæol. V. 286. [b] Pat. 15 H. III. m. 6. [c] Tanner, 130. [d] Morant, I. 297.
[e] Ʒepeopc, opus, arx. Lye. [f] 201, 1596. 351, 1601. [g] Morant, I. 272.

marſhes

marſhes upon the Thames about *Thurrock*, *Dagenham*, &c. were then diſcovered, four feet under the ſurface, great numbers of ſubterraneous trees, with roots, boughs, and ſome part of the bark, probably thrown down and buried by ſtorms or floods. They were principally bruſhwood, willows, and yew, and ſome oak or hornbeam; large quantities of hazel-nuts have alſo been found, and a little above the vein of *Moorlog*, as this kind of timber is called, ſtags' horns were taken up [h].

vering wre.

At *Havering Bowre*, q. d. *Havering houſe*, are ſtill to be ſeen ſome rude traces of the royal manſion. It is a large liberty though but one pariſh, which had the name of *Hornchurch* about the reign of Henry III. who founded an hoſpital here ſubordinate to the great hoſpital of St. Bernard de Montjou in Savoy [i] *ad faciendum ſibi ignem pro pauperibus*. *Romford*, which was bought by Wykeham for his new college at Oxford, a chapelry under Havering, ſituate on the old military way, whoſe name is ſtill preſerved here in *Hare ſtreet* [j], q. d. Þepe ꝛtꝛet, may have been ſo called from the Romans. *Giddy hall* was begun by ſir Thomas Cooke, and finiſhed by his great grandſon ſir Anthony, one of king Edward VI's preceptors. A view of the old houſe may be ſeen on La Serre's Entrée de Marie de Medicis [k]. Sir John Eyles, bart. built a modern houſe here, now the property of Mr. Benyon. At *Steward* near Rumford was born 1592 Francis Quarles the poet.

rnchurch.

mford.

ddy hall.

Pirgo, the ſeat of the noble family of Grey, afterwards of the Chekes, and laſt of lord Archer, was pulled down about 1770. It appears to have been a royal jointure houſe, and here died Joan widow of Henry IV. 1497 [l]. In its chapel were buried ſeveral of the Greys and Chekes [m].

go.

gatſtone.

Ingatſtone (in records *Yng*, and in Paul IV's bill of diſſolution *Ging Abbatiſſe*, or *Ging ad petram*) which Mr. Camden ſtrangely miſpels, ſeems to have taken its name from a Roman milliary (which ſome have conjectured ſtands yet in a rude form at the corner of the Red Lion inn there) to diſtinguiſh it from the other *Ings* which ſurround it. Here is an old ſeat of the *Petre* family, the firſt of whom, ſir *William*, received the manor from Henry VIII. who created his ſon *John* baron Petre of Writtle. He erected a noble houſe at *Weſt Horndon* or *Thorndon*, and died in it. His 7th lineal deſcendant lord *Robert Edward* has lately rebuilt it. At Ingatſtone is an alms-houſe founded by ſir William Petre who is buried in the church [n].

.Horndon.

veley.

In *Alveley* pariſh is *Bellhouſe*, the ſeat of lord Dacre, as formerly of his anceſtors the Lennards and Barrets [o].

nobie. akemore.

Near Ingateſtone ſtood *Thobie* and *Blackmore* priories, founded the one in the reign of Stephen by Michael Capra, valued at £.75. *per ann.* [p] the other by the Samfords, in the reign of John, valued at £.85. 9*s*. 7*d*. [q] both ſuppreſſed by Wolſey.

ountne- ng.

At *Mountneyſing*, vulgarly *Munnaſing*, in which pariſh Thobie priory ſtands, is a remarkable inſcription on the hinge of the church door [r]; thus explained:

Jeſus Nazarenus Rex noſter
et Judeorum miſere-
re meorum

On the North porch of *Runwell* church in this neighbourhood is another curious inſcription commemorating ſome founder or benefactor 150... Over the porch of *Great Warley* church is cut on a piece of timber:

INTVS· IACET
IOHES: FABIAN.

Runwell.

At *Shenfield* between Brentwood and Chelmsford were found in a field two braſs lares well preſerved, and ſeveral fine pateræ and other earthen veſſels [s].

Shenfield.

Mr. Talbot conjectured that CÆSAROMAGUS was *Chelmsford*; and Dr. Stukeley was ſo poſitive of it, that he fixed the temple of Auguſtus to the ſite of the preſent church. Biſhop Gibſon by a more unnatural change of the name argues as ſtrongly for *Dunmow*, from the diſtance from Colcheſter, and the road called *The Street* in *Raine* pariſh. Mr. Drake from gold coins of Honorius and braſs of Commodus and the lower empire fixes it there [t]. As the Peutinger tables read *Baromagus* (probably a corruption for Saromagus), Dr. Gale puts it at *Witham*, near which is a rivulet called *Bar*. Certain it is there is a circular entrenchment at the laſt place, the *Ad Anſam* of others. Mr. Camden might have taken courage to place it near Brentwood had he known of the circular camp at *South Weald*. He afterwards fixed it to *Burghſted*, where at *Blunt's walls* are a ditch and rampart incloſing about four acres, and within them ſeveral mounts. Urns are very frequently found near *Billirica* [u].

Chelmsford.

Nothing is more ſurprizing than the error all Antiquaries have hitherto lain under with reſpect to the ſcene of the battle between Edmund Ironſide and the Danes. Though they had the authority of Mr. Camden againſt them, they have carried it quite acroſs the country to the Northern extremity as far from the ſea as poſſible, and in defiance of every circumſtance that could fix it here. In a marſh in *Woodham Mortimer* pariſh on the Chelmsford ſide of the river *Burnham* or *Crowch* are 24 barrows grouped in pairs, and moſt of them ſurrounded by a ditch. At *Canewdon*, which Weever was for rendering *Canuti domus*, is the Daniſh camp. *Hocklie* on the hill, on the other ſide of the river, has the memorial of ſlaughter in its name from Þaccan, *cædere*; the church is ſupported by the antient maſſive round pillars, and in the pariſh is a very large ſingle barrow. *Battle-bridge*, four miles lower down, may have taken its name from this action, though *Hull bridge* (now only a ford and ferry, the piles remaining in the river), is cloſe to the marſh where the barrows are. The Danes had been hovering about this neighbourhood for 20 years before [x]. They probably landed at *Bradwell*. How much more ob-

Aſſingdon.

Woodham Mortimer.

Canewdon.

Hocklie.

[h] Morant, I. 11. Dr. Derham in Phil. Tranſ. 335. Boſwell's and Perry's accounts of ſtopping the breach.
[i] Tan. 131. [j] Morant, I. 7. [k] See alſo "Progreſſes of Queen Elizabeth, 1568," vol. I. p. 116. Pl. 8.
[l] Stowe, An. 376. [m] Salmon's Eſſex, 245-6. [n] Morant, I. 212. [o] Morant, I. 78.
[p] Tanner, 128. [q] Ib. 132. [r] See Pl. IV. fig. 6*. [s] Salm. 264.
[t] Arch. V. 137, 142. [u] Morant, I. 196. [x] See Sax. Chron. p. 126. 108.

vious

vious the reſemblance between *Aſſandune* and *Aſſingdon* than between *Aſſandune* and *Aſhdown*; not to mention that Simeon Dunelmenſis expreſsly ſays Cnute and Turkill built the church *in monte quæ* Aſſandune *dicitur*. This is the exact ſituation of *Hocklie* church; but is it ſo of that at *Bartlow?*

Raleigh. At *Raleigh* are ſtill remaining the ſtupendous earthworks of Swene's caſtle. Dugdale [y] makes him father of Henry, omitting Robert. Raleigh was an honour which came to the crown 1280 from the Burghs [z].

Ithanceſter. Mr. Gale in his MS notes on Camden places *Ithanceſter* (which he ſuppoſes a correction of *Idumanceſter*, q. d. *Idumana civitas)* at *Toltſbury*. It is certain Roman pavements have been found on a hill above *Tolleſhunt Knights*, near the church of which is a place called *Manyfield Wic* [a]. Simon Dunelmenſis expreſsly places Ithanceſtre on the *Pant* [b]. At the end of *Heybridge* cauſeway is an encloſure called the *Stone*, where, on making a ditch ſome years ſince were found a conſiderable quantity of Roman coins and an incredible number of rude-ſhaped urns. They lay about three or four feet under the ſurface, and evidently ſhewed that all the parts contiguous to the ditch were equally filled with them. In ſupport of Mr. Camden's opinion that Ithanceſter was near *Bradwell*, we muſt obſerve that the Domeſday name of this place is *Effeceſtra*. Holland tells us there yet remaineth a large ruin of a thick wall whereby many Roman coins have been found.

Dengey. Mr. Salmon [c] obſerves the Confeſſor's charter calls the hundred *Daneing*, as if named from the Danes. He has printed it from original records, but other authors give it *Dancing*. The name of this hundred in Domeſday is *Whitbrictſhorne*, out of which was taken the half hundred of Maldon, both comprehended in the name of Dengy in the reign of Henry II. The name of Witbrictſhorne may be derived from the bridge now at Heybridge, which place was antiently called *Tildwaldtune*, and appears to have been conſiderable. Perhaps the cauſeway before-mentioned, or the bridge, may have been raiſed of white ſtone, and thence took the name of Witbrictſhorne, q. d. Whitebridge point. At leaſt under the little aſſiſtance to be had here from authors ſuch a conjecture may be hazarded. The two *Stanbridges* in Rochford hundred had their name from a ſtone bridge over a leſs conſiderable ſtream. *Dengey* may have the ſame etymology with *Dengemarſh* and *Dengeneſs* in Kent, being alike *low* and marſhy.

Walfleet oyſters. The *Wallfleet* oyſters have their name from a wall of earth, five miles long, thrown up againſt the ſea. This wall gives name to the ſhore [d].

Thaxted. *Thaxted* was incorporated by Philip and Mary, has a market, and is remarkable for its fine church, built in the reign of Henry III. the older parts by Elizabeth lady Clare, the nave by her ſon William de Burgh before 1340, the South porch by his ſon-in-law Lionel duke of Clarence about 1362, the North aile by Mortimer earl of March about 1380, the chancel by Edward III. and the tower and lofty ſpire by Edmund laſt earl of March [d]. Here was born 1577 the rev. Samuel Purchas, compiler of the voyages, who died 1628.

Little Eaſton. *Little Eaſton* had the name of *ad turrim* from the tower of the church: that at *Great Eaſton*, or *Eaſton ad montem*, having none [e]. Charles I. beſtowed the title of baron Eſtain on ſir William Maynard, to whoſe anceſtors queen Elizabeth had granted the eſtate. He was ſucceeded 1639 by his ſon *William*, he 1692 by his ſon *Banaſter*, and he by his ſons *Henry*, *Grey*, and *Charles*; the latter was created viſcount Maynard 1766, and ſucceeded 1775 by *Charles* 7th and preſent baron and ſecond viſcount.

Tiltey. *Tiltey* abbey was founded for White monks by Robert Ferrers earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz Geoffrey, about 1152, valued at £. 167. 2s. 6d [f]. The abbey ſtands in a beautiful vale ſurrounded by trees. Its only remains are the ſtrangers' chapel, and part of a cloiſter, wherein are round arches.

Little Dunmow. The foundreſs of *Dunmow* priory was ſiſter to Ralph Baynard, and great aunt to William Baynard. Her tomb of grey marble coffin-faſhioned, with a croſs flory in relief, is ſhewn in the South wall of the chancel. In the church, which is only the South aile and five arches of the nave of the priory church, are the monuments of Walter Fitz Walter, who died 1198, 10 Richard I. and his ſecond wife Margaret de Bohun, and Matilda his granddaughter ſaid to have been poiſoned by king John for refuſing to liſten to his ſolicitations. The priory was founded 1104, valued at £. 150. 3s. 4d. [g] Here is obſerved a cuſtom ſimilar to that at Whichenor in Staffordſhire. The convent, and, ſince the diſſolution, the lord of the manor is to deliver to every couple that could ſwear they had no cauſe of complaint againſt each other, a gammon of bacon, which in Staffordſhire was alſo given to religious perſons who had finiſhed their year's probation, and had no complaint againſt their new ſpouſe the church. This might have been the original intention of the ceremony in both places, which is now aboliſhed here for the abuſe of it in theſe looſe-principled times.

Great Dunmow. *Great Dunmow* is a conſiderable market-town with a handſome church containing the monuments of the Bourchiers and Maynards: and here, we have ſeen, Mr. Drake places CÆSAROMAGUS: others VILLA FAUSTINI. At *Merks-hill*, a farm and manor about two miles South-weſt of this place, were found in a layer of black earth and among rubbiſh of buildings in a gravel-pit 1760 near a dozen ſmall urns, the largeſt of a pint ſize, and the three ſmalleſt equal to a ſmall tea-cup. They were ranged in regular order, and one of them had its ſides pannelled and ſunk in like that found at Coggeſhall engraved in Burton's Antoninus, p. 231. See the Plate of Urns in vol. I. p. ccvi. figs. 9, 10, and 11. With them were ſome ſmall pieces of braſs, and copper coins of Trajan and Antoninus, rev. LIBER . . .

Pleſhey. *Pleſhy* is ſtill reſpectable for the ſtupendous keep and earthworks of its caſtle, which, like many others in this and the neighbouring counties, appear

[y] Bar. I. 463. [z] Morant, I. 274. [a] Ib. I. 393, 394.
[b] Inter X Script. Salmon, 394. [c] P. 393. [d] G.
[d] See in Morant, II. 545, a ſurvey of this church by R. Heckford, eſq. ſuch as one could wiſh for all churches.
[e] Salm. 200—202. [f] Tanner, 129. [g] Ib. 123.

to

to have been new modelled by the Normans, there being without the whole evident traces of a ditch and bank, perhaps made in the Roman times. Certain it is that urns and pavements have been found by the ſide of one of the four roads that run through this more antient fortification. The entrance to the keep is from the Weſt, over a venerable brick bridge of one lofty pointed arch, probably a work of the 16th century. The fine collegiate church built there by Thomas of Woodſtock, as well as the monuments of the founder, his rival the duke of Exeter, and Henry Stafford ſon to the duke of Buckingham, and ſecond huſband to Margaret counteſs of Richmond, were ſo completely ſpoiled by ſir John Gates, to whom Henry VIII. granted it at the diſſolution, that little more than an arch or two of the chancel remains. The college was valued at £.26. 5ſ. 8d.[h]

Not far from Dunmow is *Hatfield Broadoak*[i], or *Regis*, ſo called of ſome ſpreading oak like that now known thereabouts by the name of *Doodle Oak*[k], and from being before the Conqueſt royal demeſne. Here was a priory of Black Monks founded about 1135 by Aubrey de Vere father of the firſt earl of Oxford of that name, who enfeoffed the Convent with all his tithes in the pariſh by a grant, to which was affixed by a harp ſtring a ſhort black-hafted knife inſtead of a ſeal. The ſtone figure of his grandſon Robert, third earl of Oxford, buried here 1221, lies now in the chancel with a mutilated inſcription. This houſe was valued at £.122. 13ſ. 2d.[l]

Barrington hall in Hatfield Broadoak pariſh has continued in the family of the preſent poſſeſſor ever ſince the time of Henry I. till Thomas Barrington, eſq. in the reign of Elizabeth purchaſing Hatfield priory, made that the place of his reſidence; but, upon its being taken down in the beginning of this century, John Barrington Shales, eſq. began a handſome houſe North of the ſite of the priory. From a younger branch of this family is deſcended the preſent lord viſcount Barrington.

North of Hatfield are the priories of *Tremhale* and *Takeley*; the former founded by Gilbert de Montfichet, valued at £.60. 18ſ. 7d.[m], the latter a cell to St. Valery's in Normandy, to whom the Conqueror gave the manor[n]. Both are intirely vaniſhed. An antient ring, of a ſubſtance like jet or canal coal, found in the ruins of the firſt, was ſhewn at the Society of Antiquaries, 1752. A little farther is *Canfield*, formerly an eſtate of the Veres, who probably built the caſtle, whoſe keep remains. Some have fancied it the Roman ſtation *Canonium*, from its ſtanding not far from the little river *Can*.

South-weſt of Hatfield we find *Harlow*, which gives name to a half hundred, and belonged to St. Edmund's Bury abbey. Its market is diſuſed. Contiguous to it is *Latton*, where was a priory, whoſe founder and date of foundation are totally unknown, though prior to Edward I.[o] It had, however, a magnificent church, whoſe Eaſt end, with two tranſepts, is now a barn. *Parndon*, whence the Præmonſtratenſian canons were removed to Bilegh near Maldon[p]. *Roydon*, where at *Netherhall* the ſeat of the Colt family is a fine brick gateway of the age of Henry VII. or VIII. great part now demoliſhed by ſtripping it of its roof and floors to repair farmhouſes. *Epping*, a conſiderable market-town, giving name to the adjoining foreſt, antiently called from Waltham. On this foreſt was found a ſmall earthen figure of a child by Mr. Francis Bird, ſhewn at the Society of Antiquaries, 1721. Epping.

What Mr. Camden diſcreetly terms *Prudence* in chancellor Rich, others would more juſtly have called the art of accommodating himſelf to the times, and improving every method of riſing in the world. His grandſon *Robert* was by James I. created earl of *Warwick*, which title ended in his family in 1673. *Leigh* and the reſt of the eſtate went by marriage to the Montagues earls of Mancheſter, who ſold the priory to Enmund Sheffield duke of Buckingham, of whoſe half-brother and heir the governors of Guy's hoſpital ſince purchaſed it. Great part of the brick houſe built here round a quadrangle by ſome of the Riches, one ſide of which was a long gallery, where queen Elizabeth was confined during her ſiſter's reign, has been pulled down: the fine gateway and banqueting-houſe remain. The priory was valued at £.114. 1ſ. 4d.[q] Leigh.

The vicarage and rectorial tythes of *Much-Waltham*, with a manor there, were given, in 1557, to Trinity college Oxford, by ſir Thomas Pope their founder; and by deed, dated December 24th, 1550, ſir Thomas Pope, for the health of his ſoul, founded a dirge, to be annually celebrated on Jeſus-day, in the church of Much-Waltham, with a penſion of 26ſ. 8d. and a diſtribution of alms to the poor.

Much of the old priory-houſe at *Hatfield Peverel* remained till within theſe few years: it is now ſucceeded by a handſome modern manſion, built by Mr. Wright, an eminent coach-maker. It was valued at £.60. 14ſ. 11d.[r] Hatfield Peverel.

There ſeems to be no reaſon for placing a Roman ſtation at *Chelmsford*. On the contrary, every circumſtance is againſt aſſigning ſuch antiquity to this town. Though it now is the county town, and has a market and free ſchool, there was not even a road near it till Henry I's time, when Maurice, biſhop of London (to whoſe ſee it had always belonged till Bonner's time), built a bridge over the Chelmer. His ſucceſſor William obtained a market and fair of king John. From this time the road, which before run through Writtle, came through Chelmsford. It ſhould not be forgotten here that the induſtrious tranſlator Philemon Holland, who beſtowed ſo much pains on the work before us, was born and educated here[s]. Alſo ſir William Mildmay, founder of Emanuel college, Cambridge, who died 1589. On the North faſcia of the church is the inſcription engraved Pl. IV. fig. 7. Chelmsford.

> *Pray for the good eſtate of all the towneſhepe of Chelmysford that hath* been liberall willers *and procorers of help*eis *to thys werke and on them that firſt began and longeſt ſhall continue to* do it, *in the yere of our Lorde* 1 *thouſand* 1111 *hondreth* 1111.

[h] Tanner, 136. [i] Weever quotes Camden for this place: but he has not mentioned it.
[k] Salmon, 83. [l] Tanner, 128. [m] Ib. 121. [n] Ib. 125.
[o] Tanner, 134. [p] Ib. 130. [q] Ib. 133. [r] Ib. 121. [s] Ath. Ox. I. 130.

The words in Roman characters have been cut to fix in leaden pipes.

The priory here could not poſſibly have been founded by *Malcolm*, the laſt king of Scotland of that name, he being dead long before the Black or Dominican friars placed in it came into England [t]. It was valued only at £.9. 6*s*. Morant ſays, its kitchen had a roof like that of the theatre of Oxford.

Writtle. There appear no evidences of *Writtle* being a Roman ſtation. The ſquare piece of ground, about an acre, incloſed by a deep moat, may have been the ſeat of the palace which, Stowe [u] ſays, king John built here, or more probably ſome manſion-houſe. Mr. Drake removes *Canonium* to Coggeſhall [x]. Writtle gave birth 1593 to John Baſtwick, whoſe ſufferings in the laſt century more than his merit have

Bromfield. made him remarkable. At *Bromfield*, a pleaſant village South of Chelmsford, was found in a well a Roman ſandal (Pl. IV. fig. 8.) and a braſs veſſel. Some fragments of pottery have been found in the low grounds in Boreham; but theſe amount to no poſitive proof of a Roman ſtation being here.

Great Badow. Richard Badow, firſt founder of Clare-hall, Cambridge, was of a family ſeated at *Great Badow*.

Hemſted. Somewhat Eaſt of the river is *Hemſted*, a chapelry, the eſtate and burial-place, 1657, of Dr. William Harvey, who diſcovered the circulation of the blood in the laſt age [y].

Finching-field. Biſhop Gibſon ſays *Finchingfield* was held of Edward III. by John Compes [Kempe] by the ſervice of turning the ſpit at his coronation; but Mr. Morant has nothing of it.

Bocking. *Bocking* is the head of the archbiſhop of Canterbury's four peculiars in this county, the manor having been given by two noble Saxons in the Confeſſor's time to Chriſt Church priory at Canterbury. Theſe peculiars (with three in Suffolk and their appendages) are ſubject to the archbiſhop's commiſſary, who is called *Dean of Bocking*. Here was an hoſpital founded by John Dorward 16 Henry VI. [z] ſtill ſubſiſting as an alms-houſe for 7 poor people.

Braintree. *Braintree*, comprehended in Domeſday book under the name of *Raines*, had a palace of the biſhops

Raines. of London till biſhop Ridley alienated their manor. It owes its populouſneſs and clothing trade to the Netherlanders driven out by the duke d'Alva's cruelty. Near it was born ſir William Dawes, archbiſhop of York 1671, who died 1724.

Pantfield. A little to the South-weſt of this town is *Pantfield*, which Waleran Fitz-Ralph gave to the abbey of Caen in Normandy, by whom a ſmall priory was afterwards founded here [a].

Black Notley. To the North-weſt is *Black Notley*, where that great naturaliſt Mr. Ray was born 1628, and buried 1706, and William Bedell biſhop of Kilmore 1570, who died 1641. At Black Notley, in digging gravel in a field of Mr. Raymond's 1752, about ten rods under ground, and three feet and an half under the common ſoil, were found the fragments of antiquity engraved Pl. IV. fig. 9, 10, 11. Fig. 9, is of copper, like a fluted column, terminated with a ram's head at one end, at the other with a piece of metal graved on the outſide with a tool; and within it appeared ſome white metal as if intended to ſolder it on to ſomething. C. Caylus gives juſt ſuch an one (I. xcii. 4.) for a knife-handle. Fig. 11. is a copper veſſel with a handle broken and compreſt by the pickaxe. Fig. 10, was found with it, as were alſo an oblong blue glaſs veſſel with a band of white running circularly from top to bottom at unequal diſtances, a fragment of another blue glaſs veſſel, ſix pieces of a red glazed earthen veſſel or urn, and two others of aſh-coloured clay, glazed brown [b].

If we ſuppoſe a patera would be dedicated or appropriated to the uſe of the *manes*, we might accept the Roman etymology of Coggeſhall [c]. But unfor- Coggeſhal
tunately COCCILLI M. is only the potter's mark, and not peculiar to the veſſels found here, ſince it occurs on others in England, and elſewhere. The Roman remains diſcovered here in the laſt age, and during the exiſtence of the abbey [d] (which was of the *Ciſtertian* order) founded by king Stephen 1142, valued at £.251. 2*s*. [e] are by Mr. Drake thought ſufficient to fix here CANONIUM [f]. A ſilver coin of Domitian, found in a wall where Roman bricks had been uſed at *Falkborn*, had led others to fix *Ad Anſam* in this laſt village, where is an antient gateway Falkborn
to the manor-houſe. Coggeſhall was the habitation of antient knights thence ſurnamed de Coggeſhall, from whoſe heir general, married to the old family of the Tirrels, there branched forth a fair propagation of the Tirrels in this ſhire and elſewhere [g].

At *Witham* are conſiderable remains of a circular Witham.
camp on *Cheping* hill near the South ſide of the church, defended by a double vallum almoſt levelled within on the South ſide, but very plain on the South-weſt, where the preſent road runs along the outer bank: the river defending it on the Weſt, the works are lower. A road runs through it from North to South, and ſo on with a little deflection to Falkborn. In the church, eſpecially the ſteeple, are great quantities of Roman bricks. Theſe circumſtances may ſeem to argue ſtrongly in favour of CANONIUM being here. Witham was the honour of the earl of Boulogne, who married the Confeſſor's ſiſter, and it was given by king Stephen and his ſon Euſtace earl of Boulogne to the Templars [h]. At

Creſſing near Witham was a preceptory of knights Creſſing.
Templars, founded about 1150 [i].

In *Great Braxted* pariſh was *Tiptre* priory of black Tiptre.
canons, diſſolved by Wolſey [k].

Danbury was held by the St. Cleres from the Con- Danbury
queſt to Edward I. Three old wooden figures in the church probably belong to this family. A circular entrenchment incloſes the church and parſonage-houſe, and the whole top of the hill, ſuppoſed the higheſt in the county. See the plan of it Pl. IV.

[t] Tanner, 134. [u] Annals, p. 168. [x] Arch. V. 137—142. [y] Morant, II. 530.
[z] Tanner, 136. [a] Ib. 120. [b] Ant. Soc. Min.
[c] Weever, 618. Caſaub. in Anton. 34.
[d] Theſe diſcoveries, as Holland in his additions makes Mr. Camden ſay from the hiſtory of the abbey, conſiſted of a great braſs pot, the mouth cloſed with paſte or clay hard as burnt brick, incloſing an earthen pot, and that a ſmaller alſo of the quantity of a gallon, covered with a ſubſtance like velvet, and faſtened at the mouth with a ſilk lace: within this laſt pot were ſome whole bones and pieces of bones wrapt up in fine ſilk of freſh colour, which the abbot who firſt ſhewed them to ſir Clement Harleſton laid up in his veſtry as reliques of ſome Saint. The ſpot where they were found was called *Weſtfield*, three quarters of a mile from Coggeſhall.
[e] Tan. 128. [f] Arch. V. 137—142.
[g] Holland. [h] See the grant in Morant, II. 106. [i] Tan. 129. [k] Ib. 134.

fig.

fig. 12. Aubrey ſays of it[l], near Malden in Eſſex a camp called *Danbury* quaſi *Danes bury*. The plant called *Danes blood* grows here. In this and Woodham Ferrars pariſh ſtood *Bicknacre*, a priory of Black canons, founded by Maurice Jeffery, ſheriff of Eſſex, in the reign of Henry II. and annexed to St. Mary Spittle, London, in the reign of Henry VII.[m] Some lofty arches remain.

At *Sandon*, near Danbury, the celebrated editor of the Polyglott Bible Brian Walton was rector from 1635 to 1641, and again 1660, when he was promoted to the ſee of Cheſter.

New hall is now only the Eaſt ſide of the houſe enlarged and embelliſhed by Henry VIII. and queen Elizabeth, as appears by the inſcriptions commemorating both theſe princes. It was the ſecond houſe in this county after Audley inn, which it ſurpaſſed in the extent and diſpoſition of the grounds about it. The beautiful window in St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter, formerly in the chapel at Copt hall, was afterwards placed in the magnificent chapel here pulled down about forty years ago.

In the neighbouring church of *Boreham* lie the bodies of Robert Ratcliffe, viſcount Fitzwalter, earl of Suſſex, his firſt wife, his ſon Henry and his wife, with their ſons Thomas and Henry; the former of whom erected the chapel here with a ſumptuous monument, having his own effigies with that of his father and grandfather, whoſe bodies he removed hither with the reſt of his anceſtors. The eſtate being ſold out of the family, the burial-place has been neglected, and the vault falling in uncovered twelve bodies wrapt in lead like mummies. On the breaſt of one of them I ſaw, 1760, this inſcription, in raiſed capitals:

Thomas Comes Suſſex Vicecomes Fitſwalter
Dominus de Egremond et Burnell, etc.
Obiit ix Junii anno dni 1583. *æt. s.* 57.

Another, dated 1593, for Henry, brother to Thomas and father to Robert the laſt earl. On the death of earl Robert without iſſue, 1629, the title of baron Fitz-Walter was claimed by ſir Henry Mildmay, in right of his wife, only daughter of Henry Ratcliffe, couſin and heir of the half-blood to Robert; but it was not adjudged till 1669 by parliament to Benjamin ſon of the ſaid ſir Henry. By the death of his ſon Benjamin, 1756, the title is extinct.

Mr. Horſley is the only one that agrees with Mr. Camden in fixing CAMULODUNUM at Malden. Dr. Gale had transferred it to *Walden*, where there is nothing to countenance him but part of a large ſquare fortification; but he derives it from the river *Cam* riſing thereabouts[n]. Dr. Salmon's wild conjectures carry it to *Caſtle Camps* in Cambridgeſhire; Mr. Morant to *Colcheſter*, perhaps with greater probability, though all his arguments are not equally well founded, particularly his ſituation of the intermediate ſtations from London. All circumſtances concur to fix it on this coaſt; the difficulty is to determine whether here or at Colcheſter, or, in other words, whether *Colonia* and *Camulodunum* are the ſame or diſtinct places. Dio Caſſius, who firſt mentions Camulodunum[o], expreſsly calls it the royal reſidence of Cunobeline; and that prince's coins, with the word CAMV. on the reverſe, are frequently found at Colcheſter, whereas only a ſingle Roman coin of Nero and Agrippina, *capita jugata* on one ſide, and on the other the ſame perſons in a car, has been ever found at Maldon. Tacitus mentions the temple of Claudius at Camulodunum, and the title of the local deity Mars Camulus[p] might be given to that emperor by the refinement of flattery. There are certainly ſtronger evidences of the *Colony* being at Colcheſter than at Maldon, if we regard coins and other antiquities continually found in the former. The deſtruction by the Britans was not ſo complete as to leave no traces of the Roman town, ſince Verulam, only a *municipium*, and inferior to a colony, was ruined at the ſame time, yet ſtill ſhews greater remains than Maldon. The inſcription given by Camden, and copied by Gruter[q], places Colonia Victricenſis at Camalodunum in Britain; and what is called *Colonia* in one Iter of Antonine is called *Camalodunum* in another, with the difference of only four miles in the two diſtances from *Cæſaromagus*[r]. If we carry the Roman road along the preſent high road from London, Maldon is out of the line; but if by Burghſted, &c. to the Eaſt of the preſent road, it will paſs through it. Suppoſing Colonia and Cæſaromagus different places, there muſt be the ſame difference in the diſtance between them and London formerly as now; but the diſtance between them and London in the Itinerary is the ſame, *viz.* fifty-two miles, whereas Maldon is ſixteen miles nearer London than Colcheſter; either, therefore, the numbers muſt be wrong, or the two names belong to the ſame place. As to the appearances in the æſtuary of the Thames, and the circumſtances of the tide rolling bloody into Blackwater bay or Idumanus ſinus, Ptolemy carries the æſtuary of the Thames ſo high that we may as well ſuppoſe he continued it to the mouth of the Colne as of the Pant; not to mention the changes which the ſea has made in this coaſt. The bloody tide of the neighbouring bay or æſtuary is an improvement of Camden's. Tacitus ſpeaks of the main ſea; Oceanum *aſpecto cruento*.

Camulodunum ſeems to have recovered from this calamity. Pliny[s] thought it conſiderable enough to tell us the diſtance from Angleſey to it was two hundred miles. He wrote in the reign of Veſpaſian, above ten years after this event; and if the two names in Antoninus belong to the ſame place, it continued a colony probably as long as the Romans had any footing in Britain, at leaſt till the reign of Theodoſius the younger, when the Notitia was compiled, in which it is not to be found.

As no traces of a caſtle appear at Maldon, it is not improbable that ſaid by Marianus to have been

[l] Mon. Brit. [m] Tan. 129. Morant, II. 55. [n] MS note in my Camden. [o] LX. p. 779.
[p] Camulus ſeems to have been a Gauliſh deity. Cæſar, B. G. VII. 57. 62. mentions a commander in chief of that nation named Camulogenus Aulercus, q. d. Aulercus, ſon of Camulus or Mars, advanced to that poſt, "propter ſingularem ſcientiam rei militaris;" we need not therefore adopt Sammes's definition of Camalodunum. Mr. Wiſe (Num. Cat. Bodl. p. 225.) thinks Camulus an *Etruſcan* deity.
[q] ccccxxxix. 5. ap. Horſl. 446.
[r] This difference is the leſs material as the ſame Iters make a difference of three miles between London and *Cæſaromagus* wherever that ſtation is to be placed.
[s] N. H. II. 75.

built

built by Edward the Elder in 920 was only the oblong camp, incloſing about twenty-two acres on the Weſt ſide of the town, or this may have been his camp when here ſeven years before. The defaced tumuli, called *Borough-hills*, before mentioned, about two miles below Malden, near fifty in number, ſeem to have been raiſed over the Danes ſlain in ſome of their invaſions at this time. At Malden was a Carmelite priory, founded 1292, by Richard Graveſend, biſhop of London, valued at £.1. 6s. 6d.[t] The town gave title of viſcount to Arthur Capel, earl of Eſſex, 1661.

Mayland. The adjoining village of *Mayland* gave birth, 1695, to Dr. John Gauden, biſhop of Exeter and Worceſter, and ſuppoſed author of Eikon Baſilike; who died 1662.

Bilegh. In *Little Malden* ſtood *Bilegh* abbey, founded by Robert Mantell, 1180, for Præmonſtratenſes, removed from *Parndon* in this county. Henry Bourchier, earl of Eſſex, and his wife Iſabel, were buried in its chapel; which, with the hall, makes a farmhouſe. It was valued at £.157. 16s. 11d.[u] Here was alſo an hoſpital for lepers, of royal foundation, before Edward II.[x]

Staneſgate. At *Staneſgate*, in *Steeple* pariſh, was a Cluniac priory, ſubject to Lewes, valued at £.45. 8s.[y]

Ad Ansam. Ad Ansam ſeems to be the moſt undetermined ſtation of any in the county. Mr. Burton declines fixing it, and only tells us that Mr. Talbot in ſome copies ſet it at *Catwade bridge*, where the Stour makes an iſland. One would think he had read it *ad inſulam*; and thereabouts, or at Stretford, Dr. Stukeley places it, as does Richard of Cirenceſter, changing its name to *Ad Sturium amnem*. Mr. Horſley, by the fifteen miles between *Combretonium* and *Ad Anſam*, is induced to carry the laſt to Merſey iſland, where are great remains of the Romans. Afterwards ſuppoſing the military ways to have met at Colcheſter, and coincided for four or five miles, he carries it to *Caſterford*, called in Dr. Stukeley's map *Cheſterford* and *Canonium*; but unfortunately the Doctor miſtook Eaſterford or Kelvedon for Caſterford, elſe we had had a Roman ſtation beyond controverſy. Mr. Horſley, in his table, p. 443, makes the road take a courſe perfectly anſwerable to his friend Ward's idea of *Anſa*, a curve, carrying it by Witham, Maldon, Fambridge, Chelmsford, Leiton, to London, which is in the form of an inverted z. If we allow *Camulodunum* to be Colcheſter, *Ad Anſam* is to be ſought for on the Suffolk edge of the county, and then Richard of Cirenceſter's *Ad Sturium* has the faireſt claim, ſuppoſing Anſa to be another word for the flexures of that river.

Caſtle Hedingham. At *Caſtle Hedingham* was ploughed up a gold ring, which weighed near an ounce. On the outſide, though much defaced by the plough, appeared ſome neat flowered work, and on the inſide are the following characters, which are very plain, and the enamel as black as poſſible, and ſcarce any part of it worn out.

✠ ꝺV. ꝛuꝛꝶ · Λoiall

en kure [cœur] *loiall.*

The principal tower[z] of *Hedingham* caſtle ſtill remaining, 110 feet high, ſhews within a vaſt Saxon arch 30 feet diameter, and the windows are of the ſame ſtyle. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by the ſecond Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford, in the reign of Stephen, whoſe queen Maud died in it. Here was alſo a nunnery founded by the firſt earl, and his wife Lucia, who was firſt prioreſs, and ſo much regretted at her death that the convent beſought and obtained the prayers of above fifty churches and religious ſocieties in England. It was valued at £.29. 12s. 10d.[a] In the pariſh church, which is in the Saxon ſtyle, is a monument of black marble, with the figures of John de Vere, 15th earl of Oxford, who died 1539, and his wife Elizabeth Truſſel, their four ſons and four[b] daughters kneeling at the ſides. In that of *Sible Hedingham*, built by ſome of the Hawkwood family in the reign of Edward III. is an honorary monument to ſir John Hawkwood. This famous adventurer, whoſe father was a tanner, was put apprentice to a tailor, but engaging in Edward the Third's French wars, obtained the honour of knighthood. Upon the concluſion of the peace between France and England, he turned partizan; and, after committing great depredations in France and Italy, and changing ſides as ſuited his intereſt, died in the ſervice of the Florentines, which he had before quitted for that of their inveterate enemies the Piſans. He married the duke of Milan's brother's natural daughter, and died 1394. Camden calls his tomb at Florence a cenotaph; Weever ſays he was buried there. But it ſeems moſt probable the monument at Sible Hedingham contained his body. A chantry was founded there for him. The Italian manner of ſpelling his name comes much nearer truth than the French in Froiſſart, who writes it *Hacton*. The ſeal to two of his letters in the Britiſh Muſeum is a hawk percht, and on the church tower are two hawks percht in rondeaux let into the wall. The manor of *Hawkwoods* here does not take name from this ſir John, one Stephen Hawkwood having held it before him. This Stephen might have been a relation or elder branch, but ſir John's father's name was *Gilbert*.

Sible Hedingham.

At *Halſted* chancellor Bourchier began a college, endowed with only £.26. 5s. 8d.[c] This town has a market. Thomas Bourchier, ſon of the firſt earl of Eſſex of the name, archbiſhop of Canterbury 1454, and chancellor of England, was born here, and died 1486.

Halſted.

The church of *Great Mapleſted* has a circular Eaſt end.

Great Mapleſted.

At *Wethersfield* was the ſeat of the Neviles, its antient lords. There ſtill remains at Blackmore end a large moat, ſurrounded by grounds ſtill called the park[d]. In this pariſh were found ſeveral Roman urns, glaſs, and other veſſels, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Dr. Barnard.

Wethersfield.

Of the thirteen earls of Oxford buried at *Earls Colne* there remained in Weever's time eight monuments; there are at preſent only three, removed from the priory at the Diſſolution into the pariſh church; ſuppoſed to belong to *Robert* the

Earls Colne.

[t] Tanner, 135. [u] Ib. 130. [x] Ib. 135. [y] Ib. 131.

[z] Mr. Morant ſeems to think there were four ſuch towers; but by the view he gives of it, taken 1665, the year before it was ruined, there appears to have been only this and a large gateway with towers at the corners.

[a] Tanner, 131. [b] This is one more than I find in any of the pedigrees. [c] Tanner, 136. [d] Mor. II. 372.

fifth

fifth earl, who died 24 Edward I. *Thomas*, eighth earl, who died 45 Edward III. and *Richard*, eleventh earl, who died 1417, and his wife Alice Serjeaux. Over the front of the preſent ſteeple are the arms of the famous Robert de Vere [e], duke of Ireland, and minion to Richard II.; over the back the date 1582, and 25 Henry VIII. The priory church ſtood at the bottom of the hill: its ſite is occupied by the offices of the priory houſe, which was inhabited and modernized in this century. The priory was founded for Black monks from Abingdon by Aubrey de Vere, firſt of the name, in the reign of Henry I. and valued at £.156. 12s. 4d. [f]

hester. ALODU-

Whether *Colcheſter* was the antient *Camalodunum* or not, it has too many evidences to let us doubt of its having been a conſiderable Roman ſtation. Though Mr. Camden had ſeen no coins older than Gallienus [g], ſome of the firſt emperors and of the Britiſh times have been found; alſo urns, braſs penates, ſeals, ſeveral curious pavements, and in 176... the following inſcription to a new topical deity:

NVMINIB.
AVG.
ET MERCV. DEO
ANDESCOCI
VOV COMI
LICO-AESVRI
LINI LIBERTVS
ARAM OPERE
MARONIO
D. S. D.

Innumerable quantities of Roman bricks appear in all the public buildings [h]. In the wall of St. Giles's church I meaſured an intire one, ſeventeen inches ſquare and two inches thick. Part of the Queen's Head inn was Roman work, and the laſt-diſcovered pavement lay in the yard. The church of St. Botolph's priory, ruined in the ſiege during the civil war, is a ſingular inſtance of a Saxon building intirely of Roman bricks; if not the oldeſt piece of entire brickwork in Britain. Edward the Elder, who repaired the town walls, may have done ſomething to the caſtle; but the preſent ſtructure ſeems of Norman origin, and is ſuppoſed to have occupied part of the ſite of king Coël's palace. All that has been advanced about this Coël reſts on ſuch weak authorities [i], that it can hardly paſs for truth in any degree; otherwiſe, one might ſuſpect that, if ſuch a perſon exiſted, his true name was *Cœlius*, and that he was a Roman: for, allowing Helena to be his daughter, which is by no means clear, how ſhould the daughter of a Britan have a *Greek* name. As to Conſtantine the Great being born in Britain, this alſo reſts only on the teſtimonies of Britiſh writers; the continental ones all fixing the place of his nativity in other places, or paſſing it over in ſilence. Under theſe doubts Colcheſter has little reaſon to make that boaſt of it to which certainty is ſo eſſential a baſis. If it be alledged that it is the *Pagan* writers who caſt a reflection on Helena's character and extraction, it ſhould be obſerved that Bede (who, as Lipſius juſtly obſerved to Camden [k], ſhould favour the glory of his nation) concurs with them all that ſhe was a concubine [l], and declines any mention of her family. Whatever might have been Helena's character at the beginning of her connection with Conſtantius, there are ſufficient evidences of their ſubſequent marriage. Her zeal for Chriſtianity makes the principal part of her hiſtory, and of the reſpect paid to her memory in this iſland.

Of the fifteen, or rather ſixteen, churches mentioned in Colcheſter by Mr. Camden, only eight are within the walls. St. John's abbey, founded about 1096, valued at £.523. 17s. [m] converted, at the Diſſolution, into a manſion-houſe, and belonging to the Lucas family, was blown up during the ſiege. St. Botolph's priory was founded by Ernulph, in the ſame reign, and was the firſt houſe of Auſtin canons in England, and valued at £.113. 12s. 8d. [n] Here was alſo the firſt convent of Crouched friars, valued at £.7. 7s. 2d. and another of Grey friars, founded by Robert Fitz-Walter, valued at £.1. 1s. 8d. [o] Among the houſes in High-ſtreet, almoſt overagainſt the Moot-hall was an old ſtone houſe, in which, on a window-ſill, was this date 1490 ſuppoſed an irrefragable proof of the introduction of Arabic numerals into England before the 13th century, but moſt probably only 1490, or, as Mr. Morant imagines, 1440. On the North ſide of the town remains one of the forts thrown up by the parliament's forces, who under general Fairfax beſieged this town, 1648. Another, called Fort Eſſex, was leveled 1742. Marks of the ſhot are ſtill viſible in an old timber houſe at the bottom of Eaſt-ſtreet. In St. Giles's church are buried ſir Charles Lucas and ſir George Liſle, ſhot by order of general Fairfax on the ſurrender of the town. Over them is an inſcription, cut uncommonly deep, by order, as is reported, of Charles II. Near this church Aubrey [p] places a very great barrow. Great part of the town walls were demoliſhed after this ſiege [q], but ſtill ſhew conſiderable remains, with two or three round towers on the South ſide. The trade of Colcheſter conſiſts in bays and ſays, the manufacture of which was introduced by the Dutch and Flemings, under queen Elizabeth. King James I. conferred the title of viſcount Colcheſter on Thomas baron Darcy of Chich, 1621, in whoſe great grandſon Richard Savage it expired, 1712. Whether this town was a biſhop's ſee in the early ſtate of Chriſtianity in Britain is not eaſy to determine: Henry VIII. made it the ſeat of a ſuffragan biſhop, and there were two ſucceſſive biſhops actually conſecrated. William Gilbert, phyſician to Elizabeth and James I. was born here 1540, and

[e] Dr. Stukeley derives their arms from the reſemblance of the Latin word *Verres* a boar to *Vere*. Palæog. Brit. II. 132.
[f] Tanner, p. 132.
[g] Not more of Caraufius than any other emperor, though Morant thinks he was *much converſant here*. There is hardly a Roman ſtation where his coins are not turned up.
[h] Its name is juſtly derived by Norden from the Roman *Colne*, and Ceaſter, the Saxon term for Roman ſtations.
Aldhelm de laud. Virginit. Higden, p. 216, 217. Colcheſter Chronicle MS. Geff. Monmouth. See others in Uſher, Ant. Brit. Ecc. c. 8. Two antient writers of as good authority at leaſt; Steph. Byz. and Conſtantius Porphyrog. See alſo Mr. Gale's argument againſt it in Morant's Hiſt. of Colcheſter, p. 30. 2d ed.
[i] So does Aldhelm, the firſt broacher of his Britiſh extraction.
[k] Camd. Epiſt. p. 67.
[l] Ib. 123.
[m] Tanner, 121.
[n] Ib. 134, 135.
[o] Ib. 134, 135.
[p] Morant, 73. note P.
[q] Mon. Brit.

died 1603. It alſo gave birth to Samuel Harſnet, biſhop of Chicheſter and Norwich, and archbiſhop of York, 1561, who died 1631.

Lexden. On *Lexden* heath are certain ſtupendous irregular works, whoſe utmoſt extent ſeems not to have been Grymeſditch fully traced. From the name *Grymes dyche*[r], given them in a perambulation of the town liberties ſo late as Charles I. they ſeem Roman fortifications[s]. Dr. Stukeley, who engraved ſix plates of them, affirmed them a Britiſh circus, &c. and the pit at the South-weſt corner, called *King Coël's kitchen*, to be an amphitheatre. This laſt conjecture is juſtified by the Dorcheſter amphitheatre, and the diſpoſition of the banks having the ditch ſometimes within and ſometimes without, and running in ſome parts triple in a parallel direction. The Doctor ſuppoſed a circular Bergholt. entrenchment at *Bergholt*, exactly anſwering Cæſar's account of the Britiſh *oppida*, to have been the palace of Cunobeline, whoſe tumulus he found Eaſt of the circus, within the principal banks; and ſtill more Eaſt that of Praſutagus.

Morant ſuppoſes theſe the Roman caſtra and caſtella forced by Boadicia, who he thinks was defeated near Epping. Q. if *Battleſwic*, the farm near Colcheſter, was not the place? He ſays it had its name from a family of Battaile. Might not the family rather have their name from the works?

Stanway. In *Stanway* pariſh, on the South ſide of the London road, were found, 1764, a number of large bones, vertebræ and tibiæ with their joints, lying in a ſtratum of ſea ſand, and ſmall ſhells, ſuch as are frequent about Woodbridge in Suffolk, where, as well as here, they are uſed for manure. This bed was above a yard thick, and above it another of ooze or river mud, of three inches in thickneſs, over which were ſeveral veins of yellow ſand, gravel, and mould: the tibiæ were much corroded, but the others perfectly well poliſhed. They probably belonged to the ſame kind of animals with thoſe found Neſs. at the Neſs, in the reign of Richard II. and much later at Wrabneſs, near Harwich[t], 1701; and another, among Roman antiquities, within Felixtow caſtle, Suffolk. They might be ſome of the elephants brought over by Claudius A. D. 43.

The *Neſs*, or *Eadulfsneſs*, now called *Thorpe*, q. d. *the village*, by way of eminence, gave its name in Domeſday to the diſtrict of three pariſhes, *Thorp*, *Walton*, and *Kirkby*, known by the name of the *Sokens*, peculiars of the Dean and Chapter of London, till queen Mary ſubjected them to the biſhop. The ſeal of the Dean's Commiſſary, a biſhop in pontificalibus, with this inſcription:

S. Wilmi Duddley Decani[u] . . . . . .

was ſhewn by Mr. Holman to the Society of Antiquaries, 1722. In this liberty none might be arreſted but by the bailiff of the liberty, and the conſent of the lord firſt obtained; nor did the ſheriff's power extend hither.

St. Oſith. St. Oſith was daughter of Redoald[x], king of the Eaſt Angles, and born at Quarendon, near Ayleſbury. Upon her renouncing her huſband, Sighere, a Chriſtian, king of the Eaſt Angles, ſhe built a church and nunnery at *Chic*, which the Danes Ingvar Chich. and Hubba plundered, after beheading the foundreſs. The remains of biſhop Richard de Belmeis' foundation, valued at £. 677[y], is now the ſeat of the earl of Rochford, whoſe grandfather, by marriage, acquired the eſtate of the lords Darcy of Chich. The quadrangle is almoſt intire, except part of the North ſide, occupied by ſome modern apartments. The entrance is by a beautiful gateway, of hewn ſtone, with compartments of flint, having two towers and two poſterns: the ſtables and offices, that form the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of the court, have great marks of antiquity, eſpecially the former. To the Eaſt are three towers, one larger and loftier than the reſt, commanding an extenſive proſpect. Among the ivy-grown ruins, in the gardens, is a pier, with this modern inſcription in capitals, expreſſing the antient magnificence of the place:

Vetus hæc
quam cernis maceries
conſervata eſt
ad Auguſtiniani cœnobii
limites deſignandos.
Tu vero
inter hujus loci amœnitates
gratulare
ablegatâ jam iſtâ ſuperſtitione
quæ
Domicilium tam ſuperbum
Segnitiei conſecravit
et
Socordiæ
A.D. CIↃIↃCCLX.

In the church are monuments for Thomas, created baron Darcy of Chich, by Edward VI. and his wife, daughter of John Vere, earl of Oxford, his ſon John and his wife, and of John Darcy, "ſerjeant at law, kinſman and friend to Thomas lord Darcy earl Rivers." Biſhop Belmeis was alſo buried here[z]. The abbey was ſurrendered 1539, and in 1545 St. Oſithe's was erected into an honour.

On the oppoſite ſide, and at the mouth of the river Colne, lies *Merſey*, an iſland five miles from Eaſt to Merſey. Weſt, containing two[a] pariſhes of its own name, in the Weſtern of which was diſcovered a beautiful teſſelated pavement, 21 feet and a half by 18 and a half, reaching with others over the whole church-yard. Dr. Mortimer took a drawing of it, which is not now to be recovered. Other Roman antiquities have been found in the ſame pariſh, and on the ſea ſhore[b]; there are ſeveral tumuli in the iſland, and a hill, in the road from hence to Colcheſter, has the name of *Roman hill*. It appears to have been the landing-place and retreat of the invaders of Britain. It is at preſent well furniſhed with oaks, which were formerly more numerous; thoſe on the coaſt are much checked by the ſea breezes, which occaſion them to grow one under another on the ſlope of the hill. On this ſide is a bold ſhore, and an extenſive beach of gravel and fine ſand, at the Weſt part of which Dr. Mortimer

[r] See this name given to a Roman camp in Middleſex, p. 108.
[s] Morant, 95. 133. Baxter thought them Roman; Gloſs. v. *Camulodunum*. [t] Phil. Tranſ. N° 274.
[u] He was dean of Windſor and the Chapel Royal, and died biſhop of Durham 1483, Edw. IV. Newcourt, I. 81.
[x] Leland. de Script. Brit. [y] Tan. 124. [z] Newcourt.
[a] I cannot find what led biſhop Gibſon to ſay it contained *eight*. [b] See Arch. V. 230, 231.

found

found many curious marine productions. The farms, which occupy the principal parts of the iſland, are beautifully diſpoſed, and the ſoil capable of producing moſt kinds of grain. The road from the main land to Merſey is acroſs *Pyefleet Creek* (antiently called *Deramys Flete*, and producing the Pyefleet oyſters), over a cauſeway called *the Strode*, q. d. *Le Eſt Rode*, or *L'Eſtrode*, covered by the ſea at high water. Near the Eaſt end of Weſt Merſey church was a priory, which ſeems to have been founded before the Conqueſt; for Ethelfleda, in 962, bequeaths lands to S. Peter's church [cyncan], at Merſey [c].

er Mar- Returning into Winſtree hundred, we find *Layer Marney*, from the time of Henry II. the property of the Marney family, of whom Henry was created lord Marney by Henry VIII. and built the noble manſion here, of which only the brick gate now remains. In the church are monuments of ſir William Marney, ſheriff of Suffolk and Eſſex, who died 1414, 2 Henry V. Henry 1ſt lord Marney, John 2d lord, and divers of their anceſtors [d].

h. North-weſt of this is *Birch*, where is the keep of a ſmall caſtle, whether built by Ralph Gernon, founder of Leigh's priory, or part of Lexden works, is uncertain; and adjoining to it *Meſſing*, the Eaſt window of whoſe plain pariſh church is adorned with handſome paintings of the ſix Chriſtian charities, &c. ſuppoſed to be the gift of the Chibbornes, lords here in the reign of James I. In the North wall lies a wooden figure of a knight templar, called ſir William de Meſſing, and founder of the church.

ſſing.

Further North, on the Stour, is *Bures ad Montem*, ſo called from a high keep near the church, probably belonging to a caſtle of ſome of the noble family of Sackville, early ſettled here. More inland, we have *Little Horkſley*, where was a Cluniac priory, founded 1 Henry I. valued at £.277. 11s. [e] On the Stour *Dedham*, with a handſome and ſpacious church. At *Clackton*, in Tendring hundred, the biſhops of London had a palace and park, long ſince loſt.

res ad

ntem.

tle Horkſ-

ckton.

The mouth of the river Stour is ſuppoſed, by biſhop Gibſon, to be the *Arwe* of the Saxon Chronicle, and the *Arewe* of Hoveden, where the Danes came up into Mercia, 1016. It has been generally thought the *Arrow* in Warwickſhire, and unleſs we could ſubſtitute Mepſc the *Marſhland*, for Mýncean *Mercia*, I do not ſee how the biſhop's conjecture can be ſupported. It muſt require a longer march than theſe pirates uſually made to get from *Orwell* mouth to the heart of the kingdom.

arwich. Mr. Morant probably enough ſuppoſes the name of *Harwich* implies, that the Saxons, as the Romans before, kept an army here to oppoſe the invaders. It may mean the ſtation of either the invading or the defending army. Part of a Roman camp and a tumulus ſtill remain here; and coins, bricks, and pavements, have been found. It is but a hamlet to Dover Court. *Dover Court*, a manor of the Veres, whoſe church was famous for its miraculous rood. The harbour of Harwich is both ſafe and capacious, provided with a convenient dock for men of war, which, till within the laſt century, uſed to lye in *Coln* water adjoining. The town is not large, but well peopled, fortified both by art and nature, and made more fencible by queen Elizabeth. From hence is the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt paſſage to Holland, and four packet boats are kept here. 7 Anne, this place was fortified. The cliff, 50 feet high, compoſed of blueiſh clay and ſtone, yields great variety of foſſil ſhells, and other petrifactions. The walls of the town are chiefly built, and the ſtreets paved with maſſes of this clay, which fall down and harden in the air. This has copperas ſtones ſticking in it; but the ſhells, which are of the bivalve and turbinate kind, lie in the ſtratum of ſtone, and in layers of ſand and gravel nearer the ſurface. Over all is a covering, of about two feet, of common ſandy earth, in which are ſometimes to be ſeen veins of a white friable ſubſtance, reſembling Iſlinglaſs [Q. Talc], but more tender than that from Germany [f]. Dr. Grew produced to the Royal Society, 1683, ſome cryſtals of talc, found at Dedham, in deep wells, of a blackiſh loam. The ſame are found on the cliffs at Walton in the Naſe, in the ſame earth. The water purges on firſt opening the ground where they are found [g]. At Landguard fort, in the ſands, are found little fruſta of amber, clear cryſtalline pebbles, the beſt to make counterfeit diamonds, and ſome ſmall ſparks of rubies. Captain Silas Taylor gave ſome ſamples, of each ſort, to the Royal Society, 1669 [h]. From the ſide of Harwich cliff, above the level of the ſea, iſſues a ſpring of freſh water, but not petrifying, as ſome have imagined [i]. King William III. conferred the title of marquis of Harwich on Frederic count Schomberg, 1689. Benjamin Mildmay, eſq. was created viſcount Harwich, 1733, as was William Hill earl of Hillſborough lord Harwich, 1756, grandfather to Arthur, the preſent marquis of Downſhire.

Landguard fort, oppoſite to this town, though now in Suffolk, ſeems to have ſtood antiently in this county, and is ſo placed in the office of Ordnance books. *Orwell* harbour ſeems to have extended as low as *Walton*, from which pariſh large tracts of land have been carried off by the ſea, together with a caſtle of the Bigods, probably of Roman origin, and the town of *Orwell*, formerly ſituate where are now the *Weſt rocks*, five miles out at ſea. This town gives title to the river Orwell, which probably run to the North of Landguard fort, which was built on the land formed by the alteration of this river's courſe, *Felixtow* or Walton Caſtle being the extremity of Suffolk in the Roman times [k]. Sir Harbotle Grimſton, Maſter of the Rolls, was born at *Bradfield* 1591, died 1683. His daughter lady Luckyn's ſon, Sir William, ſucceeded to his eſtate and name, and was created viſcount Grimſton of Ireland 1712, and died 1756, as did his ſon James 1773, whoſe ſon, James Bucknall, is the third and preſent viſcount.

Landguard fort.

Orwell.

Walton.

Felixſtow.

The river *Stour* was made navigable from *Maningtree*, in this county, to Sudbury, in Suffolk, 8 Anne. Mr. Camden, paſſing to its ſource, finds *Bumſted*,

Stour r.

Bumſted.

[e] Tan. 118. n. [d] Dugd. Bar. II. 301. [e] Tan. 125. [f] Morant, I. 500.
[g] Birch's Hiſtory of the Royal Society, IV. 238. [h] Mon. Brit.
[i] Morant, ib. The ſalt water ſo creeketh about the town, that it almoſt inſulateth it; but thereby maketh the ſprings ſo brackiſh, that there is a defect of freſh water, which they fetch ſome good way off. Holland.
[k] Morant, 502.

furnamed

Helion. furnamed *Helion* from the barons of that family, who held it from Henry II. to 1449, when the laſt heir male died. He places *Barklow*, or *Bartlow*, in this county, by miſtake, it being in Cambridgeſhire, and only the hills in Eſſex. Thoſe who make theſe hills memorials of the battle between Edmund Ironſide and the Danes, aware that *Aſhdon* church cannot be that built by Canute four years after, make it *Bartlow* church, in which they think themſelves authorized by the round ſteeple, ſuppoſed to be the Daniſh ſtyle. But as well might we ſuppoſe the tower of *Bromfield* church, near Chelmsford (which is of this form), a work of the Danes, who never appear to have been nearer this part of the county than Maldon. This further argument may be added to thoſe before mentioned, for removing the ſcene of this battle to a more proper place; and ſince tradition is for fixing ſome battle with the Danes here, it muſt be left to happier conjectures and better evidence. Holinſhed ſays, they found, in one ſtone coffin, two bodies, one lying with the head towards the feet of the other[l]. We do not find the uſe of ſtone coffins among the Northern nations in their pagan ſtate, and the Danes were not converted till long after this.

Bartlow.

Walden. The town of *Walden*, incorporated by Edward VI. with a treaſurer, two chamberlains, and the commonalty, is pleaſantly ſituate on the Eaſt ſlope of a hill, on whoſe top are the ſmall ruins of Magnaville's caſtle, built in the rude magnificence of that age, a ſolid maſs of flints and cement. On the green, behind the caſtle, is a ſingular work, called the *Maze*, conſiſting of a number of concentric circles, with four out-works iſſuing from the four ſides, all cut in the chalk, ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley to be a Britiſh curſus, or place of exerciſe for the ſoldiery. At the South ſide of the town, below the hill, are two ſides of an oblong camp, called *Peddle ditches*, the banks and ditches extremely bold and well preſerved. The South bank 730 feet long, 20 high, and 50 broad at the baſe, and ſix or eight on the top; the Weſt, 588 feet long.

Dr. Stukeley gives the following account of this town[m]: "It is the moſt beautiful ſituation I ever "beheld: a narrow tongue of land ſhoots itſelf out, "like a promontory encompaſſed with a valley, in "form of a horſeſhoe, incloſed by diſtant and moſt "delightful hills. On the bottom of the tongue, "ſtand the ruins of a caſtle; on the tip or extre-"mity, the church, like St. Mary's, at Cambridge. "Round the church, on the ſide of the hill, and "in the valley, is the town built; ſo that the bot-"tom of the church is as high as the town, and "ſeen above the tops of the houſes. I could wil-"lingly enough fancy this *Camulodunum*, perhaps "*Camulo-Camwallodun*, whence very eaſily Walden, "or from *Camulus*, the famous God of the Celts, "who might have a temple here where now ſtands "the church, and where the temple of Claudius "might have ſtood upon certainly one of the moſt "noble and majeſtic ſituations in the world, which, "without much fortification, might have enabled "the Romans to have held out two days againſt the "enraged Britans, under Boadicea: nor does it diſ-"ſuade my aſſent that there are no Roman anti-"quities found hereabouts, becauſe they were ſettled "at this colony but a ſhort time, nor any ſigns of "walls and ditches, and that is expreſſly mentioned "by Tacitus. Might not the name have ſome re-"lation to the river Cam, on which it ſtands, as the "Camboritum down lower; and the modern Cam-"bridge, ſeeing in Ptolomy it is written Camulodu-"num, if I remember right? Nothing ſtaggers my "belief but Tacitus ſaying it was on the ſea, which "is applicable to no place ſo well as Malden. How-"ever, betwixt it and Audley inn park, are two ſides "of a ſquare camp, at right angles, called *Paigle dikes*."

To this Mr. Gale returned this anſwer, July 14, 1719:

"You miſſed Starberry-hill, juſt above the Lon-"don road, by Audley inn, and on it viſible re-"mains of a ſquare work, where the author of ſir "T. Smith's life, p. 130, ſays Roman coins have "been found, particularly a gold Claudius; and "Holinſhed, p. 218, mentions a great antique ſilver "cup[n] found there. The pleaſantneſs of the coun-"try ſuits Tacitus' deſcription of Camulodunum. "The diſtance from Canonium Antonini (Canfield), "its ſituation on the road to Villa Fauſtini (St. "Edmund's Bury), perſuade me to fix Camulodu-"num hereabouts, not at Walden, becauſe no "antiquities have been found there. Galgacus "deſcribes it as an open town, and Tacitus, in "Agricola, the ſame: the colony itſelf unwalled, "and the country around full of forts, as Sterberry, "Littlebury, Great and Little Cheſterford, at the "paſſage of the river Shady and Caſtle Camps, the "five laſt towards the Iceni muſt be previouſly forced. "I derive it from *Cam Gwlad dun*, q. d. Civitas "regionis vel provinciæ Camenſis. Tacitus' appa-"ritions, in the eſtuary of the Thames, forbode "the deſtruction of London ſituate on it. To ac-"count for two Roman towns ſo near one another "as Walden and Cheſterford, I ſuppoſed Camulo-"dunum being deſtroyed by Boadicea was removed "lower down the river. An undated inſcription in "Gruter, cut later than Nero, mentions this ſecond "Camulodunum, and it exiſted in Antonine's Iti-"nerary. Barklow hills may as well be Roman as "Daniſh; and two of them being formerly opened, "ſome ſtone cheſts with bones were taken up, which "was ſometimes a Roman mode of ſepulture. Mr. "Thomſon, of Trumpington, has a great many "vaſes, ſome of metal curiouſly caſt, and others of "various earths, all found between his town of re-"ſidence and Cambridge. Lord Harley offered "him £.30. for them, and was refuſed[o]."

In the beautiful light church are monuments of the lord chancellor Audley, who built the chancel, and of John Lech, vicar, 1489, who is ſaid to have built the church. Here is alſo preſerved very freſh the atchievement of Frances, the memorable counteſs of Eſſex and Somerſet[p]. In the church of the priory, founded 1136, valued at £.406. 15*s*. 11*d*.[q] were buried: Geoffrey, ſon of the founder, Humphry de Bohun, 5th earl of Eſſex, his ſon Humphry,

[l] Chron. B. VII. c. 8. Morant, II. 539.
[m] Letter to Roger Gale, eſq. July 12, 1779. Gale's Letters, p. 112.
[n] Of 20 ounces weight. Deſcription of England, II. c. 14.
[o] Gale's Letters, ubi ſup.
[p] Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers, p. 101, n.
[q] Tanner, 127.

the

the 6th earl's wife, with three of her ſons and a daughter; alſo the wife of John, 7th earl, Humphry, 9th earl, and his wife; and Humphry, ſon of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, and his wife; and in the chapter-houſe the hearts of the founder's ſecond ſon, of William, 4th earl, and the body of Beatrix de Say, the founder's ſiſter [r].

All theſe noble remains, with their reſting-place, gave way to the magnificent pile erected by Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, grandſon to lord chancellor Audley, to whom Henry VIII. had granted the ſite, and large poſſeſſions thereof. From him his grand-
lley inn. ſon gave his houſe the name of *Audley Inn.* It is ſaid to have coſt £.190,000: the model alone, made in Italy, coſt £.500. It conſiſted of two courts; but was intirely taken down, about 60 years ago, by Henry earl of Suffolk and Bindon, except the hall, which formed the centre of the two courts, and is now the ſeat of ſir John Griffin Griffin, who has rebuilt the ſtone bridge, on the high road to Walden, on the original plan of the laſt century. Mr. Winſtanley, who lived at Littlebury, in the neighbourhood, had the good fortune to tranſmit to poſterity, in plates taken and engraved by him, this ſpacious monument of the magnificence of the nobility of the 16th century, juſt before it was taken down [s]. Sir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to Edward VI. and Elizabeth, was born at Walden, 1512; died 1577.

on. Saffron is ſaid to have been firſt brought into England in Edward IIId's reign, and that which grows in this and the adjoining county of Cambridge is accounted the beſt in the world. The fitteſt ſoil for it is the dry brown mould that covers chalk. The ground is ploughed, in cloſe deep furrows, in April; and, after being well dunged, next month the ploughing is repeated; and again a third time about Midſummer, a broad furrow or trench being left between every pole in breadth. The roots are planted in July, three inches aſunder, in trenches. The plantation laſts but three years. An acre may produce, at a medium, 2lb. of dried ſaffron the firſt year, and 24lb. the two others. About 5lb. of wet ſaffron go to 1lb. of dry [t].

port. At *Newport* was an hoſpital, founded by Richard de Newport, in the time of king John, valued at £. 23. 10s. 8d. [u]

grove. *Shortgrove*, in this pariſh, is the ſeat of the earl of Thomond, who enlarged the houſe built by Mr. Dent, 1684 [x].

ORI- Later Antiquaries have agreed to place CAMBORI-
erford. TUM of Antoninus at *Cheſterford* [y], where the foundations of the walls, incloſing about 50 acres, were till very lately viſible all round, of an oblong form [z]. The Roman bricks here are pale, ſixteen inches and a half by eleven, and one and a half thick: theſe dimenſions are leſs than thoſe at Colcheſter. Roman coins, of the early as well as the later emperors, have been found here; and, 1769, in digging down the walls, to mend the road, a large parcel of very fine ones was found in a pot. Here have been alſo found a bronze buſt, fibulæ, and other braſs utenſils, ſeveral gold inſtruments, reſembling a fetter-lock or ſtaple; one, weight 8lb. was found under a thick rude piece of bronze, about the year 1786, by a miller, who immediately ſold it. About the year 1730, many urns and intire ſkeletons were dug up, and a ſmall urn, of red earth, containing ſeveral written ſcrolls of parchment, but diſperſed before any account or explanation could be obtained. The inſtruments, Pl. IV. fig. 13, 14, 15, 16, and the inſcription, fig. 17, lightly hatched on a brick, were in the hands of Mr. Shepherd, a farmer, near the church, who had a large collection of coins, &c. found here. A ſtone trough, the only one of the kind perhaps in England, diſcovered here, and ſome time uſed for water at a ſmith's forge, was in the hands of the late Dr. Gower [a], of Chelmsford, who ſuppoſed it a receptacle of aſhes, of the kind called, by Montfaucon and others, *Quietorium.* It is a half octagon, with a flat back, about three feet long, and about a foot or eighteen inches deep. In four compartments are reliefs of human figures, down to the waiſt, in tolerable preſervation. That in the middle, which ſeems older than the others, has nothing in its hands; that to the right holds a kind of patera, with a handle; one to the left, in a paludamentum, has a ſingular weapon, like a trident with a bar acroſs the top, or perhaps a vexillum; the other, but half a figure, holds a ſpear. Theſe may repreſent one perſon in different characters, or a family. Beſides the large camp, or city, a ſmaller may be traced by the church. The name of *Burrough field* comprehends the adjacent grounds, particularly all between the great camp and the river, in which is ſuppoſed to have been an amphitheatre, the corn growing thin in a circle of eight yards wide, including a ſpace of 100 yards diameter. Another camp, half a mile from the great one, is called *Hingeſton barrows*; a fourth, on the *Ickleton* and *Duxford* ſide of the river; a 5th, probably in *Burton* wood, two miles off. *Ringhill*, oppoſite to Audley inn, makes a 6th. The ruined hunting-tower in this camp was a warren-houſe or belvedere to Audley inn. The many Roman roads that ſtill retain their name or ridge about this antient ſtation deſerve to be accurately traced. "Juſt by Cheſ-
"terford, are Ickleton and Streethall. The great

See it Pl. IV. fig. 18.

[r] Hiſtory of Walden Abbey in the Monaſticon, I. 445.
At Trinity College, Oxford, is preſerved an Exemplification of all the Property belonging to the Abbey of Walden, moſt amply and curiouſly written in ſeveral ſkins of vellom, tranſmitted by the Duke of Norfolk, in 1561, to the ſaid College, which has ſome of the eſtates of that monaſtery, by the donation of ſir Thomas Pope. And in the Burſary of the ſame College, are many antient original charters of the abbey of Walden.

[s] The baluſtrades on the two ſides of the firſt court expreſſed, in Roman capitals, the motto of the Garter and that of the founder.
Prudentis eſt in concilio fortunam ſemper habere.
So at Trentham hall, c. Stafford, the baluſtrades of the firſt court had
Carolo Britanniæ Regi Richardus Leveſon eques balnei ædes haſce hic fieri voluit.

[t] Ray's Hiſt. Plant. Phil. Tranſ. 138. 380. 404. [u] Tanner, 133.

[x] Salmon, 112. Mr. Walpole ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries a golden bracelet, quite perfect and bright, found, 1761, in a meadow belonging to the earl of Thomond here. It was compoſed of chain work, the locket part of red enamel, or glaſs ornamented with gold, and riveted by a ſmall gold pin, ſo as not to be opened. On different but not oppoſite ſides were two ſmall rings. As Shortgrove is but two miles from Audley inn, it probably belonged to ſome of the Suffolk family, or their royal viſitors. Such bracelets are ſaid to be worn in Turkey.

[y] Horſley, Stukeley. [z] Near Cheſterford river, Eſſex, on the border of Cambridgeſhire, a camp. Aubrey, Mon. Brit.

[a] This trough is wretchedly engraved in Horſley, Brit. Rom. Eſſex.

" road runs between them by its walls. Icknall or " Icknild-ſtreet parts the county of Eſſex, Herts, " and Cambridge, all the way, and at Royſton is " croſſed by the Ermine-ſtreet. Another Roman " road runs from Ickleton towards Newmarket; it " is the London road almoſt as far as Hogmagog " hills, upon an eminence a little beyond which it " is croſſed the ditch, called Fleamſdike, where is " a ſmall ſquare fort, and, in the middle thereof, " ruins of a building. It may have been a Caſtrum " Exploratorium."

" A little Eaſt of Wandlebury, or Hogmagog " hills, is plainly to be ſeen the Roman road to " Grandcheſter, an elevated ridge for 200 yards to- " gether ſtrait to the river above Cambridge, the " other courſe of it to Colcheſter; two barrows cloſe " by it[b]." It is pleaſant to ſee how Dr. Gale, in his Comment on the Itinerary, p. 111, confounds things hereabouts. He calls Ring hill *Sterbury* hill, a name, I believe, never heard of thereabouts; he adds, the Saxons called it *Waldenburgh*; another name unknown. In this inconſiderable place he fixes CAMVLODVNVM, and its *Caſtella* at Caſtle and Shady *Camps*[c], deriving the laſt ſurname from *Sidius* Geta, an officer under Claudius, whoſe name, however, was *Hoſidius*[d]. In all this biſhop Gibſon implicitly follows him.

Littlebury. The church of *Littlebury* ſtands within a ſmall camp.

Clavering. The family of *Clavering* ended in the reign of Edward III. The keep and moat of their caſtle remain at *Clavering*; as are at *Stanſted Montfichet* thoſe of another, built by Robert Gernon, a Norman, who came over with the Conqueror, and probably formed it out of an older, if not a Roman one, as the name of the place and its ſituation on the *Stane-ſtreet*, or cauſeway from Stortford to Colcheſter, imply. Robert's ſon William took the name of *Monte fixo* or *Montfichet*; but *Robert* muſt be reckoned, to make Mr. Camden's *five* deſcents. A label of three points Az. is added to their arms by ſome.

Stanſted Montfichet.

Berden. Near Clavering, at *Berden*, was a priory of Auſtin canons, founded in the reign of Henry III. valued at £.29. 6*s*. 4*d*.[e] Here was born in 1586 the learned Joſeph Mede, who died in 1638.

Great Hallingbury. What Mr. Camden calls *Haſlingbury* is now *Great Hallingbury*, called alſo *Hallingbury Morley* from the lords of that name, deſcended from an antient family of Morley, in Norfolk barons, in the reign of Edward I.[f] The title paſſed by marriage to the Lovels and Parkers; one of the laſt united to it that of Montegle, and to him was ſent the letter that diſcovered the Powder Plot. He, his ſon, and grandſon, were buried here. The eſtate belongs now, by purchaſe, to the Houblons.

Walbury. *Walbury*, which gives name to a manor in this pariſh, and was antiently termed *Walla*, perhaps from *Villa* (as earth-works, in many parts of the kingdom, are ſtill called *The Walls*), is an irregular oval[g] camp, on a ſteep hill, incloſing about 30 acres, with a bold double bank, and on the North, ſome additional work on the brow of the hill. A road enters it on the Eaſt ſide, but does not appear to have been continued to the Weſt, where the Stort, at the diſtance of two or three meads, defends it. Here is, however, a gap in the inner vallum, and the ditch is filled up on this ſide, but the outer bank is very ſteep. Another road croſſes it from North to South, which may lead to Pleſhey, and a ſeries of ſtations beyond it. Juſt within the Weſt bank, ſtands a farm-houſe of the ſame name; the South part of which, particularly the cellar, is built of rough work, ſtrongly cemented together, with ſome Gothic arches; but no Roman brick intermixed. The area was a rabbit-warren, till ploughed up about 60 years ago. It is now divided into ſeveral fields, and rented by one farmer of Mr. Houblon. Mr. Salmon, who fancies this place the *Alauna* of Ravennas, did not reflect that that writer was deſcribing the South coaſt of Britain, and that all his ſtations anſwer to places in Devon and Dorſet: accordingly Baxter places it at *Woodbury* hill in the latter county. Mr. Morant totally omits this conjecture.

Earls of Eſſex. *Robert* earl of Eſſex came to an untimely end by the intrigue of his wife with ſir Robert Carr, whom ſhe married after her divorce from the earl of Eſſex, who died, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon, 1646, and his family retained only the title of Hereford[h]. Charles II. conferred the title of viſcount Malden and earl of Eſſex, 1661, on *Arthur Capel*, who came to an unfair and untimely end in the Tower, 1683. His ſon *Algernon* ſucceeding and dying 1709-10, was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*; he in 1742-3 by his ſon *William Anne Holles*; and he in 1790 by his ſon George, the 5th and preſent earl.

In this county are 415 pariſhes.

[b] Stukeley's Letter to Gale, ubi ſup. [c] Q. If the true name be not Comps? [d] See Dio. lx. c. 20. & n. Reimar.
[e] Tanner, 133. [f] Dugd. Bar. II, 26. 307. [g] Morant makes it *ſexangular*. [h] Dugd. Bar. II. 182.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Eſſex.

Acorus *Calamus*. The ſweet-ſmelling Flag or Calamus: in the Gravel-pit pond oppoſite *Harts, Woodford Row*; in a pond in a lane leading from the *Ongar* road to *Chigwell Row*, and elſewhere.

Actea *ſpicata*. Herb Chriſtopher or Baneberries: in a thick wood two miles from *Thorndon*.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel, or Muſk-wood Crowfoot: under hedges in a field leading from *Woodſtreet* to *Chapel End, Walthamſtow*.

Agaricus *aurantius*. Little Orange-coloured Agaric: in a field at *Walthamſtow*.

——— *campanulatus*. Bell Agaric: in hedges at *Walthamſtow*.

——— *Chanterellus*. Yellow Agaric, or Chanterelle: ——— *integer*. Equal-gilled Agaric: } in the woody part of *Epping foreſt* near *Walthamſtow*.

——— *lateralis*. Short-ſtalked Agaric: on trunks of felled trees in *Clayſtreet, Walthamſtow*.

——— *verrucoſus*. Warty Agaric: in the woody part of *Epping foreſt*.

——— *umbelliferus*. Little delicate Umbrella, or Wood Agaric: on dead ſticks in hedges at *Walthamſtow*.

Aliſma *Damaſonium*. Star-headed Water-Plantain: in a pond at the town's end at *Rumford* towards *London*, in a pond near *Ilford*, and in many ponds on *Epping foreſt*, near *Walthamſtow*.

Allium *oleraceum*. Wild Garlick, with an herbaceous ſtriated flower: in a corn-field called *Weſtfield* belonging to *Black Notley* hall, adjoining to *Leez*-lane, plentifully.

——— *urſinum*. Ramſons: in a wood near the lane leading from *Walthamſtow* to *Chingford*, and on *The Hawk's-eye hill* on *Epping foreſt*.

——— *vineale*. Crow Garlick: in the marſh, near the foot-path leading from *Walthamſtow* to *Lea bridge*.

Alopecurus *ariſtatus* Monſpelienſis. Bearded Fox-tail graſs: in moiſt ditches near the river *Thames*.

——— *ariſtatus* β paniceus. Bearded Dog-tail graſs: over againſt the mill at *Purfleet*, towards *Raynham*, on the other ſide the great ditch.

——— *ventricoſus*. Red Bent graſs: in the corn-fields about *Thorndon*.

Anethum *Fœniculum*. Finckle or Fennel: on the ſhore of the *Thames*, in the chalk-pit at *Purfleet*, and on the bank between *Harwich* and the *Cliff*.

Antirrhinum *orontium*. The Leaſt Snapdragon, or Calf's Snout: in corn-fields of a ſandy ſoil; at *Woodford*.

Apium *graveolens*. Smallage: in the marſhes below *Eaſtham* and *Plaiſtow*, plentifully.

Arenaria *peploides*. Sea Chickweed: on the ſandy ſhores at *Harwich*.

Arenaria *rubra* γ marina. Sea Spurrey: in the ſalt marſhes at *Harwich*.

Ariſtolochia *Clematitis*. Climbing Birthwort: in a wood two miles from *Thorndon*.

Artemiſia *maritima* α & β. Engliſh Sea Wormwood, and a variety of it: on the marſh bank on the Weſt ſide of *Harwich*.

——— *maritima* δ. French Sea Wormwood: on ſea ſhores; in *Merſey* iſland and about *Harwich*.

Arundo *arenaria*. Sea Reed-Graſs, Engliſh Sea Matweed, Martram, or Helm: on the ſandy banks by the ſea at *Harwich*.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Sparagus or Sperage: in meadows and on rocks; about *Harwich*.

Aſperugo *procumbens*. Small wild Bugloſs, Great Gooſe-graſs, or German Madwort: on rich rubbiſh; at *Purfleet*.

Aſperula *odorata*. Woodroof: in ſhady parts of *Epping foreſt* near *Woodford*.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Common black Maidenhair: on the buttreſſes on the North ſide of *Loughton* church.

——— *Ceterach*. Spleenwort or Miltwaſt: on an old tomb in *Eaſt Horndon* church-yard.

Aſplenium *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair, Wall-rue or Tentwort: on *Widford bridge*, near *Chelmsford*, and on the Eaſt wall of the *Foreſt houſe* garden near *Leighton*.

——— *Scolopendrium*. Hart's tongue: in lanes at *Chipping Ongar*, againſt the North ſide of *Loughton* church, and elſewhere.

——— *Trichomanes*. Engliſh black Maidenhair; in a ſhady lane between *Ongar* and *Kelvedon*, on a wall in *Wood ſtreet*, near *Whips Croſs, Walthamſtow*, and on a wall in a garden at *Low Leyton*.

Aſter *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort: in the marſh ditches at *Harwich*, plentifully.

Aſtragalus *Glyciphyllos*. Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch: in the corn-field between the wood and the *Thames* at *Purfleet*.

Atriplex *laciniata*. Jagged Sea Orache: on the ſandy ſhores in *Merſey Iſland*, in *Little Holland*, between the town of *Harwich* and the *Cliff*, and elſewhere.

——— *portulacoides*. Common Sea Purſlane: on the marſh banks at *Harwich*, plentifully.

——— *ſerrata*. Indented Sea Orache: by the river and on the banks of the marſhes at *Maldon*, plentifully, and on the ſea banks on the Weſt ſide of *Harwich*.

Berberis *vulgaris*. Berberry or Pipperidge buſh: in woods and hedges; at *Littlebury, Saffron Walden*, and elſewhere.

Beta *maritima*. Sea Beet: in the ſea marſhes on the Weſt of *Harwich*, plentifully.

Betula *alba*. The Birch tree: on *Epping foreſt*, between *Highbeech* and *Golder's hill*, in the pariſh of *Loughton*.

——— *Alnus*. The Alder tree: on the banks of the river *Rhodon*, between *Chigwell* and *Loughton*, plentifully, and elſewhere.

Boletus *albus*. White Boletus: on ſtumps of trees,
——— *coriaceus*. Tough Boletus: on trees,
} about *Walthamſtow*.

——— *hepaticus*. Liver Boletus: on trunks of trees; about *Walthamſtow*, and elſewhere, on *Fairlop*, in *Henault foreſt*.

——— *ſquamoſus*. Scaly Boletus: on Elm trees;
——— *villoſus*. Hairy or Spongy Boletus: on Apple and other trees;
} about *Walthamſtow*, and elſewhere.

Braſſica *campeſtris*. Field Cabbage: in corn-fields and cliffs of rocks near *Harwich*.

Briza *media*. Middle Quaking graſs, Cowquakes or Ladies-hair: in fields, meadows, and paſtures;
Bromus *giganteus*. Tall Brome-graſs: in moiſt woods and hedges:
——— *nemoralis*. Wood Brome-graſs: in woods and hedges;
Bryum *pellucidum*. Pellucid Bryum: in marſhes and wet ſhady places;
} at *Walthamſtow*.

——— *ſerpyllum* ζ undulatum. A variety of Thyme-leaved Bryum: in moiſt woods and heaths; at *Lambourn* parſonage, and elſewhere.

Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Rocket: on the ſhore in *Canvey* iſland, and between the town of *Harwich* and the *Cliff*.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Throw-wax: among the corn at *Notley*, and elſewhere.

——— *tenuiſſimum*. The leaſt Hare's ear: by the road ſide near *Thorndon*, and in the marſhes by the river ſide at *Maldon*, plentifully.

Butomus *umbellatus*. The flowering Ruſh, or Water Gladiole; in many parts of the river *Rhodon*, and elſewhere.

Campanula *hybrida*. The Leſſer Venus-Looking-Glaſs, or codded Corn-Violet: in a corn-field between *Ribton-lane* and *Woodford bridge*, and between the *Thames* and the Wood at *Purfleet*.

——— *glomerata*. Little or leſſer Throatwort or Canterbury Bells: in a field near *Muncombe* near *Woodford*.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſſes, or Ladies-ſmock: in moiſt meadows and paſtures; at *Braintree*.

Carduus *nutans*. Muſk Thiſtle: in the chalk-pits at *Purfleet*.

Carex *arenaria*. Sea Carex: on the ſandy ſhores at *Harwich*.

——— *diſtans*. Looſe Carex: in a meadow at *Panfield*, and by *Machin's* mill at *Witham*.

——— *diviſa*. Marſh Carex: in the meadows near the *Hithe* at *Colcheſter*.

——— *pendula*. Pendulous Carex: in moiſt woods and hedges: at *Braintree* and in the ditches in *Walthamſtow* marſh near *Lea-bridge*.

——— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex: in a ditch near *Chapel End*, *Walthamſtow*.

Carex *ſtrigoſa*. Looſe Carex: in a lane at *Black Notley*.

——— *veſicaria*. Greater Bladder Carex: in the marſh-ditches near *Lea-bridge*.

——— *veſicaria* β. A variety of the laſt: in the river near the *Red bridge*.

Centaurea *Calcitrapa*. Star Thiſtle: by the way-ſide in the marſhes below *Plaiſtow* and *Eaſtham*, and elſewhere.

Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara: on a bog near *Smith's Hall*, *Blakemoor*.

Chelidonium *Glaucium*. Yellow-horned Poppy: on ſandy ſea-ſhores: at *Landguard fort* and *Harwich*.

Chenopodium *hybridum*. Maple-leaved Blite: on rich rubbiſh, on dunghills, and in corn-fields: at *Colcheſter* and *Woodford*.

——— *maritimum*. Sea Blite or White Glaſs-wort: on ſea ſhores; at *Harwich*.

——— *murale* β. A variety of Common Gooſe-foot or Sowbane; on dunghills and rubbiſh; at *Bocking*.

Clavaria *digitata*. Fingered Clavaria: at the bottom of a poſt in *Woodſtreet*, and elſewhere at *Walthamſtow*.

——— *Hypoxylon*. Flat-horned Clavaria: a curious variety was found on an Elm log in a cellar at *Waltham Abbey*.

——— *piſtillaris*. Simple Clavaria: in woods and on heaths: at *Bocking*.

Clematis *Vitalba*. Great Wild Climber, Traveller's Joy or Bethwyne: in hedges and woody places.

Clinopodium *vulgare*. Great Wild Baſil: under hedges overgrown with brambles at *Woodford*.

Cochlearia *Anglica*. Engliſh or Common Sea Scurvy-graſs: in the marſhes near *Maldon* and *Harwich*.

——— *Danica*. Daniſh Scurvy-graſs: on a bank by the ſea-ſide about two miles from *Manningtree*.

Conferva *bulloſa*. Silken Wrack:
——— *littoralis*. Green hairy Sea Weed:
} in the marſh ditches near *Harwich*.

——— *rupeſtris*. Fine Green hairy Sea Weed: on the ſtones before *Harwich Cliff*.

——— *ſetacea*. Setaceous Conferva: upon the ſhores which are overflowed by the tide near *Harwich*.

Convallaria *majalis*. Lily Convally, or May Lily: on *Epping foreſt* near *The King's Oak* oppoſite *Highbeech*.

Crambe *maritima*. Sea Colewort: on the ſandy ſhore between the town of *Harwich* and the Cliff.

Crataegus *Oxycantha*. Hawthorn or White Thorn: a variety of this without thorns and with a large leaf, found in a hedge, by the ſide of the *Rhodon*, between *Wray-houſe* and *Luxborough-houſe*.

——— *torminalis*. The common wild Service-tree or Sorb: in woods and hedges.

Crepis *fœtida*. Stinking Hawkweed: in a field called *Stanfield* belonging to *Black Notley Hall*.

Crocus *ſativus*. Saffron: planted and cultivated at *Walden*, plentifully, thence called *Saffron Walden*.

Cuſcuta

Cuſcuta *Europæa.* Dodder Hell-weed, or Devil's Gut: on *Epping foreſt* near *Snareſbrook pond*, and near *Walthamſtow* windmill climbing about the *Erica vulgaris*, &c.

Cynogloſſum *officinale* β. A variety of Hound's tongue with green leaves: on rubbiſh and on wayſides; frequent.

Datura *Stramonium.* Thorn Apple: on dunghills and rich ſoils near *Woodford.*

Dianthus *Armeria.* Deptford Pink: in the upper end of *Snake's lane, Woodford*, in a field between the end of *Horn lane* and *Woodford bridge*, and in the lane leading from *Chingford Hatch* to *Fryday hill.*

Dipſacus *piloſus.* Shepherd's Rod, or Small wild Teaſel: in the lane leading from *Fryday hill* houſe to *Chingford* Church, and elſewhere.

Droſera *rotundifolia.* Roſa ſolis, or Round-leaved Sun-dew: on a boggy part of *Epping foreſt*, a little way in the wood oppoſite the *Bald-faced Stag*, and on a bog on the right-hand of the road from *Leytonſtone* to *Snareſbrook.*

Epilobium *anguſtifolium.* Roſebay Willow-herb: in a meadow near the river *Rhodon*, not far from *Luxborough houſe* near *Chigwell.*

Erica *cinerea.* Fine leaved heath: — *Tetralix.* Croſs leaved heath: } on *Epping foreſt*, near *Snareſbrook pond*, and elſewhere.

Erigeron *acre.* Blue-flowered Fleabane: in a field near *Warley Common.*

Eryngium *maritimum.* Common Eryngo, or Sea Holly: on ſandy ſea-ſhores.

Eupatorium *Cannabinum.* Common Hemp Agrimony, or Dutch Agrimony: on the ſides of the river *Rhodon.*

Euphorbia *exigua.* Small annual Spurge: in corn-fields; between the lower end of *Ribton lane* and *Woodford bridge*, and elſewhere.

——— *paralias.* Sea Spurge: on the ſandy ſhores between the town of *Harwich* and the Cliff.

——— *platyphyllos.* Broad-leaved Spurge: in corn-fields; at *Black Notley*, and in fields between *Woodford row* and *Woodford bridge.*

Euphorbia *verrucoſa.* Rough fruited Spurge: in corn-fields.

Fagus *Caſtanea.* The Cheſnut Tree: in *Stour Wood* near *Harwich.*

Fontinalis *antepyretica.* Greater Water Moſs: on rotten wood in a pond at *Walthamſtow.*

Frankenia *lævis.* Smooth Sea Heath: in ſea marſhes of a clay ſoil; frequent.

Fucus *cartilagineus.* Scarlet Fucus: on rocks and ſtones; in *Canvey* Iſland, and in *Maldon* river overagainſt *Tolleſbury.*

— *ceranoides.* Buck's-horn Fucus: caſt up by the ſea
— *digitatus.* Sea-Girdle, or Hangers: on the ſhore
— *faſtigiatus.* Forked Fucus: on the ſandy ſhores
— *Filum.* Sea Laces: near the dock gates of the King's Yard
— *furcellatus.* Long-forked Fucus: on the ſandy ſhores
} at *Harwich.*

Fucus *loreus.* Sea Thongs: on ſtones below the Cliff
— *nodoſus.* Knotted Fucus: on ſtones before the Cliff, frequent
— *pinnatifidus.* Jagged Fucus: on ſea rocks and ſtones
— *plicatus.* Matted Fucus; on the ſandy ſhores
— *ſaccharinus.* Sea Belts: on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones
— *ſerratus.* Sea Wrack: on the ſtones before the Cliff
— *ſiliquoſus.* Podded Fucus: upon the ſtones before the Cliff
} at *Harwich.*

— *ſpiralis.* Twiſted Fucus: on the ſhore, frequent.

— *tomentoſus.* Woolly Fucus: on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones
— *veſiculoſus.* Sea Oak: on ſea rocks and ſtones; floating in the *Thames*, and
} at *Harwich.*

Fumaria *claviculata.* Climbing Fumitory: in a wood called *Little Shrubbuſh* at *Snareſbrook* near *Wanſtead*, plentifully.

Galeopſis *Tetrahit* δ. Fair-flowered Nettle Hemp, or Hemp-leaved Dead Nettle with a parti-coloured flower: in a corn-field at the bottom of *Ribton-lane* near *Woodford.*

Geniſta *tinctorea.* Woodwaxen, Dyer's-weed, or Green-wood: in meadows and fields about *Woodford.*

Gentiana *Centaureum.* Leſſer Centaury: in dry barren paſture-land about *Woodford.*

Geranium *molle* β. Small flowered Dove's foot Crane's bill: on a bank near *Low Leyton.*

——— *rotundifolium.* Round-leaved Crane's bill: on walls, roofs, and paſtures of a ſandy ſoil; near *Temple Mills* near *Layton.*

Geum *rivale.* Water Avens: in a bog about a mile from *Sudbury.*

Glaux *maritima.* Sea Milkwort or Black Saltwort: in the ſalt marſhes at *Harwich.*

Gnaphalium *Gallicum.* Corn Cudweed: among corn in ſandy grounds about *Caſtle Heningham.*

——— *margaritaceum.* American Cudweed: in a meadow near *Bocking.*

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis.* Medick Vetchling, Cock's head or St. Foin: in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil, at *Purfleet*, and in a field near *Muncombe* near *Woodford.*

Helleborus *fœtidus.* Great Baſtard black Hellebore, Bear's-foot, or Setterwort: in meadows, woody places, and hedges; oppoſite a farm-houſe at *Muncombe* near *Woodford*, and in a lane near *High Laver* church.

Hieracium *umbellatum.* Narrow-leaved buſhy Hawkweed: on *Epping foreſt* near the South ſide of *Snareſbrook pond.*

Hippophae *Rhamnoides.* Sallow Thorn or Sea Buckthorn: on ſandy ſea ſhores; near *Canvey* Iſland.

Hordium *marinum.* Marſh Rye-graſs: on the marſh banks at *Harwich*, plentifully.

Hydrocharis *Morſus Ranæ.* Frogbit: in the marſh ditches near *Lea bridge*, near *Walthamſtow.*

Hyoſeris *minima.* Small Swine's Succory: in *Mark's houſe* common field at *Walthamſtow.*

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Parkleaves: in *Sake's lane Woodford*, and in the woody part of *Epping foreſt*.

——— *elodes*. Marſh St. Peter's Wort: on *Epping foreſt*.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſs, or Leſſer Shepherd's Purſe: in a gravel-pit about half a mile on the left hand from *Great Ilford*.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane: in many marſhy grounds.

—— *crithmoides*. Golden Sampire: on the bank of the river juſt above *Fulbridge* at *Malden*.

Iris *fœtidiſſimus*. Stinking Gladdon or Gladwyn: in woods and hedges; at *Black Notley*, *Walthamſtow*, *Purfleet*, and elſewhere.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy Sheep's Scabious: in *Higham Hill* common field, at *Walthamſtow*.

Juncus *acutus* β. A variety of Sea hard Ruſh: in the marſhy grounds about *Maldon*, plentifully.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper: on *Epping foreſt* between *Waltham Abbey* and *Epping*.

Lathyrus *hirſutus*. Rough-codded Chickling Vetch: among brambles at *Hockerel*, in the fields about *Hockley* and *Raleigh*, and elſewhere.

——— *Niſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch: near a well in *Higham hill* common field, *Walthamſtow*, near *Milkwell field* between the end of *Hornlane* and *Woodford bridge* road, in a field near *Chingford* church, and elſewhere.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort: in the marſhes near *Grays*, on the cauſey leading to the *Hithe* bridge at *Colcheſter*, by the waterſide at *Heybridge* near *Maldon*, plentifully, and at the lime-kiln near *Fulbridge*.

——— *ruderale*. Narrow-leaved Creſs or Dittander: on rubbiſh near the ſea; near *South Benfleet*, at *Maldon*, and on the Weſt ſide of *Harwich* near the river.

Lichen *pyxidatus* ι cocciferis. Red Liverwort: } on heaths, hilly paſtures, and in woods.

—— *pyxidatus* κ cornucopides. Radiated Liverwort: }

—— *pyxidatus* μ deformis. Serrated Liverwort: on heaths, hilly paſtures and woods; at *Thorndon*.

—— *olivaceus*. Olive Liverwort: on trees and pales about *Walthamſtow*, and elſewhere.

—— *tartareus*. Welſh Liverwort: on trees, } on *Epping foreſt*.

—— *uncialis*. Short Liverwort: }

Linum *catharticum*. Purging or wild dwarf Flax or Mill-Mountain: on a bank near *Muncombe* near *Woodford*, and elſewhere.

—— *Radiola*. The leaſt Rupture-wort or All-ſeed: on a boggy ſoil on *Epping foreſt*, a little way in the wood oppoſite the *Bald-faced Stag*.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Gromwel, Gromill, or Graymill: in the chalk-pits at *Purfleet*.

Lyſimachia *tenella*. Purple Moneywort: on wet heaths and meadows and on bogs; on *Epping foreſt*.

Medicago *polymorpha* arabica. Heart Trefoil or Claver: on the bank between the town of *Harwich* and the Cliff.

——— *polymorpha* β. The ſmalleſt Hedgehog Trefoil: on the ſandy ſhore at *Harwich*.

Mentha *piperata*. Pepper-mint: in the lane leading from *Woodford* to the Windmill.

——— *Pulegium*. Penny-royal or Pudding-graſs; in wet heaths and paſtures and on bogs; on *Epping foreſt*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Horſe-mint: by the road ſide between *Thorndon* and *Canvey* iſland, in a meadow adjoining to *Faulkburn hall*, and in a meadow behind the Alms-houſe at *Great Yeldam*.

——— *rubra*. Red-mint: in the Hop grounds at *Bocking*, and by the road ſide between *Bocking* and *Goſfield*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Long-leaved Horſe-mint: in marſhes and wet places; at *Eaſt Horndon*, and in a meadow behind the Alms-houſes at *Great Yeldam*.

——— *ſylveſtris* β. A variety of the laſt: on the river ſide a little above the Fulling Mill, and in a ditch near the Corn Mill at *Bocking*.

——— *villoſa*. Spear-mint: in watery places, and on banks of rivers; about *Bocking*, and by the ſide of a pond in a field two miles from *Thorndon*.

——— *villoſa* β. A variety of the laſt: in a meadow on the right hand of the way from the Fulling mill to *Harries* mill at *Bocking*.

——— *villoſa* γ. Another variety: in a meadow on the right hand at *Bocking*.

Menyanthes *Nymphoides*. The Leſſer yellow Water Lily, with a fringed flower: in the river *Rhodon*, almoſt oppoſite the eight mile ſtone in the *Woodford bridge* road near the bridge, and between that and *Luxborough houſe*. This was planted by Mr. *Warner*.

——— *Trifoliata*. Buck Bean or Marſh Trefoil: in a bog on *Epping foreſt* on the right hand of the road from *Laytonſtone* to *Snareſbrook*.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury, the Male and Female: on rubbiſh and cultivated land about *Woodford*.

Myoſotis *ſcorpoides* β. A variety of Mouſe-ear Scorpion Graſs: by the road ſide from *Ridgewell* to *Batham End*.

Narciſſus *Pſeudo-Narciſſus*. Wild Engliſh Daffodil; in fields and orchards.

Nardus *ſtricta*. Mat Graſs: on *Epping foreſt* between *Wanſtead* and *Walthamſtow*.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep or Cat mint: in paſtures and hedges of a chalky ſoil; in the chalk-pits at *Purfleet* and near *Abridge*.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water Lily: in the river *Rhodon*, and in the caſtle ditch at *Chipping Ongar*.

——— *lutea*. Water Lily with a yellow flower: in the river *Rhodon*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Water Dropwort: on the banks of the river *Thames* near *Plaiſtow*, and of the river *Rhodon* near *Luxborough houſe* near *Chigwell*.

——— *pimpinelloides*. Pimpernel Dropwort: in *Bulvan* fen.

Origanum *Onites*. Pot Marjoram: on the left hand of the road from *Braintree* to *Raine* beyond the bridge.

——— *vulgare*. Wild Marjoram: in the chalk-pits

pits at *Purfleet* plentifully, and in the fields under hedges, and in bushy places at *Woodford*.

Ophioglossum *vulgatum*. Adder's tongue: in a field at *Woodford*.

Ophrys *aranifera*. Humble-Bee Satyrion with green wings or Spider Ophrys; ——— *anthropophora*. Green Man Orchis. } in an old gravel-pit at *Balington*, and on the borders of some corn-fields at *Belchamp St. Paul* towards *Ovington*.

——— *Monorchis*. Yellow Sweet or Musk Orchis: in a field called *Wairfield* belonging to *Black Notley* hall.

——— *muscifera*. Fly Orchis: in meadows and pastures of a chalky soil.

——— *Nidus Avis*. Bird's nest: found once on *Epping forest* near a gate of a wood called *The Sale* near *Hale End*, *Walthamstow*.

——— *ovata*. Twayblade: on *Epping forest* between *Woodford row* and *Chingford hatch*, and elsewhere near *Woodford*.

——— *spiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces: on *Epping forest* near the *Bald-faced Stag* on the right-hand of the road not far from the ten-mile stone, and near a bog not far from *Salter's Buildings*, *Walthamstow*.

Orchis *bifolia*. The Lesser Butterfly Orchis: on *Epping forest* between *Laytonstone* and *Walthamstow* wind-mill, and in moist meadows about *Woodford*.

—— *latifolia*. Male handed Orchis or Male handed Satyrion Royal: in moist meadows and on boggy ground about *Woodford*.

——— *pyramidalis*. Purple late-flowering Orchis: at the chalk-pits at *Purfleet*.

Orobanche *major*. Broom-rape: on roots of the Common Broom in *Hale brinks* near *Walthamstow*, and on *Epping forest*, and elsewhere.

Osmunda *Spicant*. Rough Spleenwort: in a little running stream between *Woodford* and *Woodford bridge*, and in a lane near *Warley common*.

Oxalis *Acetosella*. Wood Sorrel: in woody parts of *Epping forest*.

Papaver *dubium*. Long smooth-headed Poppy: in corn-fields; at *Bocking*.

Pellitoria *officinalis*. Pellitory of the Wall: on a wall belonging to *Tony hall*, in *Shernal-street*, *Walthamstow*, on the town wall at *Harwich*, and elsewhere.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True Love or One-berry: in woods and shady places; in a little wood called *Lampit Grove*, belonging to *Black Notley hall*, in *Chalkney wood*, seven miles from *Colchester*, and at *Saffron Walden*.

Parnassia *palustris*. Grass of Parnassus: in woods and shady places; between *High* and *Chipping Ongar*, and in a marshy meadow at *Chipping Ongar*.

Pastinaca *sativa*. Wild Parsnip: near the river *Lea* by *Lea bridge* near *Walthamstow*, and in the chalk-pits at *Purfleet*.

Pedicularis *palustris*. Great Marsh Red Rattled Coxcomb or Lousewort: in marshes and moist meadows at *Woodford*.

Peplis *Portulaca*. Water Purslane: in marshy and wet places; on *Epping forest*.

Peucedanum *officinale*. Hogs Fennel, Sulphurwort or Harestrong: in the marsh ditches at *Walton* not far from *Harwich*, and in a wood belonging to *Walton* at the *Nase*.

Peziza *Cyathoides*. Smooth Peziza: on rotten wood; at *Walthamstow*.

——— *lentifera*. Seeding Cup Mushroom: in woods, fields, and on garden borders and rotten wood; at *Braintree*.

——— *scutellata*. Hairy Peziza: on cow-dung at *Walthamstow*.

Phellandrium *aquaticum*. Water Hemlock: in the river *Rhodon*, and elsewhere.

Plantago *maritima* β *loeflingia*. Sea Plantain: on the sides of the marsh banks at *Harwich*, plentifully.

Poa *maritima*. Sea Meadow grass: in the sea marshes at *Harwich*.

Polygonum *amphibium*. Perennial Willow-leaved Arsmart: on the banks of ditches and rivers, often floating on their waters, sometimes in dry fields about *Woodford*.

Polypodium *aculeatum*. Prickly Auriculate Male Fern or Female Polypody: in woods and shady places: about *Black Notley*, *Braintree*, *Woodford*, and elsewhere, common.

——— *aculeatum* β. A variety of the last: in woods and shady places; at *Black Notley*.

——— *cristatum*. Great branched Fern with indented leaves or crested Polypody: in moist woods and shady places: about *Black Notley*, *Braintree*, and near *Woodford*.

——— *Filix fœmina*. Male Fern with thin-set deeply-indented leaves, or Female Polypody: in marshy and shady places; at *Black Notley* and *Braintree*.

——— *Filix mas*. Common Male Fern: in woods, heaths, and stony places; about *Black Notley*, *Braintree*, *Woodford*, and elsewhere.

——— *fragile*. Fine-cut Stone Fern with slender and brittle stalks, or Brittle Polypody: on a wall in the lane leading from the *Lea-bridge* road to *Leyton* church.

Potamogeton *pectinatum*. Fine Fennel-leaved Pondweed: ——— *perfoliatum*. Perfoliated Pondweed: } in the river *Rhodon*.

Potentilla *reptans* β. Creeping Tormentil: in some pastures at *Braintree*.

Poterium *Sanguisorba*. Burnet: in a field at *Purfleet*, and in *Royden* church-yard.

Primula *vulgaris* β. Great Cowslips or Oxlips: in a field leading from *Woodstreet* to *Chapel End*, *Walthamstow*, and in a field leading from *Lamborn* parsonage to the church, and elsewhere.

Prunus *communis* insititia β. A variety of the Bullace-tree: in some hedges.

—— *Padus*. Wild Cluster Cherry or Bird Cherry; in the lane leading to *Temple Mills* near *Leyton*, and between the *London* road and *Westham abbey*, turning off near the three mile stone.

Quercus *Robur*. The Oak-tree: a variety with acorns on short footstalks on *Epping forest* between the *Bald-faced Stag* and *Muncombe*.

Ranunculus *parviflorus*. Small-flowered Crowfoot: in a lane leading from *Claystreet* to *Higham-hill* field,

field, and in *Shernal-ſtreet* under the wall belonging to *Tony hall* at *Walthamſtow*.

Reſeda *lutea* β. A variety of Baſe Rocket: in *Broad Oaks* meadows near *Thaxted*.

Rhamnus *catharticus*. Buckthorn or common Purging Thorn: in a hedge by the ſide of the river *Rhodon* not far from *Luxborough houſe* near *Chigwell*, in *Hagger-lane*, *Walthamſtow*, and elſewhere.

——— *Frangula*. Black berry-bearing Alder: on *Epping foreſt* near *Snareſbrook*.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants or Squinancy berries: by the river ſide near the *Hoppet bridge* near *Braintree*.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. The Sweet Briar or Eglantine: in a lane which leads from *Chigwell* to *Chigwell-row*, and elſewhere.

Ruppia *maritima*. Sea-graſs: in the marſh ditches and on the ſide of the way from *Maldon* to *Goldhanger*.

Ruſcus *aculeatus*. Knee Holly or Butcher's Broom: in buſhy places and on heaths; at *Black Notley*, and in the woody part of *Epping foreſt*, plentifully.

Salicornia *Europæa*. Jointed Glaſſwort or Marſh Sampire: in the marſhes at *Harwich*, plentifully.

Salix *triandria*. Smooth Willow: in an oſier holt at *Black Notley* near the houſe in which Mr. *Ray* the Naturaliſt lived.

Salſola *fruticoſa*. Shrub Stonecrop or Blite: on the marſh bank at *Harwich*, plentifully.

——— *Kali*. Prickly Graſſwort: on the ſandy ſhore going to *Harwich* cliff.

Salvia *pratenſis*. Meadow Clary. Bobart in Hort. Ox. III. 393, mentions this plant to grow *in Septo Cobhamiano*, in *Eſſex*, *D. Watſio obſervata*, Syn. 23.

——— *verbenacea*. Common Engliſh wild Clary: in *Woodford* church-yard, at *Purfleet*, and on the earth-works at *Stanſted Montfitchet*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, Wallwort, Danewort, or Dane's blood: by the road ſide near *Upton houſe*, in a lane between *Sewardſtone* and *Waltham abbey*, and about *Barklow*.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round-leaved Water Pimpernel: on a little bog two miles from *Eaſt Horndon* church, and on the bank of the river *Rhodon* near the eight mile ſtone on the *Woodford-bridge* road.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Sopewort or Bruizewort: on *Laindon hills*, and elſewhere.

Satyrium *viride*. Frog Satyrion or Orchis: in *Broad Oaks* meadows near *Thaxted*.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Saxifrage: in meadows and dry paſtures; on the earth works at *Stanſted Montfitchet*, and on *Pleſhy mount*.

Scirpus *lacuſtris*. Bull Ruſh: in the river *Rhodon* near *Woodford bridge*.

——— *lacuſtris* β. A variety of the laſt: in ponds, rivers, and lakes; at *Brickſley* and in *Merſey* iſland.

——— *maritimus* β. A variety of Round-rooted Baſtard Cyperus: on banks of rivers and on ſea-ſhores; about *Maldon*, plentifully.

Scirpus *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus-graſs: by the river *Blackwater* at a mill below *Bocking*.

Sedum *album*. White flowered Stonecrop: on a wall at *Barking*, *Plaiſtow*, and elſewhere.

——— *Telephium*. Orpine or Livelong: in a field near *Woodſtreet* at *Walthamſtow*, in *Biſhop's-hall lane* at *Lamborn*, on the ſide of a field between *Muncombe* and *Luxborough houſe* near *Chigwell*, and elſewhere.

Senecio *ſarracenicus*. Broad-leaved Ragwort: in the warren at *Smith's-hall*, *Blakemoore*.

——— *latifolia* γ. Broad-leaved Baſtard Hellebore: by the great fiſh-pond at *Heron houſe* near *Thorndon*.

Sherardia *arvenſis*. Little Field Madder: in a corn-field between the wood and the *Thames* at *Purfleet*.

Silene *Anglica*. Small Corn Catchfly or Campion; in the corn-fields near *Colcheſter*.

Siſon *inundatum*. The leaſt Water Parſnep: in gravel-pits and ponds on *Epping foreſt*.

Siſymbrium *Irio*. Broad-leaved Rocket or Hedge Muſtard: on rubbiſh and old walls; at *Faulkbourn*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders: upon the bank leading from the town of *Harwich* to the Cliff, and on the right hand of the road from *Dover court*.

Solidago *Virgaurea*. Common Golden Rod: in the wood at *Purfleet*, and in a hedge near *Warley Common*.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Common Dropwort: in a hilly field near *Chingford* church.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea July-flower: in the marſhes at *Harwich*.

——— *Limonium*. Sea Lavender: on ſea ſhores; at *Colcheſter*, and in the marſh ditches at *Harwich*.

——— *Limonium* β. A variety of the laſt: at *Harwich*.

Stellaria *graminea* β. A variety of the Leſſer Stitchwort: in marſhy places; near *Luxborough houſe* near *Chigwell*.

——— *graminea* γ. Long-leaved Water Chickweed: on a bog between *Snareſbrook* and the *Woodford bridge* road.

Taxus *baccata*. The Eugh or Yew-tree: on *Epping foreſt*, between the *King's Oak* and *Epping*, near the fourteen mile-ſtone.

Teucrium *Chamæpytis*. Ground pine: in the corn-field between the wood and the *Thames* at *Purfleet*.

Tilia *Europæa* β. Small-leaved Lime or Linden-tree, Baſte or Pry: in the hedges frequent.

Tremella *Auricula*. Jew's Ear: on ſtumps of dead trees
——— *granulata*. Bladder Tremella: in moiſt ditches
——— *Juniperina*. Yellow Tremella: on rotten ſticks
——— *Noſtoc*. Jelly Tremella: on a bog on *Epping foreſt* near *Salter's-row*
——— *purpurea*. Purple Tremella: on dead ſticks very common
} at *Walthamſtow*.

Trifolium

Trifolium *arvenſe* β. Small or Sea Hare's foot Trefoil: on the ſandy ſhore between the town of *Harwich* and the Cliff.

——— *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil: in fields and moiſt woods about *Woodford*.

——— *ochroleucum*. Yellow-flowered Trefoil: in a cloſe near the great fiſh-pond at *Herons* near *Thorndon*.

——— *ornithopoides*. Bird's-foot Trefoil: on ſandy banks by the ſea-ſide at *Tolleſbury*, plentifully.

——— *repens* β hybridum. White Trefoil with a codded umbel: in the road from *London* to *Woodford bridge*, between the ſeven and eight mile-ſtones.

——— *ſcabrum*. Oval-headed Trefoil: in *Broad-Oaks* meadows near *Saffron Walden*.

——— *ſtellatum*. Teaſel-headed Trefoil: in ſea meadows and paſtures; on the ſhore in *Canvey* iſland, by the water ſide at *Leigh*, at *Little Holland*, and at *Tilbury-fort*.

——— *ſtriatum*. Knotted Trefoil: on *Laindon hills*.

——— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil: in the road between *Brentwood* and *Brookſtreet*, plentifully.

Triglochin *maritimum*. Sea ſpiked Graſs: in the ſalt marſhes at *Harwich*, plentifully.

Triticum *junceum* γ. Sea Wheat Graſs: on the ſhore in *Merſey iſland* near *Colcheſter*.

——— *repens* γ. Sea Dog's graſs: on the ſandy banks at *Harwich*.

Turritis *glabra*. Great Tower Muſtard: on the banks by the highway ſide up the hill from *Lexden* towards *Colcheſter*, and in fields and on a dry bank in the lane which leads from *High Beech* to *Waltham abbey*.

Valeriana *diocia*. Small wild or marſh Valerian: on the ſides of the marſh in the *Lea-bridge* road.

——— *diocia* β. The other ſmall wild or marſh Valerian: in moiſt meadows about *Woodford*.

——— *officinalis*. Great wild Valerian: in moiſt places and near water; ſometimes in woods and buſhy places about *Woodford* and elſewhere.

Verbaſcum *nigrum*. Sage-leaved black Mullein: in gravelly places and on way-ſides; at *Audley Inn*, and in a lane leading from *Chigwell* to *Chigwell-row*.

Viburnum *Lantana*. The Pliant Mealy-tree, or the Wayfaring-tree: in the woods at *Purfleet*.

——— *Opulus*. Water Elder or Cherrywood: in moiſt places in the woody part of *Epping foreſt* near *Woodford*, on the bank of the *Rhodon* near the *Red bridge* near *Wanſtead* and elſewhere.

Vinca *major*. The Greater Periwinckle: in woods and hedges; near *Colcheſter*, under a hedge in *Ribton-lane*, *Woodford*, and elſewhere.

——— *minor*. Periwinckle: in the hedges and among buſhes in ſome fields by the road ſide leading from *Witham* to *Kelvedon*, in one of the woods called the *Larks* near *Chingford*, and elſewhere.

Viola *hirta*. Violet with Throatwort leaves, or Hairy Violet: in woody places and hedges of a chalky ſoil; in ſeveral places.

Viſcum *album*. Miſſel or Miſſeltoe: on ſeveral trees on *Epping foreſt*, in an orchard in *Loughton*, and elſewhere.

Ulmus *campeſtris* γ. The Wych Haſel, or Broad-leaved Elm: in hedges in the lane leading from *Ilford* to *Bentry* heath.

Ulva *diaphana*. Sea-Wragged-Staff:
——— *inteſtinalis*. Sea Chitterling or Gut Laver:
——— *Lactuca*. Oyſter-green, or Green Laver:
} caſt upon the *Harwich* ſhore.

——— *pavonia*. Turkey Feather: on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones; at *Harwich*.

——— *umbilicalis*. Navel Laver: on ſubmarine ſtones and rocks; in *Canvey iſland*.

Urtica *pilulifera*. Roman Nettle: on rubbiſh; in ſeveral parts of *Canvey* iſland and at *Harwich*.

Utricularia *vulgaris*. Hooded Water Milfoil: in the great fiſh-pond at *Herons* near *Thorndon*.

Zoſtera *marina*. Graſs Wrack: caſt up at *Harwich*, and on all ſhores.

——— *marina* γ. The Leſſer Graſs Wrack: on the *Harwich* ſhore.

Nichols *and* Son, *Printers, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street.*

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

A NEW EDITION.

VOLUME II. PART II.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II. PART II.

ICENI . . 151
- Suffolk . . . . . 152.
- Norfolk . . . . . 175.
- Cambridgeſhire . . . . 211.
- Huntingdonſhire . . . . 247.

Pedigree of the Cromwells . 263.

PLATE IN VOL. II. PART II.

Plate V. . . . . 188.

Map of Suffolk . . . . . 152.
Norfolk . . . . . 175.
Cambridgeſhire . . . . . 211.
Huntingdonſhire . . . . . 247.

Printed by NICHOLS *and* SON, *Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet Street.*

ICENI.

THE country bordering on the Trinobantes was afterwards *Eaſt Anglia*, and comprehending the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, was antiently inhabited by the ICENI, called improperly in ſome copies TIGENI, and more corruptly by Ptolemy SIMENI [a], whom I have long conjectured to have been included by Cæſar in the confuſed name of *Cenimagni*; to which opinion I was led by the near reſemblance of *Iceni* and *Ceni-magni* to each other, and the concurrence of Tacitus and Cæſar. The latter ſays the *Cenimagni* ſubmitted to the Romans, which Tacitus ſays the Iceni did, "of "themſelves acceding to our alliance." But what is moſt material, in a MS. for *Cenimagni* we have *Ceni, Agni* [b], two ſeparate words, for which, if it were an allowable liberty, I ſhould ſubſtitute *Iceni, Regni*. You will not find the *Cenimagni* any where elſe in Britain, if you divide them from the *Regni* and *Iceni*. There are many traces of the *Iceni* in this tract, as *Ikenſworthe* [c], *Ikenthorpe*, *Ikborrow*, *Iken*, *Ikſning*, *Icklingham*, *Eike*, &c. and the conſular way leading hence is in the old chronicles called *Ickenild-ſtreet*, q. d. *the ſtreet of the Iceni*. The etymology of the name I profeſs myſelf unable to gueſs at, unleſs one ſhould derive it from the wedge-like form of the country, and ſay that it abuts on the ocean in that ſhape. The Britans call a *wedge* in their language *Iken*: a place in Wales on the lake *Llintegyd* is called from that ſhape *Llan-Iken*: and in the ſame ſenſe a little tract in Spain approaching leſs to its ſhape than ours was called *Sphen* or *Wedge*, according to Strabo [d]. *Icknild* ſtreet. *Sphen.*

This nation is repreſented by Tacitus [e] as brave; and after they had caſt themſelves on the protection of the Romans, they remained undiſturbed by war to the time of Claudius. Then the proprætor Oſtorius fortifying the rivers, and diſarming the Britans, they aſſembled their forces to oppoſe him; but, the Romans forcing their intrenchments, they were defeated with great loſs. The latter ſignalized themſelves very much in this battle; and M. Oſtorius, ſon of the commander, had the honour of ſaving a citizen. This war thus terminated, in thirteen years' time a freſh ſtorm aroſe on the following account. Praſutagus, king of the Iceni, to avert the ruin of his nation, though to his own diſadvantage, appointed the emperor Nero his heir, thinking by ſuch ſubmiſſion (to uſe the words of Tacitus [f]) that he ſhould ſecure his kingdom and family from injury: but it happened otherwiſe; his kingdom was pillaged by centurions, and his houſe by ſlaves, as if it had been taken in war. His wife Boodicia, called alſo Bunduica, was ſcourged, and his daughters violated; the principal men of the kingdom, as if the whole had been given away, were ſtripped of their eſtates, and the royal family treated as the emperor's ſlaves. Provoked at this diſgrace, and the fear of worſe if the nation ſhould be reduced to a province, they took up arms, and engaging in their rebellion the Trinobantes, and other nations not yet accuſtomed to ſlavery, they formed a private league among themſelves to recover their liberty, being fired by their inveterate hatred to the Roman veterans. This occaſioned a moſt fatal war, which was ſtill farther inflamed by the avarice of Seneca, who had at that time 400 Seſterces, or £.300,000. out at the moſt exorbitant intereſt here. In this war, to be as general as I can, Boodicia, whom Gildas ſeems to call the *artful Lioneſs* [g], wife of Praſutagus, cut off 80,000 Romans and allies, and deſtroyed the colony of Camalodunum and the municipium of Verolam; routed the IXth legion, and defeated Catus Decianus the procurator; but was at length defeated in a pitched battle by Suetonius Paulinus, and with unbroken ſpirit put an end to her life by poiſon, according to Tacitus [h], but, according to Dio [i], ſhe died of illneſs. During this war Xiphilin [k] after Dio writes that the Britans worſhiped in an eſpecial manner *Victory*, under the name of *Andate*, whom the Greek copy in another place calls *Andraſtè*, and in a grove ſacred to her ſlaughtered their priſoners in the moſt cruel manner. The Britans do not at preſent call Victory by this name, nor do I underſtand the meaning of it, unleſs as the Latins derive *Victoria a vincendo*, the Sabines *Vacuna ab evacuando*, and the Greeks Νικη απο τȣ μὴ εικειν, i. e. not yielding, ſo the Britans may have called her *Anarhaith*, from a word in their language ſignifying *deadly overthrow*. But this by the way. From this time there is a profound ſilence in authors about the *Iceni*; all I have met with is that the Romans, on the decline of their empire, appointed a new officer for this and other coaſts, to check the ravages of the Saxons here and elſewhere, whom they called *Count of the Saxon ſhore throughout Britain*, as has been before obſerved *. Praſutagus. Boodicia. Seneca's uſury in Britain. Andate or Andraſtè *goddeſs of Victory.*

When the Saxon heptarchy was eſtabliſhed in this iſland, this province formed the kingdom of the *Eaſt Angles*, and from its Eaſtern ſituation had the name of Eaꞅt Anglе-þȳc, or the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles. Uffa was their firſt king, whence his ſucceſſors were long called *Uffkines*, and were ſubject ſometimes to the Mercians, and ſometimes to the kings of Kent. Their iſſue failing with St. Edmund, the Danes over-ran the kingdom, and miſerably harraſſed it for near 50 years, till Edward the Elder, *Eaſt Angle.* *Uffkines.*

* In Kent.

[a] See Lipſius on Tacitus. So *Simomagus* is a contraction of Simenomagus: *Idan*[Ithan]*ceſter* for Idumanceſter: as the Cenomagni and Cenomanenſes in Gaul. MS n. Gale.

[b] Lipſius reads *Iceni, Cangi*. The *Iceni* are the inhabitants of Oxfordſhire from *Ychen* the Ouſe: with theſe Cæſar joins the *Ancalites*, inhabitants of Henley hundred. The *Iceni* alſo in Norfolk were ſo called from a river there of the ſame name of *Ychen* or Ouſe. The Britiſh names of rivers *Cunio, Cynio, Cenet*, and *Can*, are all ſynonymous with *Ychen*. MS n. Gale.

[c] kworth. [d] III. p. 137. [e] Ann. XII. 31. [f] Ann. XIV. 31. V. Agric. 15, 16. [g] *Leana doloſa.*
[h] XIV. 37. [i] LXII. 1011. [k] LXII. 1008.

having ſubdued them, annexed it to his own kingdom of Weſſex. From that time it had governors of its own; which honour was firſt enjoyed in the Norman times by one Radulphus of Bretagne, a faithleſs wretch, who at a nuptial feaſt formed a deſign, with many others, to cut off William the Conqueror; but a deſign to which ſo many were privy could not be concealed: upon the diſcovery of it he was ſtripped of his poſſeſſions, and proſcribed, and others were beheaded. But this belonging to the Hiſtorian's province, I proceed to the deſcription of the country, which is mine. A general idea of the face of it we have from Abbo Floriacenſis*, who wrote in the year of Chriſt 970[1]. "This part, called *Eaſt Angle*, is diſtinguiſhed "among other circumſtances for being almoſt ſurrounded with water. On the South-eaſt and Eaſt ſides "it is waſhed by the Ocean, on the North incloſed with an immenſe tract of moraſs; which, riſing near "the centre of Britain, during a courſe of more than 100 miles, falls from the level of the country in "great rivers into the ſea. On the Weſt the province joins to the reſt of the iſland on that ſide, and is "acceſſible: but, to ſecure it from invaſion, it is fortified with a bank of earth like a wall, and a ditch †. "The ſoil of the inland parts is very rich, pleaſantly diverſified with gardens and woods agreeable for "paſture, and feeding great numbers of ſheep and cattle: not to mention the rivers ſtored with fiſh, it "having, as I ſaid before, the ſea on one ſide, and in its marſhes many lakes of two or three miles in width, "furniſhing favourite retirement to numerous ſocieties of monks, in which retreats even hermits do not "want ſolitude." Thus Abbo.

* Life of St. Edmund. † Reche Ditch, or Devil's Ditch.

[1] One of this name wrote an account of the ſiege of Paris in the year 891. Another was abbot of Fleury, wrote lives of Popes, and died 1003. Voſſ. Hiſt. Lat. II. 38. 41. Hoffman. He wrote the Life and Paſſion of St. Edmund. Batteley, p. 27. MS. Jeſus C. Ox. Tan. Not. Mon.

SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK, the firſt in order to be deſcribed, called by the Saxons Suð-polc, or the *Southern people* with reſpect to Norfolk, has on the Weſt Cambridgeſhire; on the South the Stour, dividing it from Eſſex; on the Eaſt the German Ocean; on the North it is ſeparated from Norfolk by the two ſmall rivers *Little Ouſe* and *Waveney*, which riſe from the ſame head, and take different courſes. It is a tract of conſiderable extent, furniſhed with good harbours, and except towards the Eaſt has a rich ſoil, conſiſting of clay and marle, making fertile fields every where, and rich paſtures for fattening cattle; and producing plenty of cheeſe, which is ſent all over the kingdom, to the great profit of the inhabitants, and even into Germany, France, and Italy, if we may believe the phyſician Dr. Pantaleon[a], who ſcruples not to compare this with that of Placentia for colour and flavour: but he was not one of the nice ſcholars of Apicius. Woods are not wanting, and there are many parks ſtocked with deer adjoining to the ſeats of the nobility.

Cheeſe.

The political diviſion of the county is threefold; the *Geldable*, which pays taxes: *St. Edmund's Liberty*, which was the property of that abbey, and *St. Ethelred's Liberty*, which belonged to Ely abbey, to which our kings formerly gave certain eſtates "with Sach "and Soch," as the Ely Regiſter has it, "without "any reſerve of eccleſiaſtical or civil juriſdiction." But we ſhall go over the county chorographically, and take a view of the principal places, beginning from the Weſt.

Ixning.

On this ſide next to Cambridgeſhire, on the edge of the county, is *Ixning*, a place of greater note antiently than now, diſtinguiſhed for the birth of Etheldreda the Virgin, daughter of king Anna, who was canonized; for the conſpiracy of Radulphus, earl of Eaſt Anglia, againſt the Conqueror; and alſo for the road from hence to Ely made by Harvæus, firſt biſhop of that ſee. Now it begins to decline by the nearneſs to Newmarket, to which goods are uſually brought. The name ſhews this laſt place to be of later date: but it is ſo ſituated that the South part is in Cambridgeſhire, the North in Suffolk, and each has its ſmall church, that of the latter ſubject to Ixning, the other to Dichton or Ditton. Of this place I have met with no particulars, except that under Henry III. Robert de *Inſula*, or *Liſle*, gave this part of it in frank marriage with his daughter Caſſandra to Richard *d'Argenton*, from whom the *Alingtons* are deſcended.

Newmar

Here the plain called from the town *Newmarket heath* extends itſelf all round, ſandy and barren, yet covered with verdure, in which is that extraordinary ditch which the vulgar, aſcribing to the Devil, called *Devil's dike*, though it certainly was one of thoſe mentioned by Abbo, and made againſt the invaſions of enemies, as I ſhall ſhew more at large when I come to Cambridgeſhire. I ſhall juſt obſerve here that the leaſt of theſe ditches is to be ſeen two miles from hence, between *Snailwell* and *Moulton*.

Newmar heath.

Devil's dike.

Farther inland is the very famous town of *St. Edmund*, called in the Saxon times Bedericy-zueorðe, and in the Britiſh, as it ſeems, VILLA FAUSTINI, mentioned by Antoninus. This is the opinion of Talbot, a learned antiquary, well acquainted with this part of England[b]. The diſtance alſo both from

St. Edm Bury.

Villa Fausti

[a] A celebrated phyſician and hiſtorian, born at Baſil, 1522, died 1595, wrote the lives of the illuſtrious men of Germany, &c. Hoffman. Lex.

[b] As being a prebendary of Norwich (G.), for he was a Northamptonſhire man (Tan.).

Iciani

N O R

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E

E

S

Little Ouse River

Littleport Brt
Whelp Moor
Burnt Fen
Decoy
Lakenham
Mildenhall Town Moor
Mildenhall Fen
Eriswell Hall
Mildenhall Common
Eriswell
Back Row
Holywell Row
West Row
MILDENHALL
Worlington
Little Barton
Icklingham All Saints
Icklingham St. James
Tuddenham
Hormingswell
Cavenham
Lackford
Culford
Prempton
Hengrave
Kentford
Exning
NEWMARKET
Dalham
Denham
Ousden
Lidgate
Badmondisfield
Branches Hall
Cooling
Fairstead
Chedburgh
Depden
Wickham Brook
Denston
Stradishall
Three Ashes
Hall
Easty Lodge
Bradley Magna
Bradley Parva
Thirlow Parva
Thirlow Magna
Wratting Magna
Wratting Parva
Barnardiston
Kedington
Wethersfield
HAVERHILL
Hundon
Poslingford
Glemsford
Cavendish
Chilton
CLARE
Stoke
Wixoe
Baythorn Park
Barrow
Great Saxham
Great Barton
BURY ST. EDMUNDS
Rougham
Beighton
Woolpit
Rushbrook
Hessett
Drinkstone
Horningsherth
Chevington
Hargrave
Newton
Hawstead
Whepstead
Brockley
Reed
Lawshall
Stanningfield
Bradfield Combust
Bradfield St. George
Bradfield St. Clare
Gedding
Rattlesden
Felsham
Cockfield
Thorpe Morieux
Bretteneham
Bretteneham Hall
Hitcham
Wattisham
Kettlebarston
BILDESTON
Preston
LAVENHAM
Alpheton
Shimpling
Somerton
Hartest
Chadacre
Boxted
Stanstead
Brent Eleigh
Monks Eleigh
Chelsworth
Milding
Semer
Acton
Waldingfield Parva
Waldingfield Magna
Lindsey
Kersey
Chilton
SUDBURY
Edwardston
Groton
Newton
Boxford
Cornard Magna
Cornard Parva
Alkington
Polstead
Stoke
NEWLAND
Bures
Wiston
Downham
BRANDON
Thetford Lodge
THETFORD
Elvedon Lodge
Elvedon
Elvedon Gap
Wordwell Lodge
Wordwell
West Stow
Ampton
Livermere Parva
Livermere Magna
Ingham
Fornham Conovere
Fornham All Saints
Fornham St. Martin
Risby
Barton
Thurston
Tostock
Elmswell
Rushford
Euston
Barnhams
Fakenham
Fakenham Magna
Barningham
Knettishall
Barningham Park
Coney Weston
Thelnetham
Mayfield Weston
Honington
Saphiston
Bardwell
St. John Stanton
Hepworth
Ixworth Thorpe
All Saints
IXWORTH
Walsham
Langham
Badwell
Stowlangtoft
Hunston
Norton
Ashfield
Timbon
Shelley
Higham
Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

A MAP OF SUFFOLK

FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES

Published by John Swedale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

Engraved by I. Cary.

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS &c.

1 Lackford
2 Blackbourn
3 Thingoe
4 Risbridge
5 Thedwastre
6 Babergh
7 Samford
8 Liberty of Ipswich
9 Basmere & Claydon d°
10 Stow d°
11 Hartmere Hund.
12 Hoxne
13 Thredling
14 Carlford
15 Colneis
16 Wilford
17 Loes
18 Plomesgate
19 Blithing
20 Wangford
21 Mutford
22 Lothingland
23 Cosford

1° Longitude East 5 from London

Iciani and *Colonia* in Antoninus agrees very well, and as *Villa* among the Romans ſignified an houſe upon the eſtate of ſome perſon of diſtinction, ſo did Lueorþ, among the Saxons, and Abbo tranſlates *Bederics-gueord*, *Bederici cortis*, q. d. *Bederic's houſe*. The Saxons ſeem alſo to have taken the full force of the name into their language; for as *Fauſtinus* in Latin implies *Proſperity*, ſo does *Bederic* in German, according to the learned H. Junius, who interprets the name of *Betorix* (whom Strabo makes ſon of Melo the Sicambrian) *full of happineſs and favour*. Whether Fauſtinus and Bedericus were different men, or who they were, I am totally ignorant. Certain I am that this villa of Fauſtinus was not that deſcribed by Martial in his third book of Epigrams. And if I ſhould ſay it belonged to *Bericus*, who, according to Dio [c], being obliged to quit his country, adviſed Claudius to a war with Britain, I ſhould not believe myſelf. Whatever it was, if it be not the *Villa Fauſtini*, it was nevertheleſs very famous, ſince, upon the introduction of Chriſtianity in theſe parts, king Sigebert built a church here, and Abbo calls it a royal vill. But when the people brought hither the body of that moſt Chriſtian prince Edmund, whom the Danes had put to death with horrible torments, and in honour of him erected "a "large and wonderful wooden church [d]," it began to be called *The Burgh of Edmund*, vulgarly *St. Edmondſbury*, and by contraction *Bury*, and flouriſhed in an extraordinary manner, particularly after king Canute, to expiate his father's ſacrilegious violence to this church, rebuilt it, and endowed it with great wealth; and, offering his crown to the Martyr, ſettled there monks and an abbot, and endowed it with large poſſeſſions, and among others with the whole town, over which the monks appointed their ſeneſchal for the adminiſtration of juſtice. Whence Joceline de Branklond [e], monk of the place, ſays, "the men born without and within the town are "our ſubjects, and all within the *Banna Leuca* [f] "enjoy the ſame privileges." Afterwards abbot Hervey [g], a Norman, ſurrounded it with a wall, of which ſome little now remains [h]. The popes granted it great privileges; and, amongſt others, exemption from all epiſcopal juriſdiction in every thing, and to be ſubject only to the archbiſhop in lawful matters: which is ſtill obſerved. And now the monks abounding with wealth, built a magnificent new church, which they enlarged continually with new buildings. In laying the foundations of a new chapel in the reign of Edward I. Everſden [i], monk of this houſe, tells us, "they found the walls of an antient "church ſo built that the altar was in the centre, "and we believed (continues he) that it was that "which was firſt built for St. Edmund." What this town was, and how large the abbey while ſtanding, take from Leland [k], who ſaw it. "The ſun never "beheld a town in a finer ſituation, on ſuch a gen-"tle hill, with a rivulet to the Eaſt, or a nobler "abbey, whether in regard of its endowments, "extent, or unparalleled magnificence. You would "think the abbey itſelf was a town, ſo many gates "(ſome of them braſs), ſo many towers, and a "church exceeded in magnificence by none, in "whoſe neighbourhood are three * others of excel-"lent workmanſhip in the ſame church-yard." If you aſk what were the revenues, it is not eaſy to ſay how many gifts were hung up at the ſingle ſhrine of Edmund; and the yearly income of its eſtates and rents exceeded £.1560. If I were to enter into a detail of the continual quarrels between the townſmen and the monks, who governed them by their ſeneſchal, and with what fury they fought each other's deſtruction, I ſhould ſcarce be believed. This work, which had been ſo long riſing, and its wealth, which had been ſo many years increaſing, received their period from Henry VIII. when he diſſolved the religious houſes by the perſuaſion of thoſe who preferred private reaſons and their own fortune to their king and country, nay and to the glory of God, under the ſpecious pretence of reforming religion. It ſtill however ſhews no unſightly carcaſe of its antient ſplendour, a noble ruin, which excites at once the pity and wonder of the beholders. In this place, to mention it by the way, England ſuffered the greateſt loſs that could be felt of any one man. That true father of his country Humphry duke of Glouceſter, a man of inflexible integrity, and who had improved his noble mind by liberal ſtudies, having governed the realm 25 years, under Henry VI. with a reputation that left no room for the beſt to complain or the worſt to calumniate, was taken off here by the envy of Margaret of Lorraine, who, finding her huſband Henry VI. to be a prince of a narrow ſoul, in order to get the power into her own hands, contrived this execrable deed, but to her own and the kingdom's infinite hurt; for Normandy and Aquitaine were ſoon loſt, and a moſt fatal civil war kindled in England.

Humphry duke of Glouceſter.

Near Edmund's Bury is *Ruſhbrook*, the ſeat of the famous and knightly family of the Jermyns; and not far from it is *Ikeſworth*, where was an antient priory founded by Gilbert *Blund*, a perſon of great rank, lord of Ikeſworth, whoſe iſſue male in the right line ended in William, ſlain at the battle of Lewes, in the reign of Henry III. who left two ſiſters coheireſſes: Agnes married to William de *Creketot*, and Roiſia to Robert de *Valoines*.

Ruſhbrook.

Ikeſworth.

More North is *Fernham St. Genovieve*, memorable for the taking of Robert earl of Leiceſter in pitched battle, by Richard Lucy, chief juſtice of England, and the ſlaughter of above 10,000 Flemings brought 1173.

Fernham St. Genovieve.

* Now only two.

[c] lx.

[d] *permaximam miro ligneo tabulam eccleſiam:* not a word of a *cover* as Gibſon tranſlates it. Camden had it from Bury regiſter (Batteley, 27.) This wooden church was not, as Batteley, p. 8, ſeems to underſtand, the ſame which Sigebert built, but one built on purpoſe for the martyr's body, and pulled down by Canute. Yet we afterwards read of a wooden church taken down and rebuilt of ſtone from Bernac by abbot Baldwin 1065—97. (Bat. 49.) He built St. Stephen's chapel of oak. (Ib. 50.)

[e] He wrote a Chronicle of this abbey to 1273. MS. Cott. Vit. D. xv. 2. (Tan. B. B.)

[f] *Bannus*, ſacer limes eccleſiarum. Du Cange in v.

[g] A learned perſon well verſed in the antiquities of this place [probably Mr. Batteley], affirms that there never was any ſuch abbot as Harvey. In abbot Anſelm's time there was a ſacriſt of that name in this monaſtery, of whom ſee Mon. Angl. I. 300. G.

[h] Abbot Newport in like manner walled the abbey. Holland. Malmeſb. de pontif. II. 137.

[i] Cellarer of this abbey, who flouriſhed about the beginning of the 14th century, and wrote a chronicle to 1336. MS. in the Herald's office. (Tan. B. B.)

[k] Com. in Cyg. Cant. in *Curia*.

over

over by him for the deſtruction of his country. In this neighbourhood I obſerved two very handſome houſes, one belonging to the *Kitſons* knights at *Hengrave*, formerly the eſtate of Edmund de *Hengrave*, a famous lawyer under Edward III. the other at *Culfurth*, lately built by ſir Nicholas *Bacon*, ſon of Nicholas keeper of the Great Seal, who, for his ſingular prudence and ſolid judgment, was deſervedly reckoned one of the two pillars [l] of this realm in his time. Not far from hence is *Lidgate*, a little village by no means to be paſſed by unnoticed, for giving birth to John *Lidgate* the monk, whoſe genius ſeems to have been formed by the Muſes themſelves, ſo many graces and beauties appear in his Engliſh poems.

Hengrave. *Culfurth.* N. Bacon. *Lidgate.* John Lidgate.

Theſe are the moſt remarkable places in the Weſtern part of Suffolk.

Stour r. *Stour meer.* *Stoke Clare.*

On the South, the river Stour at its riſe ſtagnates in a great fen called *Stour Meer*, but preſently confining itſelf within its banks firſt paſſes by *Clare*, a noble village, which, beſides a ruined caſtle that it ſhews, gave name to the very noble family of *Clare*, deſcended from Gilbert, a Norman earl, and the title of duke to Lionel, third ſon of Edward III. who, marrying into this family, had the title of duke of Clarence conferred on him by his father. For he was called duke of Clarence from this place, as the deſcendants of the firſt earl Gilbert were earls of *Clare*. He died at Alba Pompeia [m] in Italy, having taken for his ſecond wife a daughter of Galeazzo Viſconti of Milan, and is buried in this collegiate church; as alſo Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I. wife of Gilbert de Clare, ſecond of the name earl of Glouceſter [n]. It may perhaps here be expected that I ſhould give ſome account of the earls of Clare and dukes of Clarence, who have ever held ſo honourable a rank in this realm; I ſhall therefore preſent my readers with the following brief detail. *Richard*, ſon of *Gilbert* [o], earl of Ewe [p], in Normandy, ſerved under king William when he came into England *, and received from him the towns of Clare and Tunbridge. He had four [q] ſons; Gilbert [r], Roger, Walter, and Robert, from which laſt were deſcended the Fitz-Walters. *Gilbert*, by a daughter of the earl of Claremont, had *Richard*, who ſucceeded him, *Gilbert*, whoſe ſon was *Richard* earl of Pembroke, conqueror of Ireland, and *Walter* [s]. *Richard* [s], his eldeſt ſon †, being ſlain by the Welſh, left two ſons, *Gilbert* and *Roger*: Gilbert [t] was earl of Hertford under Stephen, but he and his ſucceſſors are commonly called, and wrote themſelves, earl of Clare, from this their principal ſeat. He dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother *Roger* [u], whoſe ſon *Richard* [x] married Amicia, daughter and coheireſs of William earl of Glouceſter, in right of whom his poſterity became earls of Glouceſter. Their male iſſue at length failing [y], *Lionel*, third ſon of Edward III. (who married Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heireſs of William de *Burgh*, earl of Ulſter, by Elizabeth Clare), had the new title of duke of Clarence conferred on him by his father [z]. Having only one daughter *Philippa*, married to *Edmund Mortimer* earl of *March*, Henry IV. created his youngeſt ſon, *Thomas*, duke of Clarence [a]; who, being governor of Normandy [b], was ſlain in a rencounter of the French and Scots at Andes [c], leaving no iſſue. Long after this Edward I. conferred this honour on his brother *George*, whom he took into favour after the moſt bitter quarrels and inveterate enmity, but afterwards, as report ſays, ſmothered in a butt of Malmeſey in priſon [d]. So natural is it for men ever to hate thoſe whom they fear, and with whom they ſtrive with ſuch violence though they are brethren.

Earls of *Clare.* Dukes of *Clarence.*

From Clare the Stour paſſes through *Long Melford*, which has a fair hoſpital, founded by that good man ſir William Cordall, late Maſter of the Rolls, to *Sudbury*, q. d. *Southburgh*, which it almoſt ſurrounds. Some think this was once the chief town of this county, and called ſo with reſpect to Norwich, q. d. North town. Nor muſt it at this day be conſidered as inferior to any of its neighbours, being populous and wealthy from its clothing trade, and governed by a mayor, choſen yearly, out of ſeven aldermen. Not far from hence is *Edwardeſton*, of no great eminence now, but formerly inhabited by the honourable lords *Montchenſy*, of whom Warin married the daughter and heireſs of that moſt potent William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, and had by her a daughter Joan, who, by marrying William de *Valence*, of the family of Luſignan in France, brought the title of Pembroke into the family. This Warin de Montchenſy was a man of eminent rank and fortune, being accounted the Craſſus of England at that time, leaving by will upwards of 200,000 marks [e].

Long Melford. *Sudbury.* *Edwardeſton.* Barons *Montchenſy.*

A few miles hence the Stour receives the little river *Breton*, which in its ſhort courſe runs by two towns of antient fame. At its head is *Bretenham*, a mean town, where ſcarce remain any traces of that city, which, both from the ſound and the ſignification of its name is proved to be COMBRETONIUM, placed hereabouts by Antoninus. For, as Bretenham ſignifies in Engliſh a *houſe* or *manſion on the Breton*, ſo *Combretonium* in Britiſh ſignifies a *valley* or *low ground on the Breton*. This is corruptly called in Peutinger's table COMVETRONUM and AD COVECIN. A little Weſt of this is *Nettleſted*, whence came the Wentworths, dignified with the title of barons by Henry VIII. [f] and near it *Offton*, i. e. *the town of Offa*, king of Mercia, where, on a clayey hill, are ruins of a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by Offa after he had baſely murdered Ethelbert, king of the Eaſt Angles, and ſeized on his kingdom. Below this is

Breton r. *Bretenham.* COMBRETONIUM. *Nettleſted.* Barons *Wentworth.* *Offton.*

* G. Gemeticenſis, VII. 37. † Robert Montenſis.

[l] *Deſtina*, a pillar. Vitr. v. c. ult. [m] *Alba.* Longueville. G.

[n] Surnamed the *Red*, great Grandſon of Gilbert laſt mentioned here, note [x]. Dugd. I. 207. [o] ſurnamed *Criſpin.* Ib.

[p] Augy, Camden. Brion, Dugd. [q] Dugdale 5, making *Richard* monk of Bec the 4th.

[r] ſurnamed *de Tonebrige.* Ib. 207. [s] Dugdale adds Baldwin.

[t] Founder of Stoke and Tunbridge priories, and firſt earl of Hertford. Dugd. I. 210.

[u] He died 1151, buried at Clare. Ib. [x] died 1173. Ib. 211. [y] died 1206, buried at Clare. Ib.

[z] In the fifth deſcent from Richard laſt mentioned. [a] Dugd. II. 167. [b] Ib. 196.

[c] Lord high ſteward, and earl of Albemarle. Holland. Dugd. ib. [d] 9 Henry V. buried at Canterbury. Dugd. ib.

[e] Dugd. II. 162. ex Pol. Verg.

[f] Mat. Paris, Hiſt. Minor. p. 908. He died 1255, 38 Henry III. The title ended with his ſon, who was killed in Wales, 1289. Dugd. I. 561.

[f] In the perſon of Sir Thomas Wentworth. H. See Yorkſhire.

Hadley,

Hadley, Saxon Headleȝe, famous at preſent for the clothing trade, formerly mentioned by our hiſtorians as the burial-place of Guthrum or Gormo the Dane. For Alfred, having prevailed on him to receive Chriſtianity, and be baptized, gave him this country of Eaſt Anglia, that (to uſe the words of my author[g]) "by his ſtate of fealty to the king he might "govern by hereditary right thoſe whom he had be-"fore overrun with violence and rapine."

From hence the Breton makes towards the Stour, and, after joining it, flowing not far from *Bentley*, where the family of *Talmach*, of diſtinguiſhed fame and rank, have long flouriſhed, after a few miles paſſes near *Arverton*, formerly the ſeat of the famous family of the *Bacons*, now of the *Parkers*, deſcended by the father's ſide from the barons *Morley*, by the mother's from the *Calthrops*, a very eminent family; then it falls into the ſea: and at the ſame mouth the river *Irwell*, or *Gipping*, empties itſelf. This laſt river riſes in the heart of the county from two ſprings, one near *Wulpet*, the other at the little town of *Gipping*. *Wulpet* is a market-town, in Latin *Luporum foſſa*, if we believe Neubrigenſis, who has invented as pleaſant a ſtory about this place as Lucian's true hiſtory: that two green boys of the Satyr kind[h], after travelling a long way under ground from the other world, or the Antipodes and *St. Martin's* land, came up here. Thoſe who would read more about them may conſult the author himſelf, who will furniſh matter for laughter to all who are diſpoſed to laugh. I know not whether I need mention here to how little purpoſe a credulous avarice led Henry VIII. to dig for gold at *Norton* in this neighbourhood: let the places where he dug ſpeak for themſelves. Between Gipping and Wulpet, on a high hill, are the remains of the old caſtle of *Hawghlee*, incloſing about two acres. Some affirm this to be *Hagoneth* caſtle, which belonged to Ralph de *Broc*, and was taken and deſtroyed by Robert earl of Leiceſter in 1173.

On the ſame river are the little market-towns of *Stow* and *Needham*, and not far from the bank *Hemingſtone*, where Baldwin *le Pettour* (obſerve the name) held lands by ſerjeantry (I ſpeak from an old record) "for which he was to make on Chriſtmas "day yearly before the king of England, one caper, "one puff, and one rouſing fart[i]," it is elſewhere expreſſed "by a caper, a puff, and a fart[k]." Such was the frank and undiſguiſed jollity of thoſe times. Obſerve likewiſe that the manor of Langhall belonged to this fee. Near the mouth of the river is *Ipſwich*, antiently *Gippeſwich*[l], a little town, ſtanding low, and as it were the eye of this county, with a convenient harbour, antiently defended by a ditch and bank; a place of conſiderable trade, very populous, adorned with 14 churches, and with large handſome houſes. I paſs by four religious houſes now diſſolved, and the magnificent college begun by cardinal Wolſey, ſon of a butcher here, whoſe great mind ſoared too high. The corporation conſiſts, as I am informed, of 12 burgeſſes, called *Portmen*, out of whom are choſen yearly two chief magiſtrates or bailiffs, and as many juſtices out of 24 others. As to the antiquities of the place, as far as I can find, it was not known before the invaſion of the Danes, by which it ſuffered. A. D. 991, the Danes ravaged this place, and all the coaſt, ſo cruelly, that Siric archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the nobility of England, thought it adviſable to purchaſe peace of them with £.10,000. Notwithſtanding this, in leſs than nine years they plundered this town again, and ſoon met with a warm reception from the Engliſh; but, by the cowardly flight of Turketill, as Huntingdon[m] relates (the events of war depending on the ſlighteſt terms), our people were routed, and loſt the victory. In the Confeſſor's time, according to Domeſday[n], "Queen Edeva "had two parts here, and earl Gwert a third, and "there were 800 burgeſſes paying cuſtom to the "king." When the Normans conquered England they built a caſtle here, which Hugh Bigod held out ſome time againſt Stephen, the uſurping king of England, but at laſt ſurrendered it. It is now ſo totally in ruins that not the leaſt remains are to be ſeen. Some will have it to have been in the neighbouring pariſh of *Weſtfield*, where are ruins of a caſtle, and where old *Gippwic* is ſaid to have ſtood. I am apt to think it was demoliſhed when Henry II. razed the neighbouring caſtle of *Waleton*, a retreat for robbers, near which landed 3000 Flemings, invited over by the Engliſh barons to oppoſe him, when he had imprudently declared his ſon Henry king, with authority equal to his own; a young prince who ſaw no difference between the ſummit and precipice of power, and burning with the rage for empire, carried on an unnatural war againſt his father. Though this caſtle has diſappeared, the ſhore is ſufficiently defended by a vaſt ridge, called *Langerſton*, running, as one ſays, full two miles into the ſea, to the great danger of ſeamen, but of uſe to fiſhermen to dry their fiſh on, and in ſome meaſure guarding the port of Orwell.

Waleton.

Langerſton.

Orwell harbour.

So much for the South part of the county.

Hence the winding ſhore (the whole Eaſt ſide lying on the ſea) runs out to the North, till it lets out the little river *Deben* *, which riſes near *Mendleſham*; for which place its lord, Henry *Fitz-Otho*, or ſon of Otho, the Mintmaſter[o], procured a market and fair of Edward I. His deſcendants tranſmitted a conſiderable eſtate here to the *Boutetorts*, lords of *Wily* in Worceſterſhire; and they, in the reign of Richard II. to the *Frevills*[p], *Burnells*, and others. Here the river *Deben* firſt waſhes and gives name to the market-town of *Debenham*, more properly called as others *Depenham*, from the depth and impracticability of the roads all round it, by the clayey moiſt nature of the ſoil. It paſſes thence by *Ufford*, once the ſeat of Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk; and on the oppoſite bank *Rendleſham*, which Bede[q] tranſlates *Rendili manſio*, Rendil's manſion, where Redwald, king of the Eaſt Angles, reſided much. He

Deben r. *Mendleſham.*

Debenham.

Ufford.

Rendleſham.

* By others called *Thredling*.

[g] Malmeſb. de Geſt. Regum, II. 23. b. Flor. Wig. 318. See Aſſer, 34. M. Weſt. 331.

[h] Two children, a boy and a girl (not a word of the Satyr kind), in Neubrigenſis, I. 27. They were both baptized, and taught Engliſh; the boy died ſoon, but the girl grew up and married at Lynne, and was living near the author's time.

[i] *Saltus, ſufflatus, et bumbulus.* [k] *Saltus, ſufflus & pettus.* [l] Sax. Hyperpic. G.

[m] Hoveden, I. 247. [n] Fol. 290. a. bxxx. viii. burgenſes.

[o] So Gibſon, ſed q. *Sculptor cuneorum*, q. Cutter of dies for the mint; *Monetarius* being the technical term for *Mintmaſter*.

[p] Holland adds Barkleys of Stoke. [q] III. 22.

was the firſt of his nation that received baptiſm; but, being afterwards ſeduced by his wife, "he had in "the ſame temple at the ſame time an altar," to uſe Bede's words[r], "for his devotion to Chriſt, "and a little altar for his ſacrifices to the Devil." Swithelm, king of the Eaſt Angles, was afterwards baptiſed at the ſame place, by biſhop Cedda[s].

Woodbridge. Hence the Deben runs down to *Woodbridge*, a little well-built town, where the courts for St. Etheldred's liberty are held; and in a few miles more it falls into the ſea, at *Bawdſey*.

Bawdſey.

Ore r. by others called *Winchell. Framlingham* caſtle.

The ſhore now runs gradually Eaſt to the mouth of the *Ore*, which is near *Framlingham*, formerly an antient caſtle of the *Bigods*, and preſently after forms a kind of lake on its Weſt ſide. This is a moſt beautiful caſtle, fortified with a rampart, ditch, and very thick wall, in which are 13 towers, and furniſhed with very convenient apartments within. From this place, in 1173, when the rebellious ſon of Henry II. took up arms againſt his father, Robert earl of Lincoln, with the Flemiſh mercenaries, ravaged the country all around. From it alſo, in 1554, queen Mary began her reign, notwithſtanding the violent meaſures of Dudley duke of Northumberland againſt the daughter of Henry VIII. The river comes next to *Parham*, a little town, whoſe lord, William *Willoughby*, was raiſed to the rank of baron by Edward VI. and afterwards paſſing by *Glemham*, which gives name to an antient and famous family[t], diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at *Oreford*. This was a large and populous town, defended by a caſtle of red ſtone, formerly belonging to the *Valoines*, afterwards to the *Willoughbys*, but now ſuffering from the retreat of the ſea, which has gradually retired itſelf, and ſeems to envy it the advantage of its harbour. I have nothing more to ſay of this place, unleſs the reader think it worth while to run over this paſſage from Radulphus de Coggeſhale: "In the time of "king Henry I. when Barth. de Glanville was "warden of Oreford caſtle, the fiſhermen took in "their nets a wild man, having the human ſhape "complete, with hair on his head, a long and "picked[u] beard, and a great deal of ſhaggy hair on "his breaſts; but he ſtole away to ſea privately, and "was never ſeen afterwards." This verifies the common obſervation, that every production of nature on the land has its counterpart in the ſea; and may ſerve to prove that what Pliny[x] relates of a Triton on the coaſt of Luſitania, and a Sea man in the ſtraits of Gades, was not mere invention.

Parham.

Glemham.

Oreford.

Tritons and Sea Monſters.

Slaughden vale. Aldburgh.

Not much higher, in a ſafe and very pleaſant bay, within *Slaughden* vale, where the ſea beats in from the Eaſt, and the river on the Weſt, lies *Aldburgh*, q.d. *the old burgh*, or as others *the burgh on the Ald*, a very convenient ſtation for ſailors and fiſhermen, and much frequented by them; the ſea, which has proved a bad neighbour to other towns on this coaſt, being very favourable to this. The corn throughout the kingdom having been blighted by an unfavourable ſeaſon, in 1555, the inhabitants of this part, about the beginning of autumn, were ſupplied by a crop of peas, which in a very extraordinary manner ſprung up among the bare rocks, without any earth among them. More ſenſible people ſuppoſe them to have been thrown there by ſome wreck, which takes off from the wonder. But I have before obſerved the ſame ſpontaneous growth of pulſe among the ſtones on the Kentiſh coaſt.

Peaſe ſpringing up among the rocks.

Ten miles from hence, along the ſhore, we come to *Dunwich*, Saxon *Dunmoc*, mentioned by Bede[y]; where Fœlix the Burgundian, who recovered the Eaſt Angles to the Chriſtian faith, which they were on the point of renouncing, fixed his ſee in 630, and his ſucceſſors were long time biſhops of Eaſt Anglia. Biſus, the fourth from Fœlix, being by age and ſickneſs rendered unequal to ſuch an extenſive charge as the care of ſo large a province, divided it into two ſees; one of which continued here, the other was ſettled by him at the little town of N. Elmham. In the reign of William the Conqueror it had "236 burgeſſes, 100 poor, was valued at "£.50. and a free gift of £.60,000 herrings[z]," as we find in the Survey[a]. In former ages it was populous, and famous for its mint; and under Henry II. as William of Newburgh calls it, "a "famous and wealthy village[b]." At that time when the kingdom was embroiled in new troubles it was ſo well fortified as to be a terror to Robert earl of Leiceſter, who ravaged theſe parts. Now, by the peculiar envy of Nature, which ſets no bounds to the encroachment of the ſea, the greateſt part has been waſhed away by the waves, and the biſhops having long before transferred their ſee to another place, it is almoſt deſolate. A little higher up the river *Blith* empties itſelf into the ſea; on whoſe bank is the little town of *Blithborow*, famous only for the burial of the Chriſtian king Anna, ſlain in a pitched battle by Penda. It was honoured with a church of canons by Henry I. who granted it to the canons of St. Oſith. It owes its market to John lord *Clavering*, to whom Edward II. granted this privilege, with that of a fair *. This lord had a pretty eſtate in theſe parts, being deſcended from a daughter and heireſs of William de *Caſineto* or *Cheney*, who held the barony of *Horsford* in Norfolk, and built a ſmall religious houſe at *Sibton*.

Dunwich.

Blithborow.

Sibton.

Here runs out into the Ocean a point of land called *Eaſton-neſſe*, accounted the Eaſternmoſt point of Britain, called by Ptolemy ΕΞΟΧΗ or *Extenſio*. And, to put it out of doubt that it is the ſame we call Eaſton, it is to be obſerved that *Eyſteney* ſignifies the ſame in Britiſh as Ἔξοχη in Greek, or *Extenſio* in Latin, though the name in our language may be with as much probability derived from its Eaſtern ſituation. On the South ſide of this point lies *Southwold*, in a plain open to the ſea, much reſorted to on account of its port, formed by the mouth of the Blith, and at high water ſurrounded in ſuch a manner as to look like an iſland, ſo that one would wonder the water does not cover it. So that it reminds me of Cicero's obſervation[c], "What "but Providence forms the tides on the coaſts of "Spain and Britain, and cauſes their regular flux "and reflux?" the ſame Providence that has or-

Eaſton neſs. Extenſio prom.

Southwold.

[r] II. 15. [s] Bede, III. 22. [t] Deſcended from the Bacons and Brandons. H. [u] *pineata.*
[x] N. H. ix. 5. [y] II. 15. [z] *Allectum* for *halecum.*
[a] Fol. 311. where the original has *pauperes homines* c. quat. viginti 11 min.
[b] Vicus inſignis maritimus variis opibus refertus. II. c. 30. [c] De Nat. Deor. III. c. 10.
* Reg. de Sibton mon.

dained

dained bounds to the waves themſelves. Further
Wingfield. inland is *Wingfield*, with its half-ruined caſtle, which gave name to, and was the reſidence of a numerous family in theſe parts, diſtinguiſhed by the honour
Dunnington. of knighthood and antient nobility; and *Dunnington*, which boaſts its own lord, John *Phelipps*, father of William, who married the daughter and heireſs of baron *Bardolph*, and whoſe daughter and heireſs was married to John viſcount *Beaumont*. At preſent it is the ſeat of the antient family of *Rous*. Not far
Huntingfield. from hence is *Huntingfield*, which had a lord of the the ſame name in the reign of Henry III. and near it
Heveningham. *Heveningham*, the ſeat of the knightly family of *Heveningham*, which boaſt a very antient extraction,
Haleſworth. and near this *Haleſworth*, antiently *Healſworda*, an old town of the *Argentons*, now of the *Alingtons*, for which Richard Argenton procured the grant of a market from Henry III.

On the North, as I have already mentioned, the two rivers, the little Ouſe and Waveney, ſeparate this county from Norfolk, riſing from two not very diſtant ſources, in a marſh at *Lophamford*, and flowing different ways over many ſhallow fords. The Ouſe, which takes its courſe Weſtward, has nothing remarkable on it hereabouts. On the Waveney,
Hoxon. which runs Eaſt, is firſt *Hoxon*, antiently *Hegilſdon*,
Martyrdom of king Edmund. famous for the martyrdom of king Edmund. For there the ſavage Danes, when that moſt Chriſtian prince would not renounce Chriſtianity, "bound "him to a tree (to uſe the words of Abbo), and "pierced his body with arrows, multiplying the "pain of his torments by the number of their "ſhafts, and giving wound after wound as long as "there was room for darts." And, as a poet of the intermediate age ſings,

Jam loca vulneribus deſunt, nec dum furioſis
Tela, ſed hybernâ grandine plura volunt.

No place for wounds remain'd, the ſavage crew,
As thick as winter hail their arrows threw.

In this place was a handſome houſe of the biſhops of Norwich, till they exchanged it for the monaſtery of
Brome. St. Benedict. At *Brome*, in this neighbourhood, has
Cornwalleys family. long dwelt the knightly family of *Cornwalleys*, of whom John was ſteward of the houſhold to Edward VI. and his ſon Thomas for his prudence was made privy-counſellor to queen Mary, and comptroller of her houſhold. Lower is *Eay*, or *the iſland*, ſo called
Eay. from its being ſurrounded with water, where are ſtill to be ſeen remains and tottering walls of a monaſtery dedicated to St. Peter, and an old caſtle formerly belonging to Robert *Mallet*, a Norman baron. Upon forfeiture of his honor under Henry I. for ſiding with Robert duke of Normandy againſt the king, the king beſtowed it on Stephen earl of Bologne, afterwards the uſurping king of England, who left it to his ſon William earl of Warren *. He dying in the expedition to Toloufe, it reverted to the crown, till Richard I. gave it to Henry, fifth of the name, duke of Brabant and Lorrain, with a granddaughter of king Stephen, by his daughter, who had been a nun. Long time after reverting to the crown, Edward III. as I have heard, granted it to Robert de Ufford earl of Suffolk. Nor muſt I omit

Beding field, in this neighbourhood, which gave name *Bedingfield.*
to a famous antient family that derived much of its renown from a heir of the family of *Tudenham*. Thence through *Flixton* or *Felixton*, called like many *Felixton.*
other places in this county from Fœlix the firſt biſhop, the Waveney runs down to, and in a manner ſurrounds *Bungey*, where Hugh Bigod fortified a *Bungay.*
caſtle, both by natural and artificial works, when the ſeditious barons involved England in rebellion. Of the impregnability of this caſtle he uſed this boaſt,

Were I in my caſtle of Bungey
Upon the river of Waveney
I would not care for the king of Cockeney.

But he was glad to redeem it from deſtruction by a large ſum of money and hoſtages given to Henry II.
Mettingham. Not far from the bank is *Mettingham*, where, on a plain, was built a ſquare caſtle, with a college, by John, ſurnamed de *Norwich*, lord of the place, whoſe daughter, afterwards heireſs of the family, married Robert *Ufford*, earl of Suffolk, to whom ſhe brought a fair eſtate.

The Waveney approaching the ſea, after in vain attempting to make itſelf two ways to it, one with the river Yare, the other through *Luthing lake*, forms a conſiderable peninſula, called by ſome *Loving land*, by others more properly *Luthingland*, *Luthingland.*
from the extenſive lake of *Luthing*, which beginning at the coaſt empties itſelf into the Yare. On the entrance of this is *Leſtoffe*, a narrow town overhang- *Leſtoffe.*
ing the ſea; and at its egreſs *Gorlſton*, where I ſaw *Gorlſton.*
the tower of a ruined monaſtery, ſerving as a ſea-mark. Farther in, on the Yare, is *Somerley*, anti- *Somerley.*
ently the ſeat, as I was told, of *Fitz-Oſbert*, from whom deſcended the famous and knightly family of the *Jernegans*. Higher up, where the Yare and Waveney join, is *Cnoberſburg*, which Bede [d] tranſ- *Cnoberſburg.*
lates *Cnober's city*, now called *Burgh Caſtle*. Bede ſays the neighbouring woods and ſea made it a moſt pleaſant caſtle, in which was a monaſtery built by Furſæus, a Scot, by whoſe advice Sigibert, king of the Eaſt Angles, embraced a religious life, and abdicated the crown; but being afterwards dragged out of this houſe, againſt his will, to encourage his ſoldiers againſt the Mercians, he was ſlain with his men. Now there remain only ragged walls of a ſquare form, built of flint and Britiſh bricks, and over-run with buſhes and brambles; among which Roman coins are now and then found: ſo that theſe fortifications ſeem to have been raiſed by the Romans on the river *Garienis* to repel the Saxon pirates, or rather to have been GARIANONUM itſelf, where the Stableſian horſe were ſtationed.

Suffolk has had earls and dukes of ſeveral families. *Earls and dukes of Suffolk.*
Some late writers ſay the *Glanvilles* were antiently diſtinguiſhed by this title, but as they have no authority for this, and as the error is obvious, and I have found nothing of it in the public records, I ſhall, till better informed, ſuſpend my aſſent. I acknowledge, however, the Glanville family was of great note in theſe parts. But I have not yet found good evidence for any earl of this county before the time of Edward III. That prince created earl of

[d] III. 19. * Liber Inquiſitionum.

Suffolk *Robert Ufford* [e], a man of great name both in the cabinet and field, ſon of Robert Ufford [f], ſteward of the houſhold [g] under Edward II. by Cecily de Valoines, lady of Orford. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, whoſe four ſons dying before him, and himſelf ſuddenly [h], in the parliament houſe, while he was reporting a reſolution of the Commons, Robert Willughby, Roger lord Scales, and Henry Ferrars of Groby, his next of kin, divided his eſtate. Richard II. advanced to this title, and the chancellorſhip of England, *Michael de la Pole* *, a merchant, who, "following his father's profeſſion, applied "himſelf more to trade than military affairs," if we believe Thomas Walſingham †. He was [i] ſon of William de la Pole, who was firſt mayor of Kingſton upon Hull ‡, and on account of his wealth created a banneret by Edward III; but, being unequal to his ſudden proſperity, was forced to fly his country, and died abroad [j]. We are not, however, to conſider trade as derogatory to nobility; for who does not know that the ſons of noblemen have applied themſelves to merchandize? nor muſt it be denied that he, though a merchant, was nobly deſcended. His ſon *Michael* was reſtored [k], and had a ſon Michael ſlain at Agincourt [l], and *William*, whom Henry VI. from earl made firſt marquis of Suffolk [m], conferring the title on "him and the heirs male of "his body, with licence to him and them to bear a "golden rod having on its top a dove at the coro-"nation of the kings of England, and a like ivory "rod at the coronation of the queens." Afterwards for his merit he created him duke of Suffolk. He was certainly an eminent and worthy man; for, when his father and three brothers loſt their lives in the ſervice of their country in the French war, he, as the Parliament Rolls 28 Henry VI. ſet forth, ſerved full 34 years in the ſaid war, for 17 of which he never quitted the ſervice to come home; and, being made priſoner, while only a knight, gave £.20,000. ſterling for his ranſom; was 15 years privy counſellor, and 30 years companion of the order of the Garter. His credit with his ſovereign drew on him the envy of the people [n]; and being baniſhed the kingdom, for trifling charges not at all made out, was overtaken by his enemies at ſea, and beheaded [o]. He left a ſon John, who married [p] the ſiſter of Edward IV. and by her had John earl of Lincoln; who, being declared heir to the crown by Richard III. could not curb his ambition from breaking out againſt Henry VI. to his own ruin, being cut off in a civil war [q], and occaſioned his father's death [r], through exceſs of grief, and the utter extinction of his whole family at once. For his brother *Edmund*, who took the title of Earl of Suffolk, and fled into Flanders, forming new deſigns againſt Henry VII. (who oftener contented himſelf with ſubmiſſion than puniſhment, and had forgiven him the greateſt crimes), and ſoon after, contrary to the right of hoſpitality as was then pretended, was by Philip of Auſtria, duke of Burgundy, put into the hands of that prince, who promiſed in the moſt ſolemn manner to ſpare his life, but confined him in priſon. Henry VIII. not thinking himſelf bound by his father's word, in his firſt deſigns upon France put him to death. His younger brother *Richard*, an exile in France, aſſumed the title of duke of Suffolk, being the laſt heir male that I know of this family, and fell bravely fighting among the thickeſt of the enemy at the battle of Pavia, in which Francis I. king of France was taken, 1524. The duke of Bourbon, though his enemy, honoured him for his valour with a ſumptuous funeral, aſſiſting at it himſelf in mourning. Afterwards [s] Henry VIII. conferred the title of duke of Suffolk on *Charles Brandon*, to whom he had given to wife his own ſiſter Mary, widow of Lewis XII. king of France [t]. He was ſucceeded by his infant ſon *Henry*, and he by his brother *Charles*, who both dying of the ſweating ſickneſs [u], 1551, Edward VI. [x] created *Henry Grey*, marquis of Dorſet, duke of Suffolk, who had married their ſiſter. He did not long enjoy the title, being beheaded by queen Mary for his daughter's aſpiring to the crown, and was the laſt duke of Suffolk. The title lay dormant till lately king James, in the firſt year of his reign, created earl of Suffolk *Thomas* lord *Howard* of Walden, ſecond ſon of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, whom, for his known fidelity and valour, he had made a lord of his bed-chamber.

This county contains 575 pariſhes.

* Lel. Com. in Cyg. Cant. † p. 358. Chron. mon. de Melſa. ‡ See Hull in Yorkſhire.

[e] He died 43 E. III. Dugd. Bar. II. 47. [f] He died 10 Edward II.

[g] This circumſtance has eſcaped Dugdale, II. 47. [h] 1382. 5 R. 22. Ib. 49. Inq. 5 R. II.

[i] Dugd. II. 18. Brook's Cat. 499. and Diſcov. p, 36. 57, 58, 59. [j] 12 R. II.

[k] and died at the ſiege of Harfleur, 1419. H. Dugd. ex Walſingh. [l] within a month, and buried at Ewelme. Ib. 186.

[m] and earl of Pembroke. H. 21 H. VI. Dugd. 187, 188.

[n] Michael de la Pole being vehemently accuſed of treaſon and miſpriſion, and on that account ſummoned to appear before the king and lords in parliament aſſembled, after having anſwered the articles objected he referred himſelf to the king's order. Whereupon the Chancellor by his Majeſty's ſpecial command pronounced, that whereas the duke did not put himſelf on his peers, the king (as for what related to the articles of treaſon), would remain doubtful; and with reſpect to thoſe of miſpriſion, not as a judge by advice of the lords, but as a perſon to whoſe order the duke had voluntarily ſubmitted himſelf, did baniſh him from the realm and all other his dominions for ever. Holland.

[o] 1448, buried at Wingfield. His wife Alice, daughter of Geoffrey Chaucer, died 1475, and was buried at Ewelme. Ib.

[p] Elizabeth. Ib. [q] Slain at the battle of Stoke, 1487. Ib. [r] 1491. Ib.

[s] 5 Henry VIII. Dugd. II. 299. He died 1545, buried at Windſor. Ib.

[t] and granted him all honor and manors forfeited by Edmund earl of Suffolk. H. Dugd. Ib. [u] on one day. Ib.

[x] 5 Edward VI. Dugd. I. 721.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

MR. Horſley obſerves, that according to Cæſar and Tacitus the Trinobantes, Iceni, and Brigantes poſſeſſed the whole Eaſt part of England, at leaſt they mention no more. He is much of opinion that Cæſar's *Cenimagni* [a] ſhould be read *Iceni*, *Cangi*, or rather *Iceni*, *Regni*, for the Cangi ſeem to have been too diſtant to have ſubmitted to Cæſar on this occaſion; and as the Regni according to Ptolemy joined to Cantium, this is more probable [b]. Lipſius on Tacitus Ann. XII. 32. pays Cæſar the compliment of adopting *Iceni*, *Cangi*. The Cangi ſeem to have lain Weſt or North-weſt from the Iceni; for the Romans, under Oſtorius, after defeating the latter, marched through the country of the former, croſſing the iſland more Northward to the coaſt oppoſite Ireland [c]. The intermediate tract might be ſubject to the Iceni. If they extended farther Weſt than is uſually ſuppoſed, as Dr. Plot [d] would have them, the Cangi might reach to Cheſhire or the borders of Wales: but I cannot think the Iceni reached ſo far. Some except to the derivation of the name from the *form* of the country, which the maps make rather ſquare; and ſir Henry Spelman deduces it from the famous river *Iſe*, eſpecially *if the Britans called it Ichen*; and the change of *ſ* into *c* may be eaſily juſtified, if it be true that in Britiſh inſtead of the Greek σ they uſe *ch*; ſo *Ichen* for Ισην, *Soch* for Συς, *Buch* for Βους, &c. Then he goes on to derive *Iſe* from the goddeſs *Iſis*, the ſame with Ceres and Proſerpine, two infernal deities worſhipped by the Britans according to Strabo [e]. Baxter ſays the Iceni, whom Bede calls *Huiccia*, are derived from *Uic* or *Uicon*, giants or brave men according to Tacitus's idea of *valida gens*; and he takes the *Icenimagni* for a part of this nation, whom he ſpreads quite to Lincolnſhire. The Iceni he adds were ranked in the *Provincia Flavia* in the time of Conſtantine; but afterwards in the *Britannia ſecunda*, as in the Notitia [f]. Salmon is for retaining the etymology from *Iken*, and confines the Iceni to Norfolk and Suffolk [g].

The county of Suffolk extends from Eaſt to Weſt 52 miles, but the general breadth does not exceed 20 miles, except on the Eaſt ſide, where it runs out in a corner towards Yarmouth. It is 196 miles in compaſs, contains 29 market-towns, 22 hundreds, and 575 pariſhes [h]. The preſent general diviſion is into the *franchiſe or liberty of St. Edmund* and *the Geldable*; the firſt contains the Weſtern, the other the Eaſtern part of the county, each furniſhing a diſtinct grand jury at the aſſizes [i]. The inhabitants divide it alſo into *High* and *Low* Suffolk [j]. As to eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, that was not granted in thoſe antient times by the kings but by popes; and there appear not the leaſt traces or pretences of exemption from the ordinary juriſdiction of the biſhop of Norwich, many of the churches or eſtates in this county belonging to the dioceſe of Ely [z].

The principal landholders in Suffolk at the Domeſday ſurvey were, beſides the king, the earls Mortaigne, Euſtace, Hugh, Robert Malet, Roger Bigot, Roger of Poictou, W. de Scoies, Hermer de Ferrars, Ralph de Bellofago, Frodo the abbot's brother, Godric and Eudo Dapifer, the abbots of Bury, Ramſey, Ely, Bernay, Ceterith; the archbiſhop of L ; the biſhops of Bayeux, Thetford, Rouen, Evreux; Richard ſon of earl Gilbert, William de Warren, Sueńe of Eſſex, Roger de Otburvill and his brother William, Hugh de Montfort, Geofrey de Magnaville, Ralph Baynard, Ranulph Peverell, Aubry de Vere, Robert Greno, Peter de Valoignes, Roger de Raines, Ranulph Fitz-Ilger, Robert Fitz Corbucion, Ralph de Limeſey, Robert Todeney, Walter Gifart, the counteſs of Albemarle, William de Archis, Drogo de Beureria, Hugh de Grenteſmeſnil, Ralph de Felgers, Walter de St. Walery, Eudo Fitz Spirvic, W. de Watevill, John Fitz Waleran, Humphrey Fitz Aubrey, Hugh de Monchenſi, &c. &c.

The ſoil is rich, abounding in corn and graſs, but along the coaſt for five or ſix miles into the land it is heathy, and full of bleak hills, which yield plenty of rye, peaſe, and hemp, and feed many ſheep; the moſt inland part, commonly called High Suffolk, or the woodlands, is clay ground. The S. parts towards Cambridgeſhire and Eſſex are of the ſame nature; but the parts about Bury to the North-weſt are open, and abound with all ſorts of good corn.

Ixning in Edward I's time gave name to a half hundred which took in the north part of Newmarket. This part is in Ixning pariſh, as rightly obſerved by Mr. Camden, though corrected by biſhop Gibſon; the other has a church of its own, which as well as Ixning church, belonged to Battel abbey [k]. Newmarket has alſo a chapel in Wood Ditton pariſh, ſubject to its church [l]. Newmarket gave birth to Thomas Merks or *de Nova Mercatu*, biſhop of Carliſle, famous for his ſteady adherence to Richard II. for which he was degraded to be titular biſhop of Samos and vicar of Sturminſter Marſhall, Dorſet. He died 1409 [m]. Ixning.

Mr. Ward removes VILLA FAUSTINI to Dunmow, which anſwers to the diſtance of 25 miles from *Colonia* [n]. Baxter keeps it to St. Edmund's Bury, but not admitting it to be the name of a particular perſon's ſeat, reads it *Fauſtina*, q. d. a happy, pleaſant, or fruitful town, anſwering to the Saxon Beorpic, though all the monkiſh writers and regiſters give it to Beodric, and make him give it VILLA FAUSTINI. St. Edmund's Bury.

[a] B. G. V. 21. [b] P. 17. [c] Horſl. p. 31. Tac. Ann. XII. 32. [d] Staff. x. c. 3. [e] Spelman, Icenia, princ.
[f] Gloſſ. in v. [g] New Survey, 155. [h] Mag. Brit. V. 171. [i] G. [j] Mag. Brit.
[z] G. [k] See Ecton, 325. [l] Ib. 324. [m] Hutchins's Dorſet, II. 133. [n] Horſley, Brit. Rom. p. 428.

to king Edmund[o]. St. Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, wrought his miracles A. D. 793, 60 years after Sigebert founded the monaſtery here[p]. After king Edmund was buried here, ſeveral ſecular prieſts, from ſeven to nineteen, ſettling in the town, built a new church to his honour, and had a college founded by Athelſtan about 925[q]. They continued here till Canute refounding the monaſtery introduced Benedictine monks from Hulme in Norfolk. They were endowed with ſo many eſtates, royalties, and immunities, by him and ſucceeding kings of England, that this abbey was inferior to none as to ſituation, buildings, eccleſiaſtical exemptions, or civil franchiſes and liberties; and its annual income was £.1660. Canute's church was begun 1021, finiſhed 1032[r]. The ditch which Canute is ſaid to have drawn round St. Edmund's Bury was confined to the abbey precinct, and is ſtill to be diſcerned without the South gate of the town towards the almonry barn, the other parts being defended by a wall or marſhes[s]. The old wooden church was pulled down; and a new one built 1065. Hervey the ſacriſt (not abbot as Camden miſtakes) about 1130 ſurrounded both the church and the town with a wall, and laid out much money in buildings[t]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays, ever ſince the Reformation this place has been under the juriſdiction of the ſee of Norwich. This juriſdiction is not now, nor ſeems ever to have been allowed. The abbot and monaſtery were exempt from it: and the ſecond charter of James I. confirms to the corporation the privileges which the abbot had enjoyed in this and other reſpects; and it may be queſtioned whether the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop was provided for, as Camden ſays, when that of the biſhop was given away ſo long before the Reformation, ſeeing the bulls of exemption of this abbey are as much againſt the archbiſhop's as the biſhop's juriſdiction; and it appears that when ſome of the archbiſhops, as legates, made attempts on their privileges, the monks obtained other reſcripts, reſtraining the archbiſhops, even under that character, and ſubjecting the abbey immediately to the court of Rome[3]. Malmeſbury ſays this privilege was obtained by abbot Leofſtan, but the author of Bury regiſter acknowledges, if this was ever obtained, it was totally forgotten[u]. It was a mitred abbey. The great church was 500 feet long and 183 broad, and had two round octagon towers at the Weſt front as well as a ſquare one in the middle: the tranſepts 212 feet long, and the Weſt front 240 feet wide, having two large chapels of St. Faith and St. Catharine on each ſide. At the Eaſt end, which was circular, was St. Edmund's ſhrine, richly adorned with gold and jewels: and beyond that a little chapel of the Virgin Mary. On the North ſide of the choir was the Lady chapel, 80 feet long and 42 broad, and under it that of St. Mary in Cryptis, 100 feet by 80, ſupported by twenty-four pillars. Beſides the centre tower there was a lofty weſt tower; and it is not improbable Ely minſter was built on the ſame model, biſhop Hugh Norwold who built it having been abbot here[x]. The walls were of flint and boulder, immenſely thick, caſed with hewn ſtone from Bernak quarries in Northamptonſhire. The Weſt front with the doors and windows, part of St. Catharine's chapel, and one of the octagon towers, and the pillars of the centre tower, remain. The foundations were uncovered about 1772, and the whole area traceable. Here were buried Alan earl of Bretagne; Richard, the Conqueror's nephew; Thomas Brotherton earl of Norfolk, 5th ſon of Edward I; Thomas Beaufort duke of Exeter, ſon of John of Gaunt, and half brother to Henry IV; William earl of Stafford, and Lydgate the poet. Beaufort's body was ſuppoſed to be diſcovered 1772, in clearing the foundations, incloſed in a caſe of lead exactly fitted to the body, and wrapt in cerecloths, retaining the exact maſk of the face in perfect preſervation, and was depoſited there again[y]; yet there is good reaſon to doubt whether it was actually his body[z]. Here alſo was interred Mary, third daughter of Henry VII. firſt married to Louis XII. and afterwards to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. She died at her manor of Weſthorpe in this neighbourhood 1533. At the diſſolution of the abbey her corpſe was removed into St. Mary's church adjoining, where it now lies under a plain altar-tomb, on the North ſide of the communion table. Some years ago this tomb was opened, when her leaden coffin was found thus inſcribed, "Mary queen 1533 of France, Edmund H." In 1759 when the coffin of the French queen was accurately examined, "Edmund H." was not obſerved upon it. A ſtone with the name of Lydgate was found in the abbey ruins 1774[a]. The monaſtery conſiſted of an abbot, 80 monks, and 15 chaplains, a *decanus chriſtianitatis*, and an archdeacon, who was ſacriſt, and above 40 clergy officiating in the church and chapels in the town, which amounted to above 40. Wills were proved in the abbot's court, and in moſt places he acted as *epiſcopus loci*: a bull 1172 gave him epiſcopal power a mile round the town every way. The revenues were 52¾ knights fees, with temporal juriſdiction in eight hundreds and an half. The high ſteward and *feneſchallus libertatis*, and all other officers, judges, juſtices, &c. were made by the abbot. He had alſo the nomination of the alderman or feneſchal, who with the other magiſtrates, bailiffs, &c. of the town, took an oath of obedience and fealty to him. St. Mary's and St. James's churches, two very handſome ſtructures in the abbey church-yard, were built, the firſt by abbot Anſelm 1121-1148, rebuilt in the reign of Edward VI. the other 1121, rebuilt 1430. The yard is entered by a noble Saxon gate, now uſed as a ſteeple to St. James's church. Another gate, of later and more elegant workmanſhip, opens into the abbey precinct. Within are a few remains of the monaſtic buildings. Of the innumerable chapels ſcattered all over the town there are remains in every ſtreet. The Grey friars had a houſe here 1257, afterwards removed out of the town[b], and here

[o] Batteley, Antiq. S. Edm. Burgi, p. 5. [p] Ib. 11.
[q] Batt. 28, 29. and aut. ib. cit. app. p. 125. Tan. 504. [r] Batt. 7. 35, 36. [s] Batt. Ib. 41.
[t] Batt. 68. app. 147. ex Monaſt. Ang. I. 300. [3] G. [u] Batteley, 43.
[x] Willis, I. 84. Green's Deſc. of Bury, 42. Mr. King's plan and account, Archæol. III. 311.
[y] Phil. Tranſ. LXII. art. 33. Archæol. III. p. 313. [z] See Royal and Noble Wills, p. 265.
[a] Archæol. IV. 130. [b] Tan. 527.

were

were four hoſpitals, all ſuppreſſed. One of them for aged perſons and lepers, built by abbot Anſelm out of Riſby gate, valued at £.10. 18s. ſubſiſting 1551 [c]; St. Saviour's out of the North gate about 1181, valued at 153 marks [d]. The parliament that condemned Duke Humphrey met in it [e]. A third, dedicated to St. Nicholas, out of the Weſt gate, valued at £.6. 19s. 11d. [f]; and a fourth called St. John's hoſpital, or Domus Dei, out of the South gate [g]. Another was founded by Dr. Clopton 1730, for ſix poor men and women; and a free-ſchool by Edward VI. The Bridewell was the Jews ſynagogue, and the workhouſe Jeſus college. The town is pleaſantly ſituated and much reſorted to by the neighbouring gentry; and an act paſſed 11-12 William III. to make the river *Lark* navigable to it [4]. All the gates were taken down 1761. Bury gave birth to Richard Aungervylle, biſhop of Durham 1284, who died 1345; to Stephen Gardner 1483 biſhop of Wincheſter, who died 1555; and to William Clagget 1646, who died 1688.

Within the bounds of Bury, John Symonds, LL.D. Profeſſor of modern Hiſtory and Languages in the univerſity of Cambridge, built in 1773 a very elegant ſeat from a plan of Mr. Adam; he has called it *St. Edmund's Hill*, from the beautiful eminence on which it ſtands. Few ſpots in Suffolk command ſo extenſive and pleaſing a proſpect.

arton. Near this on the North is *Barton*, formerly belonging to ſir Thomas Hanmer, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, in right of his ſecond lady, the heireſs of Thomas Folkes, eſq. Sir Charles Bunbury, bart. member for the county, reſides here in a good houſe, much improved by himſelf and his father, who inherited this and other conſiderable eſtates from his uncle ſir Thomas abovementioned.

lardwick. On the South-weſt ſtands *Hardwick* houſe, on a pleaſant extra-parochial ſpot, juſt without the bounds of Bury. It was formerly one of the country houſes of the abbot, and granted after the diſſolution of the abbey to the antient and opulent family of the *Druries*. It was purchaſed above a century ago by ſir Thomas Cullum, bart. and is now the reſidence of his deſcendant ſir Thomas Gery Cullum, bart. The family of Drury (which ſignifies in old Engliſh a *precious jewel)*, hath been of great reputation at Thurſton, at Halſted, and Rougham, and elſewhere, more eſpecially ſince they married with the heireſs of Freſil of Saxham [h].

reat Wel- etham. At *Great Welnetham* near Bury were found in the beginning of the laſt century abundance of potſherds and pateræ, ſome with inſcriptions, coals, bones of ſheep and oxen, and horns, a ſacrificing knife, urns, and aſhes [5]. Sir Richard Gipps, a gentleman of an antient and reſpectable family in this county, and well verſed in its antiquities, reſided here. He died in the manor-houſe December 21, 1708, and was buried in the church without an epitaph.

In the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr here were placed, before 2 Edward I. a prior and convent of Crouched Friars, ſubordinate to the head houſe of that order near the tower of London [i].

The family of the Jermyns were ſeated at *Ruſhbrook* as early as the beginning of the 13th century, having obtained it by marriage with a daughter of Ruſhbrook of this place, an anceſtor of the preſent —— Ruſhbrook of Mildenhall, eſq. Henry was created lord Jermyn of St. Edmund's Bury in 1643, and earl of St. Alban's in 1660. He was maſter of the horſe to Henrietta Maria, and probably married to her [k]. He died without iſſue 1683, and the barony deſcended to his eldeſt nephew *Thomas*, whoſe only ſon was killed by the maſt of a ſhip in 1692, at the age of 15; upon which the eſtate here came to ſir *Robert Davers*, bart. who married *Mary* the eldeſt of his five daughters, and his grandſon ſir *Charles* died June 6, 1806, ſuppoſed without iſſue (as he was not known to be married) and the title is extinct. Henry, the earl of St. Alban's' younger nephew, was created baron Dover in 1685, and died without iſſue at Chevely in Cambridgeſhire 1708; ſo that no leſs than three peerages, an earldom, and two baronies, became extinct in this family in the ſpace of 45 years; and as the late poſſeſſor of the noble manſion and the eſtate was the laſt heir male of his family, and died without iſſue, they deſcended to the iſſue of his ſiſter the counteſs of *Briſtol*. Ruſhbrook.

Ixworth is a neat thoroughfare town, remarkable for ſome excellent walls made of flint ſtones that are dug up plentifully in the neighbouring chalk-pits. The priory was founded for black canons by Gilbert de Bland, who came in with the Conqueror, and was valued at £.168. 19s. *per ann.* [1] The ſite of it ſeems to have been moated round. Ixworth.

About *Icklingham* alſo the ſame ſort of flints is diſcovered; and it is ſaid that in digging through the Devil's ditch on Newmarket heath, near *Ixning*, they met with ſome antient pieces, which Batteley was told [m] were coins of Roman emperors. Mr. Martin had ſome Roman coins and fibulæ found here 1720 [n]. At Icklingham Mr. Ward [o] places CAMBORITUM. The road from Ad Anſam croſſes a great bank and ditch half a mile from the ford. Kentfield is corrupted from Campfield; there is alſo Rampart field; coins are found in plenty, and a leaden ciſtern containing 16 gallons ornamented as with hoops [p]. Weſt of the camp on Warren hill are three ditched barrows. There are two contiguous pariſhes of the name of Ixning. The church of the one is dedicated to All Saints; of the other to St. James. In the former, within the rails of the communion table and about the chancel is a conſiderable quantity of Roman bricks or tiles, which were ſome years ago ploughed up in a neighbouring field, and placed as a pavement here for their preſervation. They are of different ſhapes, ſlightly traced with the figures of animals, flowers, human faces, &c. Some few of them are vitrified. Roman coins are ſtill ploughed up in the ſandy fields about theſe villages, one of which gave birth to John Michell, lord mayor of London, 3 Henry VI. At *Temple bridge*, Spencer, the gallant biſhop of Icklingham. Ixning.

[c] Tanner, 515. See a print and account of it, Antiq. Rep. IV. p. 57.
[d] Ib. 521. The ſhell of its chapel was remaining till lately.
[e] Sandford, p. 317.
[f] Tan 525.
[g] Ib. 529.
[4] G.
[h] Holland.
[5] G.
[i] Tan. 533.
[k] Sir John Rereſby's Memoirs.
[l] Tan. 511.
[m] P. 41.
[n] Ant. Soc. Min.
[o] Horſl. Brit. Rom. p. 430.
[p] Salm. 160.

Norwich,

Norwich, apprehended and executed three ring-leaders of the inſurrection 1381.

Stow Langtoft. At *Stow Langtoft* on the Thet, near Ixworth, was *Stow Hall*, the ſeat of ſir Symonds D'Ewes, that great antiquary, who died 18 April, 1650, and is ſaid to have been buried here, though no memorial of him is extant in the church, and the regiſter of that time has not been preſerved. Part of his manſion-houſe, which in the reign of Edward III. belonged to the Peches, was pulled down ſeveral years ago; but the remainder in 1782 received great additions and improvements from the preſent proprietor ſir Walter Rawlinſon, knight, who inherits it from his father ſir Thomas, lord mayor of London in 1754, by whom the whole pariſh was purchaſed in 1760. In the houſe was formerly this diſtich,

Quingenis annis Stowlangtoft quinque *tenerunt*[1]
Stirpes; poſtremæ det Deus uſque frui.

The five families were Luvell, Langtoft, Peche, Davy alias Aſhfield, D'Ewes. The latter name poſſeſſed the eſtate from 1612 to 1731, when the title of baronet and the name became extinct. The Nortons owned it for ſome years before ſir Thomas Rawlinſon bought it. The church, which is a handſome building, ſtands within a double-trenched camp; and in a field half a mile below was found in 1764 a pot full of Roman coins of the lower empire. A fine teſſelated pavement was diſcovered in the adjoining pariſh of *Pakenham*, in a farm called *Red Caſtle*.

Aſhfield. Near Stow Langtoft is *Aſhfield*, which gave the title of baron to the late Edward lord *Thurlow*, who there inherited a ſmall patrimony from his mother, whoſe name was Smith, a name long known and well reſpected in theſe parts. He died Sept. 12, 1806, and was ſucceeded by his nephew Edward, the preſent lord.

Ickworth. South-weſt from hence is *Ickworth*. This is reckoned before among the places that ſtill retain the name of the Iceni, and the antiquity of this place is confirmed by archdeacon Batteley's account of a large pot of Roman money found there. It is the ſeat of Frederick William Hervey, earl of Briſtol, whoſe family have been ſeated here ever ſince the reign of Henry VII. by marriage with the heireſs of Henry Drury. John Hervey was created baron of Ickworth 1703, and earl of Briſtol 1 Geo. I. The park is eleven miles in circuit, well wooded, and contains 1800 acres. In this park the late earl began to build a moſt ſuperb palace, not more than half finiſhed at his death.

Great Saxham. Contiguous to Ickworth are the two pariſhes of *Great* and *Little Saxham*. The former for ſeveral deſcents belonged to the family of *Eldred*, one of whom *John*, a merchant and great traveller, and alderman of London, built the houſe (long known by the name of *Nutmeg Hall)* in the reign of James I. His ſon Revett Eldred was created baronet in 1641. It continued in this family till about 1750, when it was purchaſed by Hutchinſon Mure, eſq. who greatly improved and embelliſhed his domains. The old houſe was accidentally burnt down in 1779, and a new one begun North-weſt of it the year after, from a plan of Mr. Adam.

Little Saxham. *Little Saxham* was long the reſidence of the antient family of *Lucas*, which was ſucceeded by that of *Crofts*, as early as the reign of Elizabeth, and the eſtate is ſtill veſted in Richard Crofts, eſq. of Herling in Norfolk. The old houſe (to which lord Crofts had added a grand apartment for the reception of Charles II.) was pulled down in 1771. It was of brick, built probably in the reign of Henry VII. and as found at its deſtruction as at its erection. The church is remarkable for its handſome round ſteeple, and for a well-executed monument for lord Crofts, created by Charles II. at Breda, 1658, baron Crofts of Saxham. The painted glaſs in the Eaſt window of the chancel was brought from the old hall.

Barrow. In the pariſh church of *Barrow*, which, with its excellent and well-ſituated parſonage, are agreeably viewed from the turnpike-road from Newmarket to Bury, between the 69th and 70th mile-ſtones from London, is the monument of ſir Clement Higham, the laſt Roman catholic ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in the time of queen Mary. Here too the turnpike-road is, unfortunately for the repoſe of ſome brave warriors, carried through a tumulus or barrow, in which human bones may at any time with very little trouble be diſcovered.

Dalham. In *Dalham* pariſh, on one of the higheſt ſpots in the county, Simon Patrick, biſhop of Ely, built a good houſe, from which he had a view of his cathedral church. Soon after his death it became the property of the Affleck family, and is now poſſeſſed by ſir Gilbert Affleck, bart.

Cowlinge. At *Cowlinge*, contiguous to Dalham, —— Dickens, eſq. reſides in a good houſe, which commands a fine view of the venerable remains of Kirtling in Cambridgeſhire, the antient ſeat of the North family.

Fornham St. Martin. At *Fornham St. Martin* ſome tumuli are ſtill to be ſeen in a meadow about a quarter of a mile South of the church. In this pariſh the reverend Mr. Ord has a pleaſant ſeat. Contiguous to this are two other pariſhes of the ſame name, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the ſaints to whom their churches are dedicated, *All Saints* and *St. Genovieve*. In the former *John Moſeley*, eſq. has a ſeat.

Mildenhall. Four miles from Icklingham is *Mildenhall*, a large market-town with a handſome church.

Hengrave. *Hengrave* came from the Kitſons by marriage to the Warines earls of Bath, and now belongs to ſir Thomas Gage, bart. The houſe was built in 1538 by ſir Thomas Kitſon, who had been ſheriff of London. It is of brick and ſtone, and the gateway of ſuch ſingular beauty and in ſuch high preſervation, that perhaps a more elegant ſpecimen of the architecture of that age can ſcarcely be ſeen. The founder's portrait (with ſeveral other curious ones) is ſtill preſerved in the hall. Thomas lord Darcy of Chich, afterwards viſcount Colcheſter, and in 1626, earl Rivers, married a grand-daughter of the founder, and his daughter, the lady Penelope, married ſir John Gage of Firle, in Suſſex, and gave this ſeat and eſtate to her ſecond ſon Edward Gage, who was created a baronet in 1662, had five wives, and died in 1707, aged 90. The preſent poſſeſſor, Thomas, is eldeſt ſon of ſir Thomas Gage, bart. the de-

[1] for *tenuerunt*.

ſcendant

ſcendant of ſir Edward. From the lady Penelope's eldeſt ſon the preſent lord Gage is deſcended. The ſmall adjoining church is crowded with monuments for the Kitſons, for John Bourchier earl of Bath, who married one of their widows, for his ſon John lord Fitz-Warren, who married one of his mother-in-law's daughters, for earl Rivers's ſon Thomas, and for ſeveral of the Gages.

ford. *Culford* belongs to, and is the chief country reſidence of marquis Cornwallis; the widow of one of whoſe anceſtors married ſir Nathaniel Bacon, half brother to ſir Francis. It is a neat comfortable houſe, and agreeably ſituated in a park. It was built, in 1591, by ſir Nicholas Bacon, the firſt baronet of England, eldeſt ſon of the lord keeper, and half brother to the lord chancellor, and was given by him to his ſeventh ſon Nathaniel, with an eſtate of £.1000 a year. Nathaniel was created knight of the bath at the coronation of Charles I. He married *Jane Meautys*, widow of ſir William Cornwallis, knight of the Bath[r], by whom he had a ſon who died without iſſue; and a daughter, married firſt to ſir Thomas Meautys, knight, and afterwards to ſir Harbottle Grimſton, bart. Sir Nathaniel was an eminent painter, and an uncommon ornament of his profeſſion: ſome ſpecimens of his art are ſtill remaining at Gorhambury. He is buried in the church here, where is a very good marble buſt of him, with an epitaph, which informs us, that he was well ſkilled in the hiſtory of plants, and in delineating them with his pencil. His lady is alſo buried here, with an inſcription, giving her a great character, as having ſupported and ſaved from ruin, in times of great diſtreſs, two antient families into which ſhe had been married. The Cornwallis family have certainly obligations to her; for this houſe and eſtate could not have deſcended to them by inheritance. The ſmall neat church was built by ſir Stephen Fox, whoſe daughter was the wife of the third lord Cornwallis.

idgate. *Lidgate* church is ſituated on a hill remarkably bold for this part of the country, and ſtrongly intrenched with a deep ditch. Here was undoubtedly a caſtle, of which hiſtory has preſerved no account. The inhabitants call it, as uſual, King John's Caſtle. Its ruins are to this day dug up to repair the roads in its dirty neighbourhood.

ydgate *the oet.* Lydgate, our ſecond poet after Chaucer, was educated at Oxford, and a monk of Bury. As he took orders 1388, he was probably born about 1367. He ſtudied in the univerſities of France and Italy, and at his return had ſeveral noble pupils. He formed himſelf on the models of Dante, Boccacio, and Alain Chartier, whoſe works he tranſlated. He was prior of Hatfield Broad-oak 1423, and died 1440 or 1446, æt. 60[s]. He was buried in Bury abbey, with this epitaph:

Mortuus ſeclo ſuperis ſuperſtes
Hic jacet Lydgate tumulatus urnâ,
Cui fuit quondam celebris Britanniæ
Fama poeſis.

His numerous writings, ſcattered about our libraries, have never yet been collected into a volume. Only his ſiege of Thebes was publiſhed among Chaucer's works, and his deſtruction of Troy, London, 1513, fol.[t].

Clare is a ſmall market-town, having the ruins of a ſtrong caſtle, and a Benedictine priory, founded 1090 by Gilbert de Clare, whoſe ſon Richard removed it to Stoke, by Clare, 1124[u], and Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, 1415, changed it into a college for ſecular prieſts, under a dean, ſix prebendaries, &c. valued at £.334. *per annum*. Archbiſhop Parker was the laſt dean at its diſſolution, 1545[x]. At Clare was alſo an Auſtin priory, founded 1248, probably by Richard de Clare, who firſt brought that order into England. The houſe is ſtill intire, and occupied by a farmer, and the chapel a barn[y]. Clare church is a large handſome building, ſaid to have been erected by an abbot of Bury[z]. In the priory church were buried, beſides Joan of Acres and Lionel duke of Clarence and his wife, Edward Monthermer, earl of Glouceſter and Hereford, ſon of Joan of Acres, Richard earl of Clare, the founder, &c. The title of earl of Clare was revived in favour of ſir *John Holles*, lord Houghton, of Houghton, co. Nottingham, 22 James I. He was ſucceeded, 1637, by his ſon *John*, and he, 1665, by his ſon *Gilbert*, who died 1688, and whoſe eldeſt ſon *John* was created marquis of Clare and duke of Newcaſtle 1694, 6 William III. in which titles he was ſucceeded, 1717, by his nephew *Thomas Holles Pelham*, who dying 1688, they are now extinct[a]. There is a very large barrow in a field juſt out of the town to the Eaſt. Clare.

Cavendiſh gives birth and name to the family of the preſent duke of Devonſhire, of whom ſir John, lord chief juſtice, was beheaded by Straw's rebels. William, the faithful ſervant of Wolſey, was knighted by Henry VIII. and his ſecond ſon William was created firſt earl of Devonſhire by James I. —— Hallifax, eſq. banker of London, has built an elegant ſeat in this pariſh, about a mile on the road to Clare, which has an extenſive and beautiful proſpect. There is only one monument in the church of a knight, ſaid to be one of the Cavendiſh family. Cavendiſh.

Haverill, ſix miles Weſt of Clare, is a market town, partly within this county, partly in Eſſex. Haverill.

At *Hundon*, or Honedon, near Clare, were found 1687, in a grave, a conſiderable number of Saxon coins of Athelſtan, Eadred and Edmund, with different mint-maſters[b], of which Dr. Wotton, for want of attending to the names and places of coining, has given ſome very forced explanations. In a building attached to the church is a noble pyramid of marble, erected to the memory of *Arethuſa*, wife of *James Vernon*, eſq. and daughter of lord Clifford, heir apparent of Richard earl of Burlington. She was the mother of the late earl of Shipbrooke, and died in 1728. Hundon.

Contiguous to Hundon are the two pariſhes of *Great* and *Little Thurlow*. At the former, the late *Henry Vernon*, eſq. elder brother of lord Shipbrooke, reſided in a good ſeat built by his father. The eſtate is now inherited by his ſon. At the latter, ſir *Stephen Soame*, who had been lord mayor of London, Great Thurlow.

[r] Mr. Walpole is miſtaken in ſaying he married a daughter of ſir Thomas Greſham; it was his uncle.
[s] Tanner, B. B. or 80 according to my computation. [t] Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, II. 52. [u] Tan. 509.
[x] Ib. 514. Hiſt. of C. C. C. p. 80. [y] Tan. 527. Kirby's print. [z] Mag. Brit. 332.
[a] Dugd. II. 432. Mag. Brit. 239. [b] Phil. Tranſ. N° 189. 203. G. Mag. Brit. 343. 333.

built a noble houſe in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Stephen founded here a free-ſchool and an almshouſe, and, dying in 1619, was buried in the church under a ſumptuous monument. Here was a hoſpital, dedicated to St. James in the reign of Richard II. ſubject to the foreign hoſpital of Hautpas[c].

Long Melford. *Long Melford*, ſo called from its great length, is a village moſt agreeably ſituated, and remarkable for a very beantiful church, the chapel at the Eaſt end of which was rebuilt, in 1496, by the Cloptons and others, as appears by this inſcription on the battlements: "Pray for the ſoules of John Clopton and Richard Boteler, of whoſe goddys this chappell was built[d]." It is now a free ſchool. The clereſtory windows of the church contain the matches of the Cordells and Cloptons. Near it is an hoſpital for twelve old men, founded and endowed with lands belonging to that of St. Saviour's by Bury, by ſir William Cordell, who was maſter of the Rolls in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. He lies buried in the church under a ſumptuous monument, with a long poetical epitaph in Latin. His noble manſion, built in the ſtyle of the Elizabethan age, with four ſmall round towers in front, ſtands near the road, and has not ſuffered any external alteration, though it has had various owners ſince his death. It was the property of the late ſir Cordell Firebrace, bart. who, dying without iſſue, left it to his widow, who afterwards married the honourable William Campbell, uncle of the preſent duke of Argyle, of Leiſton-hall in Eſſex, and died, 1782, upwards of 80 years old. It is now the property of ſir Henry Parker, bart. On the North ſide of the pariſh is *Kentwell hall*, another noble houſe, formerly inhabited by the Cloptons, who were very antient inhabitants here, and of a very conſiderable family in this county. It is now the reſidence of Richard Moore, eſq. whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it about a century ago of the Robinſons, barts. of Beccles. At the South end of the pariſh, towards Sudbury, is the old ſeat of the Martyns, barts. called Melford Place. The laſt of that family who reſided in it was ſir Roger, who died in 1762. It is now veſted in the name of Oliver. A few years ago ſeveral Roman urns were dug up here in a gravel-pit. In a farm yard on Cranmer green in this pariſh is a petrifying ſpring.

Sudbury. *Sudbury* is a large market and borough town, where Edward III. firſt placed the foreign woollen manufactory. Simon Theobald, biſhop of London 1634, archbiſhop of Canterbury 1375, cruelly murdered 1381 in Wat Tyler's inſurrection, was born and buried here. His head is ſtill ſhewn in St. Gregory's church, the ſkin tanned, and the ears intire. It is not however clear whether it was not buried with his body at Canterbury, or whether his monument there be not rather, as Weever thinks[e], a cenotaph, and the real place of his interment the North aile of St. Gregory's church here, at whoſe Eaſt end is ſtill a long blue marble ſlab, with a braſs croſs on it. He converted his family houſe, juſt by this church, into a college for ſecular prieſts, valued at £.122 *per annum*[f], of which the walls and gate remain. He has the character of an amiable, prudent, and learned prelate[g]. Here was alſo a Benedictine priory[h], a houſe of black friars, now a private houſe[i], and an hoſpital[h], all diſſolved. The priory, of which Kirby has given a print, was pulled down in 1779. Sudbury gives name to one of the two archdeacons of this county. 4th Anne, an act paſſed to make the Stour navigable from Manningtree in Eſſex to this town[k].

Buers. Upon the ſame river Stour is *Buers*, where king Edmund was crowned, as we learn from Jeffery de Fontibus, in his hiſtory of that prince's infancy[l]. "He was received with loud acclamations, and "brought on men's ſhoulders into Suffolk. and de- "clared king at the town of Burum (*ad villam Bu- "rum*), the venerable prelate Humbert anointing "and conſecrating him. This Burum is a town of "old belonging to the crown, the known boundary "of Eſſex and Suffolk, ſituated on the Sture, a "river equally rapid in ſummer and winter." This paſſage explains the *Burva* mentioned by Aſſer[m], and the *Buram* of Florence of Worceſter, as a royal villa and reſidence, and the ſcene of this coronation which Bromton places at *Bury*[n], and Mr. Camden deceived by reſemblance of names at *Burne* in Lincolnſhire, as if he had read Aſſer *Burna*. Mathew of Weſtminſter, ad. A. 855, moſt correctly of all, expreſsly names it *Bures*, by its preſent name[o]. It is a neat town on the Stour, with a handſome church, in which lie buried ſeveral of the Waldegraves, whoſe antient ſeat at *Smallbridge* adjoining is now almoſt pulled down.

Neyland. *Neyland* is a ſmall market-town, in a village on the Stour, having a manufacture of bays and ſays[p], and a handſome bridge over the Stour into Eſſex.

Stoke by Neyland. *Stoke juxta Nayland* is a ſmall village, with a fair church, where are buried ſeveral of the Peytons of Boxford, the Mannocks, and the two wives of John Howard, duke of Norfolk, ſlain at Boſworth; and the ſteeple ſerves as a ſea-mark. It gave birth to ſir William Capel, a rich draper, and mayor of London 1503, who lent Henry VII. great ſums of money, and, like the Fuſchers of Augſburg, burnt the bonds. Here was a monaſtery in the 10th century, of which we hear only in earl Alfgar's daughter's will[q]. *Tendrill* hall, in this pariſh, was the ſeat of the Howards and Windſors[r], now of the Rowleys.

Combreto- nium. Baxter[s] tranſlates Combretonium *Camva ret tav*, the bend of the river. Mr. Ward, attached to the diſtances in Antoninus, though unwilling to remove it from the Breton, fixes it at *Stretford*, near the conflux of the Breton and Stour, which Dr. Stukeley carries to Ad Ansam, the next ſtation[t]. The only copy of Peutinger reads it *Convetoris*. Whence Mr. Camden got his *Ad Covecin* does not appear. There is a camp about a quarter of mile South-weſt of it.

Stratford. *Stratford*, on the road from Colcheſter to Ipſwich, has a handſome church, on whoſe water table is inlaid, in capitals, this inſcription, moſt of it overgrown with moſs.

[c] Tan. 532. [d] Mag. Brit. 184. 327. [e] P. 743. [f] Tan. 509. [g] Godwin, 117.
[h] Tan. 521. [i] Kirby's print. Tan. 524. [k] Ib. 529. [l] G.
[l] MS. Pub. Lib. Camb. and Bodl. Tan. 304. Of what age uncertain. [m] v. Alfr. p. 14. [n] P. 745.
[o] G. Batt. p. 14, 15. [p] Mag. Brit. 179. [q] Tan. 508 ex Hickes. [r] Mag. Brit. 185. 327.
[s] v. Camboritum. [t] Horſley, 444.

Pray-

Praye for the ſoulis of Edward Mors and Alys hys wyf ——— *ultey* rowlys anno domini 1430

leſted. *Thomas Wentworth*, of *Nettleſted*, was by Hen. VIII. ſummoned to parliament, where ſat alſo his ſon *Thomas*, who was governor of Calais when taken by the French, 5 Mar. 1558, for which he was attainted, but his ſentence reverſed in the following reign. His ſon *Henry* was created lord Wentworth of Nettleſted and earl of Cleveland 8 James I. [u].

enham. *Bretenham* is now a ſmall village of no note. The family of the *Wenyeves* have reſided here for near two centuries, and a gentleman of that name ſtill inhabits a good houſe here, ſurrounded with a park.

enham. On the banks of another brook, that joins the Breton, ſtands *Lavenham* or *Laneham*, an indifferent market and clothing town, near Long Melford, whoſe church, ſituated on a hill, is juſtly accounted the fineſt in the county. It was built by the Veres, earls of Oxford, in conjunction with the Springs, a rich clothing family, about the cloſe of the 15th century; and the pews of theſe families are finiſhed pieces of Gothic wood work, though the Oxford pew is much defaced. The porch, adorned with the Vere quarterings, and erected by John 14th earl before 1529, is an elegant building; as is the ſteeple, 141 feet high, on which are the arms of his predeceſſor, &c. and in it a very good ring of bells. The church is 156 feet long, and 68 feet wide, and the windows adorned with coats of arms [x].

nt Ely. Near this is the manor of *Burnt Ely*, to which Henry III. granted a market, at the requeſt of its lord, Henry Shelton, whoſe poſterity flouriſhed here a long time [y].

ham. The Breton runs ſwiftly by *Higham*, whence a family takes its name [z].

dleigh. *Hadleigh* is a large market and corporation town, with a handſome church, in which they pretend to ſhew the tomb of Guthrum the Dane; but there is only a long arch, with a bouquet on its point, in the South wall, of much later date. Before the rectory-houſe ſtands a venerable brick gate, with two hexangular towers, built with the houſe by William Pikyngham, dean of Stoke college, and rector here about 1490 [a]. He alſo founded 12 alms-houſes, for 24 aged poor, with a chapel, which ſtill ſubſiſt [b]. Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector here in Mary's reign, ſuffered martyrdom, on the common, with the ſpirit of a primitive confeſſor. On a ſtone, lying on a common Eaſt of the town, is this inſcription:

Anno 1555.

D. Taylor in defending what was good,
Upon this plas he left his blood.

The charter was ſurrendered by quo warranto to James II. and they have had none ſince.

ntley. *Lionel*, lineal deſcendant of ſir Hugh *Talmaſh* of *Bentley*, by marriage of his father with the heireſs of the earl of Dyſart, obtained at the Union that title which is enjoyed by his great grandſon *Wilbraham*, 5th and preſent earl [c].

lwardſtone erſey. Near Hadleigh was *Edwardſtone*, a cell to Abingdon, removed to Colne [d], and *Kerſey*, an Auſtin priory, founded before Henry III. [e]

Arwerton hall is remarkable for its ſingular gate-way, probably built in the reigns of Elizabeth or James I. when a whimſical and unnatural jumble of Gothic and Grecian architecture was the prevailing taſte [f]. The Bacon family held a manor here and at Brome, by ſervice of leading all the footmen of Norfolk and Suffolk from St. Edmund's dyke in the Welſh wars [g]. In the church are four antient monuments, one of which ſeems to be of the Calthorps, antient lords here, as are now the Parkers [h]. Arwerton.

From Camden's derivation of *Wulpitt* and the ſynonymous Britiſh *Cidium*, Dr. Gale inclines to place *Sitomagus* here rather than at Thetford, becauſe the numbers agree better, and becauſe of certain large and deep ditches which he ſuppoſes Roman, and Roman coins are frequent here. It is an old town, and the diſtance ſeems to anſwer and other circumſtances of names concur [i]. In a cloſe near the Eaſt end of the church is a ſpring which is ſtill called our Lady's ſpring; the inhabitants have a traditional report that there was a ſhrine to the Virgin Mary in the church, to which pilgrims reſorted, and that there was a chapel near the ſpring; but there are no remains of it. The ſpring is ſquare and bricked, and ſupplies a large moat with veryclear water. Wulpitt.

Wulpit has for ſome years been famous for a manufacture of white bricks, equal in beauty to ſtone. This has been a fortunate circumſtance for the neighbouring gentry of the preſent time, who in their buildings have availed themſelves of theſe elegant materials unknown to their forefathers.

Contiguous to Wulpit is *Drinkſton*, where Joſhua Grigby, eſq. built a good houſe about the year 1760, and ſurrounded it by handſome plantations. About the ſame time, the rector, Mr. Richard Moſeley, built one of the beſt parſonages in the county. Drinkſton.

Haughley or *Haghele* caſtle belonged to the Uffords and Delapoles, earls of Suffolk [k]. It does not ſeem to have been *Hagenet* caſtle, taken by the earl of Leiceſter 1173, when he landed at Walton; for his progreſs was from Walton, where he was repulſed, to Hagenet caſtle, and thence in return to Framlingham, and thence to Bury, near which at Fornham he was defeated [l]. Haughley has a Norman caſtle added to a Roman intrenchment. Richard Ray, eſq. now reſides here. Haughley park, the antient ſeat of the Sulyards, is now the reſidence of George William Jerningham, eſq. (eldeſt ſon of ſir William Jerningham, bart.), who married Frances, daughter and co-heir of the late E. Sulyard, eſq. Haughley.

Stow market is a conſiderable market-town in the centre of the county, for which reaſon all county meetings are holden here. It is famous for its manufactory of tammies and ſtuffs, and a large handſome church [m]. The trade of this place is much improved by a navigable canal, cut about ſixteen years ſince, to Ipſwich. It is a clean town, and in the church the biſhop of Norwich holds his viſitations. Stowmarket.

At *Creeting St. Olave's* and *St. Mary's* were two Benedictine alien priories, ſuppreſſed by Edward III. and Henry VI. [n] the firſt a cell to Bernay, the other to Greſtein in Normandy. Creeting.

There are four pariſhes of this name, St. Olave's,

[a] Dugd. II. 310. Mag. Brit. 262. [x] Mag. Brit. 176. Kirby's account of his prints, p. 68. [y] Holland. [z] Ib.
[a] Hiſt. of C. C. C. Appx. N° 22. p. 39. [b] Tan. 533. [c] Douglas' Peer. of Scot. 225, ex Scot's Compend. 1752.
[d] Tan. 513. [e] Ib. 524. [f] Groſe's account under his view of it. [g] Holland. [h] Mag. Brit. 245.
[i] Ward in Horſl. 444. [k] Mag. Brit. 248. [l] Mat. Par. 128. [m] Mag. Brit. 247. [n] Tanner, 511.

St.

St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and All Saints. There were two ſmall churches ſtanding in one yard here, belonging to diſtinct pariſhes, the ſteeples of which were not more than four or five feet diſtant from each other. One of them was pulled down ſome ſhort time ſince, and was found to have no foundation, but merely the ground levelled, and then built upon.

Needham. Whatever character *Needham* may formerly have deſerved, it is now a market-town as much improved as any in the county [o]. The Stow market canal paſſes by, and has greatly improved its corn trade. Near Needham is a lake, of thirty or forty acres, called Boſmere; the Orwell paſſed through it, and it gives name to the hundred. It is to be very deep and well ſtored with fiſh.

Briſet. *Briſet*, near Needham, had an Auguſtine priory, founded 1110 [p].

Bildeſton. *Bildeſtone*, ſeven miles South of Stow market, is a mean dirty market town.

Ipſwich. *Ipſwich* is a large market and borough town, divided into four wards and 12 pariſhes, well paved and lighted, and much improved within a few years paſt. It has ſtill twelve churches, and St. George's chapel, now a barn, and the ruins of ſeven more parochial or conventual. The latter were, two priories for Black canons, founded 1177, in Trinity pariſh, valued at £.88. 6s. 6d. now the ſeat of Mr. Fonnereau [q], and the other founded in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I. diſſolved by Wolſey, who began his college on its ſite [r]; Black friars, founded in the reign of Henry III. now occupied by Chriſt's hoſpital and the free-ſchool [s]; the cloiſter remains, and the refectory is the ſchool; the remainder converted into an hoſpital by Henry Tooley, 1551 [t]. White friars, founded about 1279, but now pulled down and ſucceeded by the gaol and ſeſſions-houſe [u]; Grey friars, founded in the reign of Edward I. near St. Nicholas' church, now the bowling-green houſe [x]. Here was alſo an hoſpital [y]; and an alms-houſe, founded 1515, and ſtill ſubſiſting [z]. The college begun by cardinal Wolſey was intended for a dean, twelve ſecular canons, eight clerks, and eight choriſters, with a grammar-ſchool, deſigned as a nurſery to his great college in Oxford; but this noble foundation was ſcarce brought to perfection before the diſgrace of that prelate, and the ſite converted into a malt-houſe [a], and only its gateway remains [b], built like that at White-hall, and now leads to a private houſe, in the rooms of which are ſome coats of arms. The foundation ſtone, laid by Longland, biſhop of Lincoln, 1528, is now fixed in one of the malt-houſes, formerly a room of it, with this inſcription [c]:

An. ct . . . . . ti m.
DXXV III. et
regni Henrici
Octavi regis
Angliæ xx. menſis
vero Junii xv
poſitum
p. Johñm. epm Liõem.

Robert Wolſey, the cardinal's father, lived in St. Nicholas's pariſh and ſtreet, on the left hand going down, at the left corner of a little avenue leading to the church-yard, the front new built, but the back and out-houſes have marks of antiquity.

Lord Curſon's houſe, and its ſtately porch, demoliſhed 1760, once called the King's Hoſpital, becauſe in the Dutch wars uſed ſo for ſeamen; ſince the Elephant and Caſtle. The archdeacon of Suffolk has a good houſe in Brook-ſtreet, near St. Margaret's gate, built by William Pikenham, archdeacon in the reign of Henry VIII. [d]

At the lower end of St. Clement's church, near the two roads to the heath over againſt Caldwell hall, is a famous holy ſpring [e].

In the firſt room fronting the door in the Tankard inn the battle of Boſworth is carved over the chimney; Leiceſter town in one corner, ſeveral warriors in the middle; ſir Charles William Brandon, who is ſuppoſed to have lived here, father to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and ſtandard-bearer to the earl of Richmond, lies dead by his horſe, and on the other ſide the ſtandard: at a diſtance ſeems to be the earl, with the crown placed on his head by ſir William Stanley; in another is Leiceſter abbey, the abbot coming out of the porch to compliment the earl. There are other pieces of carving in different rooms of this houſe, though all much injured. Lady Jane Grey was born here; and Rowe's tragedy of her often acted here, when, from a popiſh chapel for judge Milton, in the reign of James II. part of it became a dancing-ſchool and playhouſe.

Three of the four gates of the town remain; the Weſt gate is a gaol, and near it was the famous image of the Virgin Mary, much reſorted to by pilgrims [f]. Here are, a free-ſchool, five charity-ſchools, two hoſpitals, and ſeveral alms-houſes. The trade of Ipſwich by ſea hath in this and the laſt age received ſo much loſs by the decay of the coal branch that the number of their ſhips is very conſiderably diminiſhed.

A braſs ring, near an inch and a half in diameter, with a plain enameled ſurface, and ſerving as a fibula, was ploughed up at *Claydon*, near Ipſwich, 1727, and in the hands of Mr. Sparrow, apothecary at Ipſwich.

At *Walton* remains a caſtle, the foundations 187 yards long and nine feet thick. Plenty of Roman coins and other antiquities are found here. The market is diſuſed. Walton.

At *Walton* or *Felixtow* was a Benedictine priory from Rocheſter, ſuppreſſed by Wolſey [g]. Walton.

At *Trimley St. Martin* was born Thomas Cavendiſh, eſq. the firſt Engliſhman who ſailed round the world. Trimley.

At *Mendleſham* was found, in the end of the laſt century, an antient ſilver crown, weight 60 oz. thought to belong to Redwald, or ſome other king of the Eaſt Angles [h]. Mendleſham.

At *Battisford* was an hoſpital or preceptory of knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, as old as the reign

[o] Mag. Brit. 200, ſays it decayed to a proverb.
[p] Tanner, 512.
[q] Tanner, 518. Grove's Dialogue between Woolſey and Ximenes, 1761, 8vo. 135.
[r] Tanner, 520. Grove, 135.
[s] Tanner, 528. Grove, 136.
[t] Kirby's account and plan of it.
[u] Tanner, 529. Grove, 136.
[x] Tanner, 530. Grove, 136.
[y] Tanner, 522.
[z] Ib. 533.
[a] Tanner, 520. Grove, 103. 119.
[b] Groſe's account under his print of it.
[c] Grove, p. 107.
[d] Ib. p. 134, 135.
[e] Ib. p. 137.
[f] Grove's Dialogue, p. 117. Groſe's account under his print of it.
[g] Tanner, 512.
[h] Mag. Brit. 210.

of

of Henry II. valued at £.53. 10s. and granted to ſir Thomas Greſham [i].

ebenham. *Debenham*, though ſeated in a dirty country, is a clean market-town. Here was *Crows hall*, the ſeat of the Gaudies, an antient and knightly family, from whom it paſſed by ſale to the Pitts [s]. It has a free-ſchool, founded by ſir Robert Hitcham.

ethering-m. Hence the river Deben paſſes through *Letheringham* by a ſmall priory of Black canons founded by William de Boyville, valued at £.26. *per annum* [k]. It is the ſeat of the *Nauntons*, who came over with the Conqueror, and gave name to *Naunton hall*, a manor in the neighbourhood. In the priory, now neglected parochial church, were many monuments of this family, and the Boyvils and Wingfields their ſucceſſors [l]; and in the windows many portraits and matches; but the roof is now fallen in, and has cruſhed all. The priory houſe, well ſituated, was converted into a good manſion by ſir *Robert Naunton*, into whoſe family the eſtate came by marriage with *Wingfield*; and it continued to be inhabited by his male deſcendants till within theſe thirty years. Upon the death of the widow of the laſt of them, ſoon after 1760, the eſtate devolved to *William Leman*, eſq. who was forced to maintain his right by a tedious and expenſive law-ſuit, againſt claimants who pretended deſcent from ſome Nauntons that had migrated into Normandy about eighty years before. The handſome old houſe was pulled down about the year 1770; and the fine collection of portraits which it contained are now probably in the poſſeſſion of the Leman family. About the ſame time, the adjoining church was ſuffered to run to ruin; and all its antient and curious monuments, of various kinds, for the *Boyviles*, *Wingfields*, and *Nauntons* (among which was a moſt ſumptuous one for the famous ſir *Robert Naunton* and his lady; and one for ſir *Anthony Wingfield*, whoſe epitaph was thought of conſequence in the late conteſt for the great chamberlainſhip of England), were effaced and deſtroyed. Mere neglect and expoſure to the weather for a few years could not have reduced them to that ſtate of complete deſolation in which they appeared in autumn 1780. In 1768 (and perhaps later) they were in a good, though not in ſo clean a condition as they deſerved. Perhaps it was for the intereſt of ſome of the parties who lately diſputed the eſtate to deſtroy every record preſerved in this place; but how the dilapidation of this ſacred edifice came to be permitted by the higher eccleſiaſtical powers is a queſtion not eaſily reſolved.

Wickham. The river runs next to *Wickham*, antiently a market-town, ſtill a large town, in which are holden the ſpiritual courts for the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and its church is a ſea-mark. It belonged to the Sackvilles, Uffords, and Ereſbies [m].

Three miles from Wickham is Melton, where there is a houſe of induſtry erected on the ſame plan as that at Barham, for this part of the county.

Ufford. *Ufford* came, by a ſiſter of William Ufford, ſecond earl of Suffolk of that name, 5 Richard II. to the Willoughbies, and from them to the Berties. The church is very neat; and, according to the tradition of the place, all the Uffords earls of Suffolk were buried in it, or rather all the family, for the two earls were buried at Campeſs abbey, in this county [n]. Here are ſome good monuments for the Woods of *Loudham* adjoining. The arms of Ufford, O. a croſs engrailed S. with an annulet in the firſt quarter, are in the Eaſt window of the South aile, and on the font, over which is ſuſpended a cover of Gothic woodwork, elaborately executed, and diminiſhing pyramidically to the very roof. It is ſuperior to that at *Worlingworth*, in this county, of which there is an engraving by Vertue. Weever [o] and Staveley [p] both mention it as an object of curioſity; and it has had the good fate to be ſtill preſerved. Worlingworth.

At *Rendleſham*, Suidhelm, king of the Eaſt Angles, was baptized by Cedda [q]; but Bede no where ſays that Redwald kept his court here. Peter Iſaac Thelluſſon, eſq. who had an elegant manſion and extenſive landed property here, was created an Iriſh peer by the title of baron Rendleſham, of Rendleſham, Feb. 1806. Rendleſham.

Woodbridge is a neat market-town ſix miles from the ſea, conſiſting of one principal ſtreet, and had a handſome church and ſpire, built by John lord Segrave. It has four or five docks, and a free-ſchool, and had a priory of Black monks, founded by Ernald Ruffus at the end of the 12th century, valued at £.50. 3s. 5d. [r] Thomas Seckford, maſter of the rolls in the reign of Elizabeth, the patron of Chriſtopher Saxton, was born here. He had the ſite of the priory, and founded, 1587, an almshouſe for 13 poor men and women; and his family were here in the laſt age. In this pariſh, and that of *Levington* on the Ore, are found beds of ſea ſhells which are uſed for manure [s]. Woodbridge. Levington.

At Alneſborne, a place now depopulated, between Ipſwich and Nacton, ſeems to have been about 1466 a ſmall priory of Auſtin canons, joined and appropriated to the monaſtery of Woodbridge [t].

Bawdſey was a market-town in the time of the Uffords, in the reign of Edward I. [u] Bawdſey.

At *Felixtow*, on the oppoſite ſhore, have been found ſeveral ſmall Roman coins and pieces of melted metal, 1749 [x]. Felixtow.

At *Nacton*, on the North-eaſt bank of the *Orwell*, where admiral Vernon poſſeſſed a very pleaſant houſe and park, called Orwell park, afterwards the property of Francis his nephew, who was created baron *Orwell* in 1762, viſcount *Orwell* in 1776, and earl *Shipbrooke* in 1777, and died 15 Oct. 1783, when the title became extinct. Here is alſo a handſome manſion, the reſidence of Philip Bowes Broke, eſq. of a family that has long had poſſeſſions in this and ſome neighbouring pariſhes. Nacton.

On the oppoſite bank, at *Woolverſton*, Charles *Berners*, eſq. (the proprietor of the ſtreet of the ſame name in London), built in 1776, a very good houſe, which commands one of the fineſt views in the county. Mr. Berners's park may juſtly be ſaid to be the fineſt ſpot in the Eaſt part of England. Woolverſton.

The town of *Framlingham* is large and pleaſantly ſituated, and has a market. The caſtle, in which king Edmund was beſieged, and eſcaping thence met his death, was given by Henry I. to *Roger Bigod*, whoſe family made it their ſeat. Hugh, his grandſon, created earl of Norfolk by Stephen, invited Framlingham.

[i] Tanner, 522. [s] G. [k] Tanner, 526. [l] G. Mag. Brit. 226. [m] G. Mag. Brit. 268.
[n] Dugd. II. 47. Mag. Brit. 269. [o] P. 753. [p] P. 220. [q] Bede, III. 22.
[r] Tanner, 522. Mag. Brit. 225. [s] Phil. Tranſ. N° 474. [t] Tanner, 526. [u] Mag. Brit. 265.
[x] A. S. Min.

hither the earl of Leiceſter, 1173; but *Roger*, the laſt of this family, and more turbulent than any of his predeceſſors, was forced to reſign the caſtle to Edward I. Edward II. gave it to his half brother, *Thomas Brotherton*, from whom it deſcended to the Uffords and Mowbrays, and from them to the Howards dukes of Norfolk, who generally reſided here. James I. granted it to *Thomas Howard*, earl of Suffolk, who making Audley inn his reſidence, this caſtle was neglected, and his ſon Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, ſold it, in 1635, to ſir Robert Hitcham, knt. who deviſed it, with other conſiderable eſtates here and in Saxted, to the maſter and fellows of Pembroke hall, for charitable uſes [10]. It contains above an acre of ground within its walls, now ſtanding, 44 feet high and eight thick, with 13 ſquare towers 14 feet above the walls, and moſt of their wreathed chimneys ſtanding, ſurrounded by a double ditch. The ruins of the hall, chapel, &c. remain, and one of the towers is converted into a workhouſe. A deep well was juſt within the entrance, to which leads a ſtone bridge of one arch; and over the gate are the quarterings of the dukes of Norfolk. It had a fine park, now ploughed up, and the meer on the Weſt ſide, once navigable, is now almoſt filled up [y]. The church, ſuppoſed to have been built by the Mowbrays, whoſe arms are on the ſteeple, which is 100 feet high, contains handſome well-preſerved monuments of Thomas Howard, ſecond duke of Norfolk (who narrowly eſcaped with his life by the death of Henry VIII. and began the chancel), and one of his wives; of his ſon Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, beheaded 1546, and removed hither from the Tower chapel 1614; the two wives of Thomas, his eldeſt ſon, duke of Norfolk, beheaded by queen Elizabeth, 1572, and buried here with them, though he has no ſtatue; and Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerſet, natural ſon of Henry VIII. who married a daughter of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, and died 1536. Sir Robert Hitcham by will founded here an alms-houſe for 12 poor people, and died 1636. Here is another founded by Thomas Milles, about 1703, for eight more [z].

Earls Soham. *Earls Soham*, ſo called from the Earl of Norfolk, had once a market. Soham lodge, an antient brick building, is the original ſeat of the Cornwallis family, to whom the church belongs.

Helmingham. At *Helmingham* is the elegant and magnificent ſeat of the earl of Dyſart, ſurrounded by an extenſive park, well ſtocked with deer. In the church are many monuments and trophies of the antient military family of Tollmache.

Parham. *Parham* had alſo its Chriſtmas-flowering Thorn as Glaſtonbury, and Quainton in Bucks. It is mentioned in the firſt edition of the Suffolk Traveller, printed in 1735; and in the Ipſwich Journal 13 Jan. 1753, is a letter from Framlingham, affirming that it budded 11 days ſooner than it uſed to do, conforming itſelf to the new ſtile, which it ſeems that at Quainton would not do. Notwithſtanding the poſitive manner with which the letter-writer delivers himſelf, Creighton, the ſenſible publiſher of the Ipſwich Journal at that time, ſays, that he had received a quite different account of the Parham thorn.

Parham belonged to the Uffords, till a ſiſter of William brought it to the Willoughbies lords of Ereſby. Their deſcendant William was created baron of this place by Edward VI. and his lineal deſcendant *Hugh*, 15th lord, died 1765, preſident of the Society of Antiquaries; and *Henry*, 16th lord, 1775. The title is now veſted in Priſcilla-Barbara-Elizabeth Lindſay, daughter and coheir of Peregrine duke of Ancaſter, joint hereditary great chamberlain of England, wife of Peter lord Gwydir.

Of this place was ſir John Warner, who, with his wife, daughter of ——— Hanmer, in North Wales, renounced the Proteſtant religion and the world, and took the habit abroad [a].

Glemham. The family which took the name of *Glemham* in the reign of Edward III. produced Dr. Glemham biſhop of St. Aſaph; and his brother ſir Thomas, who gallantly defended Carliſle and Oxford againſt the parliament forces, and ſurrendered both on moſt honourable terms [b].

Orford. *Orford* is ſtill a market-town and borough, and was the head of a barony. It gave birth to Herbert de Loſinga, biſhop of Norwich, and title of earl to admiral *Ruſſel*, ſo created 1697; which title was revived in the perſon of ſir Robert Walpole, 1741, who dying 1745-6, his ſon *Robert* 1751, his ſon *George*, third earl, in 1791, *Horatio*, fourth earl, his uncle, in 1797, the earldom became extinct; but was revived in *Horatio* baron Walpole of Wolterton, who ſucceeded to the barony of Walpole of Walpole on the death of the late earl of Orford, and was created earl of Orford April 1, 1806. His lordſhip's father was Horatio ſecond ſon of Robert father of ſir Robert Walpole, K. G. created earl of Orford. Here was a priory of Auſtin friars 23 Edward I. and an hoſpital in the reign of Edward II. [c]. At Orfordneſs is a light-houſe [d]. Of the caſtle remains only the keep, flanked by three ſquare towers, and double-ditched. It belongs now to lord Hertford, and is a conſiderable ſea mark [e].

Orford chapel by the wreathed pillars of its chancel, now ruined, was of great antiquity. The font has an inſcription to John and Katherine Cockerel, who made it [f]. Here was an hoſpital in the reign of Edward II. [g]

Butley. Oppoſite to Orford ſtands *Butley*, where Ranulph Glanville, the famous lawyer, and chief juſtice of England in the reign of Henry II. founded, 1171, a priory of Black canons of St. Auſtin, valued at £.318. *per annum* [h], in which Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, ſlain at Agincourt, was buried. All that remains is the gateway, covered with coats of arms, and made into a dwelling-houſe, now the property of lord Rendleſham.

Campſey. *Campſey*, or *Campeſſe*, or *Campſey Aſh*, had a nunnery founded by Theobald de Valoines, before 7 Richard I. valued at £.182. *per annum*, of which there are ſome inconſiderable remains [i]. Maud, counteſs of Ulſter,

[10] G.

[y] G. Mag. Brit. 221. Groſe's account under his view of it. Dr. Sampſon's Hiſtory of it in Leland's Collectanea, 1770. Vol. I. p. 1. p. 681.

[z] Mag. Brit. 221. [a] See her Life, printed at London 1692. Pennant's Wales, I. 219. [b] Mag. Brit. 235.

[c] Tanner, 530. [d] Mag. Brit. 332. [e] Groſe's account under his view of the chapel.

[f] Groſe's account under his print of it. [g] Tanner, 530. [h] Tanner, 517. [i] Tanner, 522. Mag. Brit. 286.

founded

founded there a college of ſeculars 21 Edward III. removed to Bruſyerd ſeven years after, and ſuppreſſed for a nunnery 40 Edward III. valued at £.56. 2s.[k]

Snape had a Benedictine priory, founded by William Martel, as a cell to St. John's abbey at Colcheſter, 1155, made conventual 1400, and ſuppreſſed by Wolſey, valued at £.99. *per annum*[l]. On the road between Ipſwich and Eye is *Stonewalls*, a bank incloſing above ten acres, and at the North weſt corner, cloſe to the road, is a high woody hill called *Beacon hill.*

Three pariſhes hereabouts have the name of *Stonham*: *Stonham Aſpall*, *Stonham Earl*, and *Stonham Parva*.

Stonham Aſpall is ſo called from a family of the name of Aſpale or Haſpele, who were many years lords and patrons there. It was alſo called Stonham Antigan. The manor and advowſon are veſted by purchaſe in the late William Middleton, of Crowfield, eſq. and is now in his grandſon, John Middleton, eſq. In this pariſh, and very near the church, is Broughton hall, the antient ſeat of a branch of the family of Wingfield, and a manor is attached called Broughton-hall manor. The laſt poſſeſſor, rev. John Wingfield, A. M. died without iſſue, 1736; as did his brother Thomas, July 1762, who was laſt heir male of the family. There is a beautiful monument in the church-yard to the memory of Anthony Wingfield, eſq. His ſtatue, in alabaſter, is repreſented in a recumbent poſture, graſping a ſerpent. It is much injured. Here is a free-ſchool, founded by the rev. John Metcalf, as appears by the following epitaph:

Johannes Metcalff, filius Mariæ, filiæ Johannis Felgate et Elizabeth uxoris ejus, qui inſtitutus fuit ad hanc eccleſiam viceſſimo tertio die Februarii, anno D'ni 1574, poſt triginta et duos annos reſidentiæ ſuæ ibidem; et apud mortem ſu' dedit inhabitantibus diverſas terras nuper Felgates charitatis gratiâ, et hic quieſcit.

At Earl Stonham is Deerbolts, the antient ſeat of the Driver family, whoſe only heir married the late Richard Moore, of Kentwell hall, near Long Melford, eſq. and is the preſent poſſeſſor, as her dower.

Stonham Parva, ſometimes called Stonham Jernigan, from the antient family of Jerningham, who were lords here for many years. In this pariſh is the antient reſidence of the family of Bloomfield, now the property of Charles Bloomfield, eſq.

Aldborough is a corporate, borough, and market-town, conſiſting of three parallel ſtreets, one ſwallowed by the ſea, with a key, and a battery of 20 guns[m].

The peaſe and coleworts mentioned as growing at the South part of the *Meer Shingles* here are found in ſeveral ſimilar ſituations. The former is the Piſum marinum. It bears a purple bloſſom in June, and is a proſtrate plant, perennial, with a very deep root. It is ſaid to have made its firſt appearance in theſe parts during a famine in the reign of queen Mary, and ſo to have miraculouſly ſaved the lives of the neighbouring poor. Diſtreſs probably then made it firſt attended to. Of coleworts, or cabbages, there are two or three ſpecies that grow wild near the ſea, in different parts of the kingdom. This place has been much frequented as a watering-place of late years, and is much improved.

Leyſton, near Aldborough, on the ſea, had a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Ralph de Glanville, 1182, rebuilt more inland by Robert Ufford, earl of Suffolk, 1363, valued at £.181. *per annum.* Great part of the church, the crypts, and offices of the abbey, remain converted into barns and ſtables. The church was adorned with ſquare flints intermixed with freeſtone and ſome large bricks. Near the Weſt end is a tower, built entirely of brick, ſeemingly about the time of Henry VII. The walls of the antient chapel of the firſt monaſtery near the ſea are ſtill ſtanding[n]. Leyſton.

Dunwich was of the earlieſt note of any town in the county. It is the ſame which the Saxon Chronicle[o] calls *Domuc*, and Bede *Dommoc* and *Dunmoc*, and his tranſlator Alfred Dommocceaſtep. Alfun, who is ſaid to have been buried there 799, is reported to have died at Suðbeɲ. The Roman coins found here make it probable that they had a ſtation here. On the Eaſt and Weſt ſides it was fortified with a rampart and ditch, of which a ſmall part remains[p]. On Weſtleton heath, not two miles off, are remains of the barons' fortifications and tumuli. They could not take the town[q]. John granted it a mayor[r], altered by Edward II. to two bailiffs, as now[s]. Though on its decline, in the reign of Edward I. it maintained 11 ſhips of war, 16 others, &c.[t] Its port was removed nearer Southwold in the reign of Elizabeth[u], which being incorporated by Henry VII. completed its ruin[x]. It has ſtill a fair and market[y]. Its foreſt and woods have long ſince been ſwallowed up by the ſea[z]. It had 11 biſhops before its union with North Elmham, A. D. 955. It is now a deanery[a]. It had three churches in Domeſday, and afterwards eight[b], now reduced to one[c]. Here was a priory of Black friars before Richard II. and of Grey ones in the reign of Henry III. The precinct wall and gates of the latter remain, and part ſerves for a town hall[d]. An hoſpital for lepers as early as Richard I.[e] and another in the reign of Henry III. both ſubſiſting with reduced revenues[f], and a preceptory of Templars[g]. Henry VI. eſtabliſhed a mint here[h]. Dunwich.

Cove, a ſmall village near Dunwich, gave birth, 1495, to John Bale the biographer, biſhop of Oſſory, who died 1563. Cove.

Adjoining to *Hemingſton* is *Barham*, where a houſe of induſtry for the employment of the poor of two hundreds was built in 1766, and has anſwered the moſt ſanguine expectations of the projectors. Edward, third ſon of the lord keeper Bacon, became ſeated here by marriage with the heireſs of Little. One of his deſcendants, Nicholas Bacon, built a new houſe, in a very pleaſant park, in which are the fineſt Spaniſh cheſnut-trees in the county. The old ſeat, at a ſmall diſtance, called *Shrubland* hall. was pulled down, and the new one is the ſeat and reſidence of ſir William Middleton, created a baronet June 8, 1804; who has another ſeat at Crowfield, about four miles off. In the church is a Barham.

[l] Tanner, 516. [m] Mag. Brit. 237. [n] Tanner, 519. Groſe's account under his print of it. [o] Gardner's Hiſt. of Dunwich, 4.
[p] Ib. [q] Ib. 7. [r] Ib. 8. [s] Ib. 14. [t] Ib. 9. [u] Ib. 41. [x] Ib. 9. 16.
[y] Ib. 37. [z] Ib. 39. [a] Ib. 44. 46. [b] Ib. not 50 as the inhabitants from tradition told Spelman. G.
[c] Gard. 46. 59. [d] Tanner, 528. 530. [e] Tanner, 522. [f] Ib. 527. Gard. 62. 66.
[g] Gard. 54. Tanner, 526. [h] Leake, 149.

magnificent

magnificent monument, ſent over from Limerick in Ireland, in 1640, to the memory of John Southwell, eſq. of Barham, and Margaret his wife.

Blithburgh. *Blithburgh*, now a ſmall village, ſeems to have been known to the Romans, whoſe coins and urns have been found here, 1678; and its having the gaol for the diviſion of Beccles is an evidence of the ſeſſions having been kept here[i]. The church is curious and antient, engraved by Kirby, but the tombs aſcribed to Anna and his ſon Ferminus, both whoſe bodies were removed to Bury, are of much later date, and belong to other perſons. They are engraved in Kirby's account of his prints[k]. The priory of Black canons was probably founded by the abbey of St. Oſyth after Henry I. gave them the church, and valued at £.48. *per annum*[l]. The Clavering family, ſo called from Clavering in Eſſex, ſubſiſted till 5 Edward III.[m]

Sibton. *Sibton* abbey, founded for Carthuſians, 1149, by William Cheney, was valued at £.250. 15ſ.[n]

Mr. Ward inclines to place Ptolomy's ΕΞΟΧΗ about Gunfleet, or the Elbow on the coaſt of Eſſex[o].

Eaſton-neſſe. Eaſton. On the fartheſt part of *Eaſton-neſſe* ſtands *Eaſton*, a village of fiſhermen, almoſt intirely ſwallowed up by the ſea; and on the South ſide thereof *Southwold*[p].

Southwold. *Southwold* is a ſea port and market-town, incorporated by Henry VI. pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, and tolerably well built, and fortified with two batteries. Ruins of an antient camp, perhaps Daniſh, are to be ſeen on a neighbouring hill. The ſea has gained on the land here ſince the Conqueror's Survey above a mile. The haven was cleanſed by act of parliament, 1747[q]. The bay, vulgarly called *Solebay*, is remarkable for the famous fight 1666 between the Engliſh fleet of 114 men of war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet of 103 men of war, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of near 70 ſhips, and two admirals, and 6000 men, while the Engliſh loſt only one ſhip, and ſome gallant officers. This fight was off the bay to the North; but that in 1672 was in the bay, between the Dutch fleet of 91 men of war, and the combined fleets of England and France of 101, commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II. the iſſue of which day was rather uncertain. The French being remiſs in their duty, we loſt four ſhips, the earl of Sandwich, and ſeveral other officers of note, and the Dutch three.

Walderswick. *Walderſwick*, near Southwold, antiently more populous, had a handſome church, rebuilt 1473, but almoſt pulled down 1696.

Wangford. *Raydon*, or *Wangford*, another adjoining village, which gave name to an hundred, had a wharf, and a Cluniac priory, cell to Thetford, founded by Doudo Aſini, dapifer to the king, 1160, valued at £.30. 9ſ.[r]

Wingfield. *Wingfield*, which came to the family of that name early in the reign of Edward I. by marriage with Catharine, daughter and heir of ſir John Wingfield, came to Michael de la Pole, firſt earl of Suffolk of that name, who, with his poſterity, was buried here. The church, built of various-coloured flints and ſtones, makes a very beautiful and uncommon appearance; and in the chancel, which is of a rich ſtyle of architecture, are ſome noble monuments of the Wingfields and De la Poles, that are well worth the attention of the antiquary, particularly the monuments of Michael de la Pole above mentioned, who died 12 Richard II. and his lady; his grandſon William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, a brave and diſtinguiſhed commander in France in the reign of Henry V. and VI. who died 1459; John de la Pole, ſon of the latter, who died 1491, and his lady; beſides ſeveral braſſes for other branches of this family, whoſe arms adorn the font and Eaſt window. The college, founded by the will of ſir John Wingfield, 1362, for a provoſt and nine prieſts, valued at £.50. *per annum*[s], ſtood on the South ſide of the church, the Weſt ſide of its quadrangle making a farm houſe. About a quarter of a mile North-weſt of the church, in a plain ſurrounded by woods, and moated round, ſtands the caſtle built by Michael de la Pole, firſt earl of Suffolk, in the reign of Richard II. whoſe arms, with thoſe of Wingfield, remain cut in ſtone on each ſide of the entrance. It is ſituated low, without any earthworks for its defence, except a deep and dirty country may be called ſuch. Though repreſented by Mr. Camden as ruined, it ſtill exhibits the South front or principal entrance entire; and the Weſt ſide is a farm houſe. It was the property and reſidence of the late Robert Leman, D. D. rector of Pakefield in this county, who died here in 1779, and lies buried in the chancel.

Freſſingfield. *Freſſingfield* adjoining was the birth-place of archbiſhop Sancroft, whoſe family had held it for above 300 years. Hither he had retired at the Revolution, and three months after his retirement died here, Nov. 24, 1691, and was buried in the church-yard, in a ſpot of his own chooſing 16 years before, when on his promotion he viſited his relations here. He augmented the vicarage, and gave the perpetual advowſon to Emanuel college Cambridge, and founded a ſchool here.

Dunnington. In *Dunnington*, or *Dennington* church, is a handſome monument of William lord Bardolf, and his wife Joan, daughter of Thomas the laſt lord Bardolf, in whoſe right William took the name, though he was never ſummoned to parliament, and died 1439[t]. Others for ſir William and ſir Robert Wingfield, 1348 and 1409[u]. John viſcount Beaumont was ſlain in the battle of Northampton, 38 Henry VI. and the title ended with his ſon William, 34 Henry VII.[x]

Huntingfield. At *Huntingfield* queen Elizabeth is ſaid to have had a palace, whither ſhe came occaſionally. Her favourite and relation, Henry lord Hundſon, had this eſtate, and it is probably her majeſty might ſometimes viſit him.

Of the *Huntingfield* family were *William*, governor of Dover caſtle in the reign of John; *William*, who ſided with the barons at the battle of Eveſham, with whoſe fourth deſcendant and nameſake the title ended, 50 Edward III.[y]

Hevening-ham. The family of *Heveningham*, which it is pretended

[i] G. Gardiner, Hiſt. of Dunwich, 119. [k] Gardiner, 122. 124. [l] Gardiner, 228. Tanner, 513. Mag. Brit. 193.
[m] Dugd. I. 106. [n] Tanner, 515. [o] Horſley, 370. [p] Holland. [q] Gardiner, 187. 190.
[r] Tanner, 517. [s] Tanner, 531. [t] Dugd. I. 683. It is engraved by Kirby.
[u] Mag. Brit. 214. Weever, 759. [x] Dugd. II. 54, 55. [y] Ib. II. 7.

have

have never proſpered ſince one of them was on the jury that condemned Charles I. is now extinct, and the eſtate ſold to another [12].

Heveningham hall was purchaſed by ſir Joſhua Vanneck, bart. He died in 1777, and was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs £.6000. a year in the county. Sir Gerard, his ſon, very much improved both the houſe and grounds. He dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother, ſir Joſhua, who was created a baron of Ireland, by the title of baron Huntingfield of Heveningham.

On the Ouſe is *Euſton*, formerly belonging to a family of the ſame name, and for many years to the Rookwoods, one of whom, in the reign of Elizabeth, built here one of the largeſt houſes in the county; afterwards to George Fielding, earl of Deſmond, who was buried here in 1665. Henry earl of Arlington then became poſſeſſor, and rebuilt the houſe, called Euſton hall; and in 1676 the church, his daughter the dutcheſs of Grafton laying one of the ſtones, that ſtill bears her name. It gave title to Henry Fitz-Roy, created baron Sudbury, viſcount Ipſwich, and earl of Euſton in 1672, upon his marriage with the earl of Arlington's only child, and in 1675, duke of Grafton; which titles are now enjoyed by his grandſon Auguſtus Henry, the third and preſent duke. The houſe is a plain good manſion, ſeated on the banks of a pretty ſtream: it was much improved by the late duke, who uſed to ſay he had made it too good for his ſucceſſor to be tempted to rebuild it on another ſpot. The preſent poſſeſſor has embelliſhed the ſcenery about it, making it his autumn and winter reſidence. The park is large, and adorned with extenſive plantations, and is a remarkable inſtance of the power of art and expence to produce beauties denied by nature. The ſurrounding country is light and champaign, well calculated for the ſports of the field.

nham. On the ſame river is *Downham*, a village which ſuffered greatly in the ſeventeenth century by the ſands, which overſpread the neighbourhood, and almoſt the whole hundred of Lackford, to the great damage of the country [z].

don. Near it is *Brandon*, a village in the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, which gave title of baron to Charles Gerrard, 21 Charles I. [a] created earl of Macclesfield by Charles II. whoſe family being extinct, queen Anne created duke Hamilton an Engliſh peer by the title of duke of Brandon, 1711, which his grandſon Archibald now enjoys. He ſucceeded his nephew Douglas, the late duke, who died Aug. 2, 1799. Here alſo was born Simon Eyre, lord mayor of London, who built Leadenhall, and died 1459 [b].

There was a hermitage upon Brandon bridge in 1406, belonging to the biſhop of Ely, who granted a pardon of 40 days to all that would aſſiſt to repair the ſaid bridge; and to William Buſsheby, hermit, a pardon for three years.

In a field at Downham Brickley, near Brandon, called *Dead-head Land*, in 1680, the bodies of two men were dug up.

eden. Near Downham and Brandon is *Elveden*, ſeated in a like dreary waſte of land. It gave the title of viſcount to admiral Auguſtus Keppel, who purchaſed the eſtate of ſir John Tyrrel, bart. whoſe lady the heireſs of Criſpe brought this lordſhip to him.

Haleſworth is a populous market-town, where much linen yarn is ſpun. The manor has been long out of the Allingtons. Haleſworth.

Between *Southwold* and *Haleſworth*, near Wangford, at the hundredth mile-ſtone from London, is *Henham Park*, in which ſtood a manſion-houſe that had been from the time of Henry VIII. the reſidence of the family of Rous. The late ſir John Rous, bart. had greatly improved it; but it was unfortunately conſumed by fire, May 8, 1773. Sir John Rous, the preſent poſſeſſor, was many years member of parliament for the county; and May 28, 1796, was created baron Rous of Dennington. Henham.

Near it is *Romborough* priory, founded from Hulme, about the Conqueſt. Suppreſſed by Wolſey [c]. There are ſtill remains of the old building, now a farm-houſe. Romborough.

Hoxne priory of Benedictines was founded by Maurice of Windſor, 1730, valued at £.18. *per annum* [d]. The lordſhip of Hoxne, belonging to the biſhop of Norwich in the reign of Henry VIII. now rebuilt as a ſeat for Mr. Maynard. The family of the Thruſtons reſided here till the beginning of this century; ſoon after which the houſe and eſtate came into the poſſeſſion of the Maynards. The late lord Maynard greatly improved the houſe, and reſided in it part of the year. He left it, with proper revenues, to Thomas one of the younger ſons of his nephew, ſir Arthur Heſilrige, bart. who took the name of Maynard; and on the death of the late ſir Arthur Heſilrige, his nephew, he ſucceeded to the title of baronet, and now reſides here. Hoxne.

The family of Cornwallis have been ſeated in this county ever ſince the end of the 14th century. Sir Thomas here mentioned built *Brome hall* in the reign of Elizabeth. It is a large valuable manſion, ſtill continuing in its original ſtate. His grandſon *Frederick* was created lord Cornwallis 1661, and his lineal deſcendant *Charles* viſcount Broome earl Cornwallis 1753, which titles were enjoyed by his ſon and nameſake, ſixth lord and ſecond earl, who was created a marquis in 1792, and died governor-general in India in 1805, leaving an only ſon, the ſecond and preſent marquis. His great-uncle Frederick was archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his uncle James the preſent biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry. In the church are monuments for the two perſons mentioned by Mr. Camden. The family take the title of baron from their ſeat near *Eye*, which was an honour held with 120 manors by Robert Mallet, great chamberlain of England, who founded here a Benedictine priory, valued at £.161. *per annum* [e]. Edward III. gave this manor to Robert de Ufford, 11 *anno regni*, and afterwards to the Delapoles his ſucceſſors. The town is mean and ill-built, was a borough before the reign of John, and has a market and corporation. The caſtle hill remains covered with wood. The church is a large handſome building [f]. The monks of Eye had the ſite of the epiſcopal ſee at Dunwich till ſwallowed up by the ſea, and brought from thence St. Felix's book of the Goſpels, which Leland ſaw written in Brome. Eye.

[12] G. [z] Phil. Tranſ. N° 37. G. Mag. Brit. 219. [a] Dugd. II. 418. [b] Mag. Brit. 219.
[c] Tanner, 510. [d] Tanner, 508. [e] Tanner, 510. [f] Mag. Brit. 209.

great Lombard letters, and of high antiquity, and called the Red Book of Eye, which the common people uſed to ſwear by. Abbo deſcribes this town as ſtanding in a fen, the river formerly navigable from Cromar to it, but then only to Burſton, 12 miles from it, and the caſtle deſtroyed by the Conqueror[g].

In the ſummer of 1781 were found at Eye, in a leaden caſe, in a ſand-pit, ſeveral hundred gold coins of Valentinian ſen. and jun. Gratian, Theodoſius, Arcadius, and Honorius, in the fineſt preſervation.

Redlingfield. *Redlingfield*, near Eye, had a Benedictine nunnery founded by Manaſſes earl of Ghiſnes, 1120, valued at £.67. *per annum*[h]. Here are ſtill conſiderable remains. A part now called the *Hall* is a farm-houſe; and the chapel forms the pariſh-church. The manor, &c. is now the property of Alexander Adair, eſq.

ylham. Juſt by Wingfield is *Sylham*, a little village in a fine woody country. It had a famous wood of oaks called Sylham *Heart* (f. *Hurſt*), now for the moſt part cut down; and in the low grounds are the *ignes fatui*, commonly called Sylham *lamps*, the terror and deſtruction of travellers, and even of the inhabitants, who are frequently miſled by them.

Mendham. On the oppoſite ſide of the river to Harleſton, at *Mendham*, was a Cluniac priory, founded in the iſland of Hurſt, by William de Huntingfield, in the reign of Stephen[i].

Flixton. At *Flixton* was an Auguſtine nunnery, founded by Mareny baroneſs Creke, 1258, valued at £.23. *per annum*[k]. The noble old ſeat, built by the Taſburghs, and conſpicuous for a long way on the road between Harleſton and Bungay, is now the property of Alexander Adair, eſq.

Bungay. *Bungay* is a market-town, with two churches, and the ruins of a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Roger de Glanville, and his wife the counteſs Gundreda, probably a Bigod, and valued at £.60. *per annum*[l], and of Bigod's caſtle, deſtroyed in the reign of Henry III. and ſucceeded by an embattled houſe of the ſame family, in the reign of Edward I. whoſe gate towers are now converted into a houſe for poor people[m].

Near the abbey was found, 1733, a braſs ſeal, inſcribed SIGILL. MARIE D'ĐVNTINGEPEN.[n]

Mettingham. *Mettingham* came to the Uffords by Margaret daughter of Walter de Norwich, and wife of Robert firſt earl of Suffolk[o]. The college was founded by the will of ſir John ſon of ſir Walter de Norwich, and admiral of England in the reign of Richard III. valued at £.202. *per annum*[p].

Loweſtoffe. *Loweſtoffe* is a little market-town cloſe to the ſea, and was the eſtate of the Delapoles earls of Suffolk[q].

In a barrow on Bloodmore hill, near Pakefield or Loweſtoffe, was found, 1758, a ſkeleton, round whoſe neck hung a gold medal, and an onyx ſet in gold. The legend round the medal was D. N. T. AVITVS. AV. a rude head helmeted, a croſs on the ſhoulder. Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG; exergue CONOB. a rude figure of Victory. On the onyx a man ſtanding by a horſe, whoſe rein he holds with a haſta pura in his right hand, and a ſtar on his helmet. Avitus was father-in-law of Sidonius Apollinaris, ſet up by Theodoric king of the Goths, defeated and depoſed by Ricimer, A. D. 455, after a reign of 14 months, made biſhop of Placentia, and died ſhortly after[r].

At *Gorleſton*, or *Little Yarmouth*, was a houſe of Auſtin friars, founded in the reign of Edward I. or II. and an hoſpital for lepers exiſting 1372[s]. Gorleſton.

The family of *Jerneghan* is of great antiquity. The elder branch, ſeated at *Somerley* by the marriage of ſir *Walter* Jerneghan, of Horham, Kent, with the daughter of ſir Peter Fitz-Oſbert, in the 14th century, became extinct in the 17th, and the heireſs married into the younger branch, ſeated at Coſſey, Norfolk, which had been given by queen Mary to her favourite ſir Henry, whoſe grandſon *Henry* was created baronet 1621, and his heirs enjoy it[t]. Near it, at *Herringfleet*, was a priory of Black canons, founded in the reign of Henry III. valued at £.49.[u] Somerley. Heringfleet.

Gervaſe of Canterbury, Capgrave, Alford, and other hiſtorians antient and modern, have with Camden confounded the monaſtery where Furſeus lived with another founded by the ſame king Sigibert, wherein he turned monk, and from which he was fetched to the battle in which he loſt his life; whereas the Ely hiſtorian expreſsly ſays he was fetched out of *Betricheſworth*, and Bede[x] ſays the monaſtery which he founded for Furſæus was in a wood near the ſea, and in a caſtle called Cnoberſburgh[y]. They have a tradition that the monaſtery here was afterwards inhabited by Jews; and the old way leading to the entrance, called the *Jews way*, may ſerve to give it ſome colour of truth[14]. But I take this, with Mr. Ward[z], to be another name for a Roman way. Burgh caſtle. Burgh caſtle is an irregular parallelogram, the principal or Eaſt wall, where the entrance is, 14 feet high, 214 yards long, and nine feet broad, the North and South walls of the ſame height, but only half the length; the Weſt ſide, having traces of walls, was probably defended by the ſea. In the Eaſt wall are four ſolid round towers, one in the North, and one thrown down in the South. Theſe towers were added after the walls were built, as ſentry towers, are about 14 feet diameter, and have each in the top a round hole, two feet deep, and as many in diameter. The South-weſt corner forms the prætorium raiſed by the earth taken out of the vallum which ſurrounds it, and which is eight feet below the area. Near this ſtood the South tower, which, being undermined by rains, has ſunk on one ſide. The North hath done the ſame, and drawn down part of the wall with it. The whole area is ſomewhat leſs than four acres and three-quarters. Both the walls and towers conſiſt of flints with ſtrata of bricks[a]. Theſe bricks are near 18 inches by 12, and agree pretty well with the meaſures aſſigned by Vitruvius and Pliny[15]. Numbers of urns, bones of cattle, coals, burnt wheat,

[g] Lel. Coll. III. 26. [h] Tanner, 513. Mag. Brit. 291. [i] Tanner, 508. [k] Tanner, 528. Mag. Brit. 229.
[l] Tanner, 319. [m] Mag. Brit. 263. Kirby's account and print. [n] A. S. Min. [o] Dugd. II. 48.
[p] Tanner, 532. Dugd. II. 90. [q] Mag. Brit. 228. [r] Le Beau, Hiſt. de Bas Emp. VII. 391—408.
[s] Tanner, 530. 532. [t] Blomefield, I. 660. [u] Tanner, 524. [x] III. 19.
[y] G. Mon. Ang. I. 291. Act. Bened. II. 239. Caii Ant. p. 74. Batteley, 9. Tanner, 403. note f. [14] G.
[z] ut ſupra. [a] Ives's Carionenum, p. 22. 24. Groſe's account under his view of it. [15] G.

coins

coins of the lower empire, a ſilver ſpoon, rings, keys, fibulæ, ſpear heads, have been found in a field Eaſt of the caſtle [b]. Robert de Burgh, Gilbert de Weſeham, Bromholm priory, Norfolk, and William Roberts, have ſucceſſively held this caſtle and manor, which now belong to Joſhua Smith, eſq. A little to the North of it are the remains of Furſæus' monaſtery [c].

teſdale. *Boteſdale* or *Buddeſdale* is a long mean market-town on the river, with a grammar-ſchool, founded by ſir Nicholas Bacon, for ſcholars for Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge [d].

eſtthorpe. At *Weſtthorpe*, within a few miles of Boteſdale, was a ſtately manſion of *Charles Brandon*, duke of *Suffolk*, who ſometimes reſided here, with his third wife *Mary*, the French queen, ſiſter of Henry VIII. who died here, and was buried in the abbey at Bury, as before mentioned. The original furniture remained, and the cloiſter and chapel, with its painted windows, were kept up till within theſe few years; when it was entirely pulled down, and during its demolition was viſited by the late Mr. *Thomas Martyn*, who in a MS note ſays, with grief and indignation, "Mr. Sheppard Frere and I went to ſee "the diſmal ruins of *Weſtthorpe hall*, formerly the "ſeat of *Charles Brandon*, duke of *Suffolk*. The "workmen are now pulling it down as faſt as may "be, in a very careleſs and injudicious manner. "The coping bricks, battlements, and many other "ornamental pieces, are made of earth and burnt "hard, and are as freſh as when firſt built; and "might have been taken down whole, if care had "been taken. But all the fine chimnies and orna-"ments were pulled down with ropes, and cruſhed "to pieces in a ſhameful manner. There was a "monſtrous figure of Hercules, ſitting croſs-legged, "with a club and lion by him, but all ſhattered to "pieces; and the painted glaſs is likely to ſhare the "ſame fate. The timber is freſh and ſound, and "the building, which was very lofty, ſtood as erect "as when firſt built. It is pity but ſome care was "taken to preſerve ſome few of our antient fabricks, "as they do at Rome, but to demoliſh every piece "of old architecture is quite barbarous."

edgrave. Contiguous to Boteſdale is *Redgrave*, antiently one of the lordſhips of the abbot of Bury, and where he had his faireſt country-ſeat. Some years after the Diſſolution, it became the property of the lord keeper *Bacon*, who made it his reſidence. It continued in that family till one of them ſold it to lord chief juſtice *Holt*, whoſe deſcendant Rowland Holt, eſq. about the year 1770, began to improve this place, which he made one of the fineſt in the county. The old gloomy houſe gave way to a cheerful Grecian edifice: the ruſhy ditch that ran before it aſſumed the form of a wide ſerpentine river; the long viſta of trees, through which the houſe could not be ſeen, was broken and diſpoſed into agreeable clumps, and all the ſurrounding grounds planted and laid out in the moſt beautiful ſtyle; the whole under the direction of Mr. L. Brown. In the evidence-room are ſaid to be many antient records relative to Bury abbey.

The handſome pariſh church was one of the early pieces of preferment of cardinal Wolſey. In it, among others, is a noble monument for ſir *Nicholas Bacon*, the firſt baronet of England. The figures of him and his lady were executed by *Nicholas Stone*, and coſt £.200. They are ſtill in the higheſt beauty and preſervation. Here is alſo a magnificent monument for lord chief juſtice *Holt*, which is ſaid to have coſt £.1500.

To his account of William duke of Suffolk Mr. Camden has added in MS. in his copy in the Bodleian library, the following character from the continuation of the annals of Croyland [e]: "He was a man of ſingular cunning, deeply verſed in all the arts of deceit, by which talent he could, with the greateſt eaſe, bring over the populace to his meaſures. By his great influence with king Henry [VI.] he ſo practiſed on his weakneſs that it was generally believed the whole buſineſs of government was conducted by him. He diſpoſed of biſhopricks and benefices in the king's gift for money, thruſting out and putting in whom he pleaſed, and in many inſtances violating juſtice by his abſolute authority. He came at laſt to ſuch a pitch of preſumption by his arts and inſinuations as to diſmiſs from the royal preſence all the king's kindred, friends, and relations, both biſhops, clergy, and laity. He brought a falſe charge of treaſon againſt the illuſtrious prince Humphry duke of Glouceſter, the king's uncle, who had held the adminiſtration of the kingdom 24 years with the moſt approved fidelity. A parliament was called on this account at the inſtigation of the ſaid earl at Bury in Suffolk, in the winter of 1447; in which the ſaid duke, who came there ſuſpecting no harm, was ſeparated from his friends and committed to the cuſtody of ſome of the king's friends, and preſently after, without being allowed a hearing or a trial, though being in perfect health in the evening before, was the next morning expoſed to public view dead."

Earl of Suffolk. *Thomas Howard*, firſt earl of Suffolk, built Audley inn; and, dying 1626, 2 Charles I. was ſucceeded by his ſon *Theophilus*, and he 1640 by his ſon *James* [f]. He 1688 by his brothers *George* 1691 and *Henry*. *Henry*, the ſon of the latter, created earl of Bindon and baron Cheſterford in the lifetime of his father, became alſo earl of Suffolk 1709, and was ſucceeded 1718 by his ſon *Charles* [15]. He 1721 by his uncle *Edward* ſon of Henry earl of Suffolk, and he 1731 by his brother *Charles*, who died 1733. His ſon *Henry* ſucceeded, and dying 1745, at Audley inn, this title devolved to *Henry Bowes* Howard, earl of Berkſhire, fifth in lineal deſcent from the firſt earl of Suffolk of the name of Howard, and he dying 1757 was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Henry*, twelfth earl of Suffolk, who died in 1779, leaving his lady pregnant, who was delivered of a ſon Henry, the thirteenth earl, that lived but two days; and was ſucceeded by Thomas, fourteenth earl (fourth ſon of the fourth earl of Suffolk), who dying without iſſue male, was ſucceeded by John, the fifteenth and preſent earl, deſcended from Philip, ſeventh ſon of Thomas, firſt earl of Berkſhire.

[b] Ives, ubi ſup. [c] Groſe. [d] Mag. Brit. 210. 331. Hiſt. C. C. C. 203. [e] Ed. Gale, 521.
[f] Dugd. II. 279. [15] G.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Suffolk.

Anemone *pulſatilla*. Paſque flower: on a bank on *Icklingham* heath.

Arenaria *peploides*. Sea Sandwort: on ſea ſhores; at *Southwold*.

Artemiſia *campeſtris*. Wild Southernwood, or fine leaved Mugwort: on the banks of corn-fields, by the way-ſides near *Elveden*, on the way towards *Lynn*, at *Barton mills*, and elſewhere.

——— *maritima*. Sea Wormwood: on ſea ſhores; at *Orford*.

Ariſtolochia *clematitis*. Climbing Birthwort: in woods and hedges at *Bungay*.

Aſplenium *ruta muraria*. White Maiden Hair, Wall Rue or Tent wort: on *Long Melford* church, and elſewhere.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale: in a ditch in the abbey garden at *Bury*.

Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Rocket: on ſea ſhores; at *Southwold*.

Braſſica *campeſtris*. Field Cabbage: on cliffs about *Bardſey*, near *Orford*.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle: in the road from *Bury* to *Long Melford*.

——— *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle: in hilly meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil; near *Clare*, plentifully.

Chara *flexilis*. Smooth Chara: in the ponds about *Henley* and *Ipſwich*.

Chelidonium *glaucium*. Yellow-horned Poppy: on ſandy ſea ſhores; at *Orford*.

Ceraſtium *umbellatum*. Umbellated Ceraſtium: on walls about *Bury*.

Coriandirum *ſativum*. Coriander: in corn-fields about *Ipſwich*.

Cucubalus *otites*. Spaniſh Catchfly: in and about the gravel-pits on the North ſide of *Newmarket* town, alſo by the way-ſides from *Barton Mills* to *Thetford*.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock: about the great lake at *Lothingland*.

Eryſimum *chieranthoides*. Treacle Hedge Muſtard or Wormſeed: in the corn-fields about *Elveden*.

Fritillaria *Meleagris*. Common Fritillary, Checquered Daffodil or Snake's head: in meadows and paſtures; about *Bury*.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth Frankenia or Sea Heath: in *Lothingland*, juſt over the water at *Yarmouth*.

Fucus *ſiliquoſus*. Podded Fucus: on ſea rocks and ſtones; at *Orford*.

Geniſta *piloſa*. Hairy Dyers Broom: on dry heaths; about *Lackford* and *Culford* four or five miles from *St. Edmund's Bury*.

Gentiana *campeſtris*. Field Gentian: on a bank on *Icklingham* heath.

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden-flowered Samphire: on the ſea coaſt.

Ilex *aquifolium* (baccis luteis). Common Holly with a yellow berry: at *Wiſton*, not far from *Buers*.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Mother wort: on the hill going from the friery at *Fornham All Saints* to *Bury* heath.

Marchantia *himiſphærica*. Hemiſphæric Marchantia: on banks of rivers, wet ditches, and rocks; at *Sudbury*.

Medicago *Polymorpha* γ. A variety of Heart Clover or Trefoil: on the ſea bank, and by the key at *Orford*.

Oenanthe *Pimpinelloides*. Parſley water drop: at *Weſtley* bottom near *Bury*.

Ophrys *Nidus-avis*. Bird's-neſt: in woods and ſhady places; at *Aldborough*.

Orobanche *ramoſa*. Branched Broom rape: in corn-fields and dry paſtures; at *Beccles*.

Panicum *ſanguinale*. Cock's-foot Panic graſs: in the ploughed fields about *Elveden*, plentifully.

Piſum *maritimum*. Sea Peas: on the ſtone beach on the end next to *Orford* running from *Alburgh*, called *Shingles*, abundantly. See p. 169.

Riccia *natans*. Fringed Riccia: in the ponds near *Henley*.

Sedum *anglicum*. Engliſh Stone crop: on the barren ground between *Yarmouth* and *Dunwich*.

Scleranthus *perennis*. Perennial Knawel: in ſandy corn-fields; about *Elveden*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Danewort: in the hedges juſt before you enter *Long Melford* from *London*, plentifully.

Silene *noctiflora*. Night-flowering Catchfly: amongſt corn about *Saxmundham*, and between the two windmills and the warren lodge at *Mewell*.

Scrophularia *vernalis*. Yellow Figwort: in hedges about *Bury*.

Stratiotes *Aloides*. Common Water Aloe or Freſh Water Soldier: in the lake in *Lothingland*.

Trifolium *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil: in gravelly places about *Saxmundham*.

——— *ſcabrum*. Knotted Trefoil with oblong heads: at *Newmarket*, where the Cucubalus *otites* grows.

Tillæa *muſcoſa*. Procumbent Tillæa: on ſandy heaths; about *Bury*.

Veronica *triphyllos*. Trifid Speedwell: at *Methwold*, between the two wind-mills and the warren lodge; in the gravel-pits two miles beyond *Barton-mills*; on the ridge of a hill where a ſmall cart-way croſſes the road to *Lynn*, and elſewhere in the graſs thereabouts; alſo on the ſandy fallow fields half a mile to the Eaſt of *Icklingham*.

——— *verna*. Spring Veronica or Speedwell: in ſandy corn-fields near *Bury*. This was firſt found to be indigenous in *England* by ſir *John Cullum*.

Urtica *pilulifera*. Roman Nettle: about *Aldborough*, and elſewhere on the coaſt, plentifully.

A MAP of NORFOLK

from the best

AUTHORITIES

Published by J. John Stockdale Piccadilly. 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary

NORTH SEA

THE WASH

St Edmunds Point

Holme or Hulme

Hunstanton

Lights

Titchwell

Thornham

Brancaster

Burnham Depdale

BURNHAM MARKET

Burnham St Clement

Burnham Overy

Burnham Thorpe

Burnham Sutton

North Creke

South Creke

Ringsted St Peter

Hitchin or Hitcham

Sedgford

Docking

Stanhow

Snetsham

Lodge

Fringe

Inglesthorpe

Bircham Magna

Bircham Newton

Bircham Tofts

Bagthorpe

Bramer

N. Basham

W. Basham

E. Basham

Skulthorpe

Dersingham

Sandringham

Sherborn

Wolverton

W. Newton

Houghton Hall

Houghton

E. Rudham

W. Rudham

Dunton

Gatesend

Tatterford

Shereford

Baburghley

Appleton

Flitcham

Riseing

N. Wotton

S. Wotton

Castle Riseing

Hillington

Harpley

Cross Keys

Terrington St Clements

Clench Wharton

Tilney All Saints

West Lynn

Gaywood

LYNN REGIS

Bawsey

Rising Lodge

Roydon

Cougham St Mary

Cougham St Andrew

Grimston

Mosingham Parva

Mosingham Magna

N. Rainham

E. Rainham

S. Rainham

Oxwich

Terrington St John

Walpole St Peters

Islington

Hardwick

Middleton Tower

Gayton

Wellingham

Goodwick

FREEBRIDGE

Walpole St Andrews

Walton Priors

Walton East

Wigenhall St Mary's

Wigenhall St Peters

West Winch

N. Runton

Middleton

Ash Wicken

W. Walton

E. Winch

W. Bilney

Titleshall

Stanfield

Castle Acre

West Acre

W. Lexham

E. Lexham

Lytcham

Kempston

Mileham

Walsoken or Popenhoe

Wigenhall St Magdalens

Wisbeach to Lynn 17

SEECHY or SEECHING

Watlington

Pentney Abbey

Narborough

Narford

Southacre

Newton

Dunham Magna

Dunham Parva

Beeston

Fransham Magna

Fransham Parva

Sporle

Neckton

SWAFFHAM

West Braddenham

Holmhall

North Pickenham

Houghton St Giles Hill

Ashill

South Pickenham

Ovington

Clay Cockley

Cockley

Bicham

Gooderston

Creffingham Magna

Creffingham Parva

Saham

Thraxton

Hildeburgh

Oxborow

Bodney

Didlington

Fouldon St Edmd & All Saints

Langford

Colveston

Stanford

Tottington

Lingford

Ickborough

Buckenham House

Stanton

Brumwell

Moundford

Feltwell St Mary's

Feltwell St Nicholas

Wilton

Hockwold

Wreting St Mary

West Tofts

West Wretham

E. Wretham

Croxton

Brandon Ferry

Santon House

BRANDON

THETFORD

Kilverston

Brettenham

Ridlesworth

Lodge

From London

From London 78½

From Newmarket

To Harwich

Wigenhall St Margarets

Holm

Wallington

St Runton

Garbiesthorpe

Marham

Shingham

Stow Bardolph

Wimbotsham

Fincham St Martin

Fincham St Michael

All Saints & St Andw & St Mary

Downham

Crimplesham

Denber

Ruston

West Dereham

Fordham

Wearham

Wretton

Bowton

Stradset

Tottenhall

Showlam

Wormgay

Emneth

Outwell

Upwell

Wisbeach

Ouse River

Nene R.

CAMBRIDGE SH

MARSHLAND

THE FENNS

FENNS

Welney

Helgay

Southery

Southery Ferry

Stoke R.

Stoke

Stoke Ferry

Northwold

METHWOLD

Little Ouse navigable to Thetford

The Great Ouse

Littleport

Pentney Par.

Pentney Abbey

Tottington

Thompson

Marton

Stanton

Buckenham House

Brettenham

Kilverston

Ridlesworth

Lodge

Croxton

Brandon Ferry

Santon House

Wreting St Mary

Wilton

Hockwold

Feltwell St Mary's

Feltwell St Nicholas

Moundford

Northwold

Methwold

Southery

Helgay

Welney

Stoke Ferry

Stoke

Wretton

Wearham

West Dereham

Ruston

Fordham

Denber

Crimplesham

Downham

Fincham St Michael

All Saints & St Andw & St Mary

Fincham St Martin

Wimbotsham

Stow Bardolph

Shingham

Marham

Garbiesthorpe

St Runton

Wallington

Holm

Wigenhall St Margarets

Emneth

Outwell

Upwell

Wisbeach

Ouse River

Nene R.

Littleport

The Great Ouse

Little Ouse navigable to Thetford

T H S E A

REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS

1. Frebridge
2. Clackelose
3. Smethdon
4. Brothercrofs
5. North Greenhoe
6. Gallow
7. Launditch
8. South Greenhoe
9. Mitford
10. Wayland
11. Grimshoe
12. Shropeham
13. Gileerofse
14. Difs
15. Depwade
16. Hembleyard
17. Forehoe
18. Eynsford
19. Holt
20. Tunsted
21. North Erpingham
22. South Erpingham
23. Taverham
24. Happing
25. West Flegg
26. East Flegg
27. Walsham
28. Hensted
29. Part of Clavering
30. Loddon
31. Clavering
32. Earsham
34. Blowfield

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

S U F F O L K

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, commonly called *Northfolk*, q. d. the *Northern people*, adjoins to Suffolk on the North, and is ſeparated from it by the two little rivers before mentioned, the leſſer Ouſe and Waveney, running different ways. On the Eaſt and North ſides the German Ocean, abounding with fiſh, beats with a ſtrong tide upon its coaſt: on the Weſt the greater Ouſe, ſporting in meanders, parts it from Cambridgeſhire. It is a large county, almoſt every where level, except here and there a gentle hill, very wealthy, ſtocked with flocks of ſheep, remarkably productive of rabbits, and beſpread with many populous villages, having, beſides twenty-ſeven market-towns, 625 leſſer towns and villages. It is well watered, and not ill wooded. The ſoil differs in different places; in ſome fat, luxuriant, and moiſt as in Marſhland and Flegg; in others, particularly towards the Weſt ſhore, light and ſandy; in others again clayey and chalkey. But the goodneſs of the ſoil may be inferred, according to Varro's method, from the clear complexions of the inhabitants, not to mention the brightneſs of their wits, and their proficiency in the laws of their country; ſo that it has formerly produced many eminent lawyers, and is reckoned to do ſo ſtill: and even amongſt the meaner ſort, many, as one ſays, if they have nothing to go to law about, will raiſe a ſuit from the quibbles of the law itſelf. But, not to enlarge here, I paſs from this ſubject to the ſituation of the country, beginning from the South, and ſhall give a ſhort account of the principal and moſt antient places.

On the leſſer Ouſe, where the little river *Thet* enters from Suffolk, in a low ſituation, ſtands that old city, called by Antoninus SITOMAGUS, corruptly in the Peutinger tables, *Simomagus* and *Sinomagus*, now *Thetford*, by the Saxons Ðeotford, the firſt part of its old name remaining, with a German termination ſignifying a *ford*. For as *Sitomagus* in Britiſh means a city on the river *Sit* now *Thet* (Pliny obſerving that *Magus* ſignifies a city): ſo Thetford in Engliſh ſignifies the *Ford of Thet*; and *Sit* and *Thet* ſound not unlike. It is at preſent but thinly inhabited, though a large town, was formerly very populous and, beſides other monuments of antiquity, ſhews an immenſe artificial hill, fortified with a double rampart, and formerly, as is reported, with walls. This is ſuppoſed by ſome a Roman work, by others the work of the Saxon kings under whom it long flouriſhed. By the fury of Suene the Dane it was burnt, 1004, and ſix years after pillaged by a new army of Danes, which overthrew all its ſplendour. In order to reſtore it biſhop Arfaſt tranſlated hither the epiſcopal ſee from Elmham: and his ſucceſſor William ſpared no expence to adorn it; ſo that in the Confeſſor's time there were found 947 burgeſſes, and in the Conqueror's 722 (*manſuræ*) houſes, of which 224 were empty, and the chief magiſtrate was ſtyled *Conſul*. Herbert, ſurnamed *Lozinga*, q. d. a conſummate flatterer[a], who procured himſelf by his artifices and money to be made third biſhop of this ſee, removed the ſeat to Norwich[b], whereby this place received a fatal ſtroke, nor could the loſs of its biſhop be ſupplied by the abbey of Cluniac monks, founded here through his means by Hugh Bigod. The words of the charter run thus, "I "Hugh Bigod, ſewer to king Henry, by his licence, "and by advice of Herbert biſhop of Norwich, "have ſettled monks of Clugni in the church of "St. Mary, which was the epiſcopal church of "Thetford, which I have given to them, and have "ſince built another more convenient for them "without the town." At that time the greateſt part of the town on the hither ſide of the river gradually fell to decay; the other, though it greatly decreaſed, had till within theſe two laſt centuries ſeven churches, beſides three ſmall religious houſes, one of which is ſaid to have been built in memory of the Engliſh and Danes ſlain here. For our hiſtorians relate that in this neighbourhood the devout king Edmund, a little before his death, fought above ſeven hours with the Danes with dreadful ſlaughter, and equal ſucceſs on both ſides; ſo much did the varying chance of war take away the ſenſe of its miſeries.

On the Waveney, the other boundary river, which runs Eaſtward, not far from its ſource are *Buckenham* and *Keninghall*. The latter, which ſeems to retain the name of the Iceni, is the ſeat of the honourable family of the Howards, whoſe reputation is too great to be hurt by the envy of Buchanan. The former I believe takes its name from the beech trees, called by the Saxons *Bucken*, and is a very fair and ſtrong caſtle, built by William *d'Aubigny* or *Albiny*, the Norman, to whom the Conqueror gave it, and conveyed by his deſcendants, who were earls of Arundel, to the *Tatſalls*, and from them by the *Calys* and *Cliftons* to the *Knevetts*. This laſt is a very antient family, and has ſpread itſelf by many branches from John Knevet, chancellor of England under Edward III. with great renown and many honourable matches. For beſides thoſe of Buckenham, from hence are deſcended the illuſtrious knights Henry Knevet of Wiltſhire and Thomas Knevet of *Aſhellwellthorp*, a little town in this neighbourhood, which paſſed by inheritance from the *Thorpes*, antient knights, by the *Tilneys* and lords *Bourchiers* of *Berners* to this Thomas Knevet. Buckenham is held on condition that the lords ſhall be *Cupbearers* at the coronation of the king of England; as, it

Buckenham.
Keninghall.

Aſhellwellthorp.

[a] from Lærung a *lie*. G. [b] 1094.

may not be amiſs to mention, in the adjoining
Carleton. village of *Carleton* Radulphus de Carleton, and every other "held lands by the ſervice of carrying "100 pies of the firſt herrings[c] to the king wherever "he was in England." This river paſſes from hence
Diſs. to *Diſce*, now *Dis*, a town of note given by Henry I. to Richard *de Lucy*, who immediately conveyed it with his daughter to Walter *Fitz-Robert*, one of whoſe deſcendants, Robert *Fitz-Walter*, obtained a market here of Edward I. Though the Waveney is covered[d] as it were with towns all the way from hence, not one of them is eminent for its antiquity
Shelton. except *Shelton*, more inland, which gave name to the antient family of *Sheltons*. But before the river
GARIENIS fl. gets to the ſea it joins the *Garienis*, called by the Britans *Guerne*, by the Engliſh *Gerne* and *Iere*; doubtleſs named from the alders that overhang it, and are ſo called in Britiſh. It riſes in the heart of
Gernſton. the county, not far from *Gernſton*, a little village to
Hengham. which it gives name; and near it is *Hengham*, which
Barons *Rhie* or *Hengham.* had barons of its own, called alſo *de Rhia*, deſcendants from John Marſhall (ſon of the brother of William Marſhall earl of Pembroke), to whom king John gave the lands of the traitor Hugh de Gournay, with the daughter and coheireſs of Hubert lord of Rhia. From the Marſhalls it came to the *Morleys*, and from them by a *Lovell* to the *Par-*
Skulton. *kers*, now lords *Morley*. *Skulton*, otherwiſe called *Burdos*[e], is not far from hence, held on condition that the lord ſhould be firſt *Lardiner* as they call him at the king's coronation. And more to the Eaſt
Wimundham. is *Wimundham*, now by contraction *Windham*, famous for the burial-place of the *Albineys* earl of Arundel, whoſe anceſtor William de Albiney, cup-bearer to Henry I. built the church here, and gave it as a cell to St. Alban's. On its lofty ſteeple one of the two incendiaries of the Norfolk inſurrections, William Kett, was hanged in 1549. Nor muſt I omit to
Attilborough. mention that five miles from hence is Attillborough,
Mortimers. the ſeat of the antient family of the *Mortimers*, who being diſtinct from that other at Wigmore bear O. ſemee of fleurs de lis S. and founded here a collegiate church, which is now utterly gone. Their eſtate paſſed by marriage with the *Ratcliffes*, now earls of Suſſex, and to the family of *Fitz-Ranulph* and Ralph *Bigot*.

The Yare runs not far to the Eaſt before it receives the little river *Wentſum*, or as others call it *Wentfar*, flowing from the South. Near the ſource of this laſt
Taſtorough. is a ſquare fortification, at *Taieſborrough*, containing 24 acres. It ſeems a Roman camp, if it be not indeed that which in the old table publiſhed by
AD TAUM. Velſer is called AD TAUM. Higher up on the ſame
VENTA ICENORUM. river was VENTA ICENORVM, formerly a moſt flouriſhing little city of this nation. It has loſt its antient
Caſtor. name, and is now called *Caſter*. Nor is it to be wondered that this alone of the three *Ventas* in Britain has loſt its name; ſince it has almoſt loſt its exiſtence; for nothing remains except the walls, which incloſe a ſquare of about thirty acres, and the traces of houſes, and a few Roman coins every now and then turned up in digging. Out of this in later ages roſe Norwich, three miles from it, near the conflux of the Garien, and an anonymous river (by ſome called *Bariden*), which after a long winding courſe paſſes to the Yare, through *Attilbridge*, leav- *Attilbridge.*
ing to the North *Horsford*, where is a caſtle over- *Horsford.*
grown with buſhes, built by William de *Cheney*, a principal baron under Henry II.

The famous city of NORWICH, called by the NORWICH.
Saxons Nopꝺpic, q. d. the *North bay*, if *Wic*, as Rhenanus ſays, ſignifies a bay, ſuch as the river forms here by its windings; or the *North ſtation*, if with H. Junius we take *Wic* for a ſecure cloſe-built ſtation; or *North caſtle*, if our Saxon Alfric be right in his aſſertion that *Wic* ſignifies a *caſtle*[f]. If I ſhould ſuppoſe Norwich derived from *Venta*, as ſome do, I ſhould depart from the truth. It can have no other claim to the name of Venta than Baſil to Auguſta, or Baldach[g] to that of Babylon; for as both roſe out of the ruins of the other, ſo did our Norwich from thoſe of old Venta, as appears from its antient name *Caer Gunt*; in which, as in the river Wentſum or Wentfar, the name of Venta plainly diſcovers itſelf. I have no where met with the name of Norwich before the Daniſh invaſion; ſo far from its being founded by Cæſar, or Guiteline the Britan, as is pretended by thoſe who embrace every ſtory without weighing it. Now it may rank among the principal cities of Britain for wealth, populouſneſs, beauty, and number of buildings (having no leſs than thirty pariſhes), and for the induſtry, loyalty, and hoſpitality of its citizens. It ſtands pleaſantly, on the ſlope of a hill, in latitude 52° 40″, longitude 24° 55″, being a long ſquare, one mile and an half from North to South, and about half as much in breadth, contracting itſelf into a conic figure gradually towards the South. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls (in which are a number of towers, and eleven gates), except to the Eaſt; where the river, having waſhed the North part of the city, winding under four bridges, defends it with its deep bed and ſteep banks. In the infancy as I may ſay of this city, in the reign of the weak ill-adviſed Etheldred, Suene the Dane, who had over-run England with a great army, firſt plundered, and afterwards burnt it. It recovered itſelf however; and, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, had in the Confeſſor's time "1320 burgeſſes, and paid £.20. to the king and "£.10. to the earl, alſo 20*s*. and four prebendaries[h], "and ſix ſextaries of honey, and a bear and ſix "dogs to bait him. Now it pays £.70. by weight "to the king, and 100*s*. as a fine to the queen, "and an ambling nag, and twenty white pounds to "the earl and 20*s*. fine by tale." Under William the Conqueror the rebellion kindled by Radulphus earl of Eaſt Anglia ſpread hither. Upon his retreat his wife with the Bretons ſuſtained here a long ſiege, till by want of proviſions ſhe was at length obliged to quit the kingdom, and this city was ſo ruined that ſcarce 560 burgeſſes were left, as we read in Domeſday book. Of this ſurrender Lanfranc,

[c] *paſſillos halecum.* [d] *redimitus.* [e] or *Burdelos.* Holland.
[f] Vic has all theſe ſignifications, but Mr. Lye inclines to render Norwich the *North town*, ſc. of the Eaſt Angles. Biſhop Gibſon derives it from its ſituation in reſpect to *Caſtor*.
[g] q. Bagdat.
[h] The record ſays 21 *ſol.* & 1111 *d prebendarios*, &c. II. fol. 117. a. By the laſt word Blomefield, on the authority of Spelman's Gloſſary, underſtands *Provender* for the king's horſes. See alſo Du Cange.

archbiſhop

archbiſhop of Canterbury, writes thus to the king: "Your realm is cleared of the infection of the Bretons; the caſtle of Norwich yielded, with the Bretons therein, and their lands in England, their lives and limbs being granted them on condition that they quit the kingdom within forty days, and return no more without your licence." It began by degrees to recover from that deluge of calamities, and biſhop Herbert, whoſe name will ever be held in deteſtation for his ſimoniacal practices, transferred the ſee from Thetford hither, and built a beautiful cathedral in the Eaſt or lower part of the city, in a place before called *Cowholm*, near the caſtle, laying the firſt ſtone in the reign of William Rufus, A. D. 1096, with this inſcription: *Dominus Herebertus poſuit primum lapidem in nomine Patris, Filii & Spiritus Sancti. Amen.* "Lord Herbert laid the firſt ſtone, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt. Amen." He afterwards obtained of Pope Paſchal that it ſhould be ordained, and confirmed the mother church of Norfolk and Suffolk, and endowed it with large poſſeſſions for the maintenance of ſixty monks, who had a moſt beautiful cloiſter. Upon their being turned out, a dean, ſix prebendaries, &c. were placed here. When the church was thus built, and the epiſcopal ſee ſettled here, "the town," ſays Malmeſbury [i], "was famous for its trade and inhabitants." In the 17th of Stephen, as I find in old records, Norwich was new-built, was a populous town, and became a corporation: and the public records prove that Stephen gave it to his ſon William as an appendage, as it is called, or an inheritance. Henry II. preſently wreſted it from him, and kept it for himſelf, though his ſon Henry, called the young king, aſpiring to the crown, promiſed it in the moſt advantageous manner to Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, whom he had drawn over to his party. Bigod, following the ſtandard of the young king, who could not keep his aſpiring hopes of the crown within the bounds of juſtice and right, miſerably oppreſſed this city, and is ſuppoſed to have repaired the caſtle in the city on the top of the hill near the church, which by its immenſe ditch ſeemed at that time impregnable. Yet Lewis of France, to whom the rebellious barons transferred their allegiance againſt John, eaſily took it upon terms. My reaſon for ſuppoſing Bigod to have repaired this caſtle is, the lions rampant carved in ſtone in it, which were the old arms of the Bigods on their ſeals, though one of them bore a croſs for his ſeal. Such was the ſtate of Norwich in its earlieſt age.

In the enſuing age it greatly increaſed, and its citizens acquired great wealth. They preſented to Edward I. a petition in parliament for leave to fortify their city with walls, which they afterwards did, to the great ſecurity and ornament of it. They obtained leave of Henry IV. in 1403, to chooſe annually a mayor, inſtead of their antient bailiffs; and built a handſome town-houſe, in the middle of the city, near the market, which on ſet days is well ſupplied with all kinds of proviſion. It owes not a little to the people of the Netherlands, who came over here in great numbers to avoid the tyranny of the duke of Alva, and the deſigns of the bloody inquiſition, and firſt introduced a manufacture of ſlight ſtuffs [k]. But I need not dwell long on theſe things, which are all, with the hiſtory of its biſhops, liſt of its mayors, and what it ſuffered from that abandoned rebel Kett, ſo well deſcribed by the learned Alexander Neville, who was born here. I ſhall juſt add, however, that in 1583 the citizens by an engine raiſed the water of the river in pipes to the higheſt part of the town. I might here cite Polydore Vergil the Italian, and Angelo Capell of France, before the tribunal of venerable antiquity, for ſaying that our Ordovices, who lie in quite another climate, inhabited Norwich. I might bring the ſame charge againſt our countryman Caius, were I not ſenſible that partiality to his native country miſled that good and learned old man. I have nothing more to ſay of this city, unleſs the reader chooſes to run over theſe lines of Johnſton the Scottiſh poet upon it:

Urbs ſpecioſa ſitu, nitidis pulcherrima tectis,
Grata peregrinis, delicioſa ſuis:
Bellorum ſedes, trepido turbante tumultu,
Triſtia Neuſtriaco ſub duce damna tulit.
Victis diffidiis poſtquam caput ardua cælo
Extulit, immenſis crevit opima opibus.
Cultus vincit opes, & cultum gratia rerum,
Quam bene! ſi luxus non comitetur opes.
Omnia ſic adeo ſola hæc ſibi ſufficit, ut ſi
Fors regno deſit, hæc caput eſſe queat.

This city's comely form and pleaſant ſite
Her ſons and foreigners alike delight.
Dire ſeat of war, diſtracted with alarms,
She felt the horrors of the Norman arms.
But ſince eſtabliſh'd in the lap of peace
She ſaw with trade and wealth each grace increaſe.
How bleſt if luxury with her baleful reign
Were not attendant on this happy train:
This city ſelf-ſupplied, ſhould England need
A capital, might fairly take the lead.

From Norwich the Gare, having received ſeveral other ſtreams, purſues its winding courſe, nouriſhing plenty of the fiſh called *Ruffe*, which Dr. Caius *, from its nature as well as Engliſh name, calls in Latin *Aſpredo*. Its whole body is *rough*, and its fins prickly; it loves ſandy places, is about the ſize and ſhape of a perch, the back dark brown, the belly pale yellow, has two ſemicircular rows of teeth [l], the upper half of the eye brown, the lower yellow, the pupil black; a remarkable line runs the whole length of its back, as if faſtened by a croſs thread to the body [m]: the tail and fins are ſpotted with black; it ſets up its fins when angry, and lowers them when compoſed. Its fleſh is eſteemed equal to that of the perch for criſpneſs and wholeſomeneſs. A Ruffe.

This Gare having paſſed *Claxton*, where is a round caſtle, repaired by ſir Thomas Gawdy, knight, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, in its courſe towards the ſea turns Southward, to fall with the more gentle current into the ſea, and forms a promontory, one ſide of which is waſhed by this river, the other by *Claxton.*

* De Rariorum Animalium Hiſtoriâ, Lond. 1570.

[i] De geſt. pont. II. p. 136.
[k] *levidenſes panni.*
[l] *duplici per maxillas ſemicirculorum ordine notatus.* q. along the jaws it is marked with a ſemicircular double line.
[m] *linea veluti filo tranſverſo corpori affixa.*

the

Yarmouth. the ſea. On this promontory, and an open ſhore, ſtands *Yarmouth*, Saxon Gar-muð and Iern-muð, q. d. the *mouth of the Gare*, a handſome town and harbour, fortified both by nature and art. Though almoſt ſurrounded with water, to the Weſt by the river, over which is a draw-bridge, and on the other ſides by the ſea, except the North, where it joins to the land, yet it has very ſtout walls, which, with the river, form a long ſquare; in which, beſides the towers on the Eaſt, is a mount or fort, with a battery of large cannon commanding the ſea, which is ſcarce half a mile from it. It has but one church, which is a large one, with a lofty ſpire, erected near the North gate, by Herbert biſhop of Norwich. The noble large foundations laid below this, for its enlargement, are ſtill to be ſeen. I do not with certainty pronounce this place to have been the antient GARIANONUM, where the *Stableſian* horſe were quartered againſt the barbarians; nor the neighbouring village of *Caſtor*, antiently the ſeat of the famous ſir John Faſtolf, famous for its antiquity among the inhabitants, though the Gare is ſaid to have had another mouth below it. But, as I am convinced that *Garianonum* was at Burgh caſtle in Suffolk, ſcarce two miles from hence, on the oppoſite bank, I can eaſily conceive that Yarmouth roſe out of its ruins, and that Caſter was one of the Roman camps to guard the mouth of the Gar, now filled up. For as the North-weſt wind[n] ſets in ſtrongly on the oppoſite coaſt of Holland, and fills up the middle mouth of the Rhine with ſand; ſo the North-eaſt wind prevails on our coaſt, and ſeems to have filled up this mouth in the ſame manner. Nor ſhall I do amiſs if I ſuppoſe our Yarmouth, ſo nearly united to the antient *Garianonum*, went under the ſame name, ſince the *Garienis*, which gave it its name, has altered its courſe, and empties itſelf into the Ocean below this town, to which it gives name. I muſt however confeſs this town to be of later date: for on the decay of old *Garianonum*, the ſhore being left without defence, Cerdic, a warlike Saxon, landed here (whence the place is called by the inhabitants *Cerdic's ſand*, and by hiſtorians *Cerdic's ſhore*), and waging a fierce war with the Iceni, ſet ſail from hence Weſtward, where he founded the kingdom of the Weſt Saxons. Not long after, in the room of *Gariononum*, the Saxons built a new town in that marſhy ground on the Weſt ſide of the river, which they call *Yarmouth*; but, the ſituation being unhealthy, they removed to the oppoſite ſhore, then called *Cerdikſand*, from the above-mentioned prince, and founded this new town, where in the Confeſſor's time were ſeventy burgeſſes, according to Domeſday Book[o]. The walls were built about A. D. 1340[*], and in a little time the inhabitants became ſo rich and powerful as frequently to attack their neighbours of Leoſtoffe and the Cinque ports at ſea, with great loſs on both ſides. They had probably a pique againſt them becauſe they themſelves were not allowed the privilege of the Cinque ports, which old *Garianonum* and their anceſtors enjoyed under the Count of the Saxon ſhore. The royal authority at laſt put a check to this inſolence; or, as others think, they were humbled by that dreadful plague which carried off 7000 people in this town in one year, according to an old table hung up in the church, which alſo mentions their wars with the Cinque ports and the people of Leoſtoffe. Their ſpirit being lowered, and their wealth declining, they were forced to apply themſelves to trade and the herring fiſhery, of which fiſh, called by the learned *Chalcides* and *Leucomænides*, large ſhoals are found on this coaſt. It is incredible what a great fair is held here at Michaelmas, and what quantities of herrings and other fiſh are ſold. At this time the Cinque Ports, by an antient cuſtom, appoint their bailiffs or commiſſioners, and ſend them hither, who, according to the words of their warrant or commiſſion, "govern jointly with the town magiſtrates during the "time of the free fair, and hold the fair court, "adminiſtering juſtice and keeping the king's "peace." The harbour below is very convenient for the inhabitants and thoſe of Norwich; but it requires great expence to prevent the ſea from choaking it up. That element, to keep up the balance, and return here what it had taken away in other places, formed lately a ſmall iſland with the ſoil which it threw up.

Garianonum.

Caſtor.

Cerdic's ſand and ſhore.

Herrings.

At this mouth another river, called by ſome the *Thirn*, empties itſelf jointly with the Gar, which paſſing by *Holt* (ſo called from its *wood*, and remarkable for its market), keeps pace with it near five miles, by *Blickling*, now the ſeat of the antient and noble family of *Clere*, formerly ſettled at *Ormeſby*; and *Attleſham*, a conſiderable market-town, where formerly the earl of *Athol* in Scotland had lands, and then by the ruined monaſtery of *St. Benet in the Holme*, q. d. *in the river iſland*, built by Canute the Dane, and afterwards fortified by the monks with ſtout walls, ſo that it looked more like a caſtle than a cloiſter; and the Conqueror could not take it till a monk betrayed it, on condition he ſhould be made abbot; which was complied with, but the new abbot was immediately hanged for a traitor, by the king's order, as the people there tell. The ground in this iſland is ſo marſhy that on cutting the fibres and roots of the trees and ſhrubs growing thereon it floats on the water, and may be towed about at will. Some, from the ſhells frequently dug up there, think the ſea once broke in. The river runs thence by *Ludham*, the palace of the biſhops of Norwich; and *Clipſby*, which gave name to an antient family, famous in theſe parts, and immediately unites its waters with the Gar.

Thirn. *Holt.* *Blickling.* *Ormeſby.* *Attleſham.* *St. Benet in the Holme.* *Ludham.* *Clipſby.*

From the mouth of this laſt river the ſhore, at *Winterton*, ſhoots out a promontory due North, well known to ſeamen, and called, I imagine, from its *winterly* ſituation. It lies open to the Ocean, the cauſe of winds and cold, which beats violently againſt the banks oppoſed to it. Yet the neighbouring tract is, in the opinion of many, the richeſt and looſeſt ſoil in England, requiring leaſt labour, and yielding the greateſt increaſe; for it may be turned up, as Pliny[p] alſo reports of Bizacium in

Winterton.

* William of Worceſter.

[n] See Somner's Port. Icc. I. 53. [o] Fol. 118. a. [p] N. H. VII. 6.

Africa

Africa [after rain] with any poor horſe and an old woman guiding the plough [q].

From Winterton the coaſt turns itſelf to the Weſt, without any projection, for a long level tract to *Eccles*, almoſt ſwallowed up by the ſea. Thence the ſhore riſing by *Bromholme*, formerly a little monaſtery, endowed by the *Glanvilles*, ſituate on a high hill, whoſe croſs was held in great veneration by our anceſtors: not far from *Gimmingham*, which, with other manors, John earl of Warren and Surrey formerly gave to Thomas earl of Lancaſter; and by *Cromer*, where the neighbours have often in vain attempted to raiſe a pier, at great expence, the ſea waſhing it away, it runs out at *Wauburnehope*, a bay not long ſince fortified, ſo named from the little town of *Wauburn*, to which, at the requeſt of Oliver de *Bourdeaux*, Edward II. granted a market and fair. Near this is *Clay*, and on the other ſide of the river *Blakeney*, called by our countryman Bale *Nigeria*, a famous college of Carmelites in the laſt century, founded by Robert de *Roos*, Robert *Bacon*, and John *Brett*, which produced John *Baconthorp*, named from his native town (now the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Heydons*), a man of ſuch extenſive and abſtruſe learning, for that age, as to be the admiration of the Italians, and to be commonly called the *Reſolute Doctor*. Whence Paul Panſa ſays of him: "If you wanted to ſearch into the nature of the "Almighty, nobody has more clearly written about "his eſſence. If you would know the cauſes of "things, the effects of nature, the motions of the "heavens, and the contrary qualities of the ele"ments, he is ready to let them into the ſtorehouſe "of knowledge. This Reſolute Doctor alone fur"niſhes us with the ſtrongeſt arms in defence of "the Chriſtian religion againſt the Jews, &c." From Wanburn the ſhore is lower to *St. Edmund's point*, and interſected and divided by many rivulets, with difficulty defended from the incroachments of the ſea by ſand banks, called *Meales* [k].

Farther inland, about four miles hence, is *Walſingham*, which, from its nearneſs to the ſea, Eraſmus calls *Parathalaſia*. This little town is now famous for its ſaffron; formerly all over England for the pilgrimages to the Bleſſed Virgin, whoever had not viſited and made his offering to her being held impious in the laſt age. Let Eraſmus [l], who ſaw her, give a deſcription of her: "About four miles from the ſea is a town ſupported by ſcarce any thing elſe but the reſort of pilgrims. It is a college of canons, called by the Latins regular, an intermediate order between monks and ſecular canons. This houſe depends chiefly on the Virgin for ſupport. For the greater offerings only are laid up; but if money, or things of ſmall value, are offered, they are applied to the maintenance of the convent, and their ſuperior, whom they call their prior. The church is neat and elegant; but the Virgin dwells not in it. This place, as out of reſpect, ſhe has reſigned to her ſon. She has her temple ſo placed as to be at her ſon's right hand. Nor does ſhe dwell even there; the building is not finiſhed, and the wind comes in at the doors and windows; for the Ocean, father of winds, is juſt by. In the unfiniſhed church is a narrow wooden chapel, into which the worſhipers are admitted by a narrow door on each ſide. It has but little light, and that only from wax tapers, which give a very agreeable ſmell. If you look in, you would ſay it was the manſion of the gods, it glitters ſo with jewels, gold, and ſilver." But all this vaniſhed in the laſt age, when Henry VIII. ſet his eyes and heart on the wealth and eſtates of the church. I have nothing to add about this town, but that the knightly family of the Walſinghams took their riſe and name from it according to genealogiſts. Of this was the moſt illuſtrious ſir Francis Walſingham, ſecretary to queen Elizabeth, a man of ſingular experience and induſtry in the moſt weighty affairs of ſtate. In the neighbourhood, at *Houghton*, once flouriſhed the famous family of the *Neirfords*, who were greatly enriched by marriage with Petronilla de *Vallibus*, who had a fine eſtate about *Holt*, *Cley*, and elſewhere. But to return to the coaſt.

Houghton.
Neirford family.

Near Walſingham, to the Weſt, on the coaſt, was the antient BRANNODVNUM, where, when the Saxons firſt infeſted Britain, was a garriſon of Dalmatian horſe, under the Count of the Saxon ſhore. At preſent it is a country village, retaining nought but its name, and exhibiting a rampart, called by the neighbourhood a caſtle, incloſing about eight acres, and named *Brancaſter*, where Roman coins are often found. This place was very convenient for a garriſon: for the ſhore turns to the South at *St. Edmund's chapel* in the neighbourhood, and at *Hunſtanton* built by St. Edmund, and makes a bay, of ſome extent, much expoſed to pirates, into which ſeveral rivers empty themſelves. I muſt not omit *Hunſtanton*, were it only for this reaſon, that it was the reſidence of the famous and knightly family of *Le Strange*, of whom, in the reign of Edward II. John baron *Le Strange of Knockin* gave it to his younger brother Hamo.

Brannodunum.
Brancaſter.
Hunſtanton.
Le Strange family.

I purpoſely paſs by the taking of hawks, the plentiful fiſhery, and the frequent finding of jet and amber on this coaſt, as things common in other places along it. *Sharnborn*, however, on this ſhore, deſerves mention, both for the ſecond Chriſtian church in this province, built here by Fælix the Burgundian, who converted the Eaſt Angles, and brought them the bleſſings of eternal life (for the firſt is ſaid to have been built at *Babingley*, where he landed), and for the common report, on the authority of antient records, that the Engliſh lord of this place, before the coming of the Normans, by appeal to the Conqueror himſelf, recovered this eſtate from Warren, to whom the Conqueror had given it: which is alleged by thoſe who contend that William poſſeſſed himſelf of England by agreement, and not by conqueſt.

Sharnborn.
Babingley.

The bay, which we call *The Waſhes*, Ptolemy calls ÆSTUARIUM METARIS [m], perhaps for *Maltraith*, a name given to other ſuch Æſtuaries by the Britans,

The Waſhes.
METARIS ESTUARIUM.

[q] *a parte altera jugi vomere anu trahente*, an old woman *on one ſide of the yoke drawing the plough*. Holland. an old woman *drawing againſt him*. G.

[k] Spelman derives this word from the Swediſh and German *Mul*, duſt. (G.) MHAA Gothic *Mould*. The Saxon name of Malden in Eſſex is Mœldun. MS n. Gale.

[l] In his dialogue intituled, *Peregrinatio religionis erga*.

[m] Μησαρις, Ptol. ed. Argent. perhaps from *Mearſh* or *Merarſh*, Anglicè *Mearrs, Mijars. Metaurus, Metarus.* Lexic. Geogr. Lat. ex Ptol. *Mearis, Meris, Mearſland: Waſhes, Gauſen, Guas, Waſe, Met-Wet-ars. Snetſham, Senitſham, Go-ſenits, Go-ſennit.* So *Bannium* in Ravennas is *Gohannium* in Antoninus. MS n. Gale.

and meaning nothing more than a body of water where the tides are uncertain. On this, where the
Lynne. Ouſe falls into the Ocean, ſtands *Linne*, named perhaps from the ſpreading waters, for ſo the Britiſh word *Lhyn* ſignifies. This is a large town almoſt ſurrounded by a deep ditch and walls, and divided by two little rivulets, over which are about 15 bridges. And though it is more modern, and not long ago called *Biſhop's Linne*, having belonged to the biſhops of Norwich to the time of Henry VIII. (for it roſe out of the ruins of an older town oppoſite to it, in Marſhland, now called *Old Lynne* and *Lynne Regis*), yet for the ſafe entrance of its harbour, the reſort of merchants, the beauty of the buildings, and the wealth of the inhabitants, it may claim the chief rank after Norwich among the Iceni. It enjoys very conſiderable privileges, purchaſed of king John by the blood of its inhabitants ſpilt in ſupport of his cauſe. He granted them a mayor, and gave them his own ſword to be borne before him, and a ſilver cup gilt, which they ſtill keep. They recovered their loſt liberties, with ſome bloodſhed, from Henry III. when in his cauſe they loſt a battle againſt the proſcribed barons in the iſle of Ely, as the Book of Ely and Matthew Paris teſtify.

Overagainſt Lynne, on the other ſide of the river,
Marſhland. is *Marſhland*, a marſhy tract, as its name expreſſes, divided by dykes and ſluices to drain and carry off the water, a very rich ſoil, and producing plenty of
Tilney Smeeth. cattle; ſo that in the place called *Tilney ſmeeth* about 30,000 ſheep are fed. But the ſea, by its beating, waſhing, overflowing, and tearing, is ſometimes ſo outrageous as not to be kept in by banks. The
Walpole. moſt remarkable places in it are: *Walpole*, given by its lord to the church of Ely with his ſon, whom he
Wigenhall. made a monk there; *Wigenhall*, the eſtate of J. Howard under Edward I. whoſe deſcendants have ſpread themſelves into an honourable and illuſtrious
Tilney. family; *Tilney*, before mentioned, which gave name to the antient knightly race of the *Tilneys*; and
St Mary. *St. Mary*, the ſeat of the antient family of the *Carvilles*.

We have now ſurveyed all the coaſt inland. There are ſeveral towns on the Weſt ſide of the county, but being of later date, I ſhall ſay but little of them.
Riſing caſtle. Near Lynne is *Riſing Caſtle*, on a high hill, rivaling Norwich caſtle, formerly belonging to the *Albineys*, afterwards to *Robert de Montalt*, who married the ſiſter and coheireſs of Hugh de Albiney, earl of Arundel, and afterwards of the *Mowbrays*, deſcended, as I am informed, from the ſame family as the Albineys; but at preſent almoſt expiring with
Caſtle Acre. age. Lower is *Caſtle Acre*, where antiently the earls of Warren lived in a caſtle now half ruined on the
Godwic. river. This nameleſs ſtream riſes not far from *Godwic*, a name of good omen, where is a ſmall houſe, which boaſts a great ornament in its owner, the illuſtrious ſir Edward *Coke*, a perſon of rare natural endowments, and not more ſtudious than learned in the common law of England, as the whole nation can teſtify, both while he was many years attorney general, and now when he pronounces his moſt learned deciſions as Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas[n]: nor has he given leſs proof of his abilities in the Commentaries he has publiſhed on our laws, by which he has merited ſo well both of his contemporaries and poſterity. The river flows gently Weſtward towards Lynne by *Neirford*, which gave name *Neirford.*
to the antient family of the *Neirfords*; and *Neir-* *Neirborough.*
borough, where, near the houſe of the knightly family of *Spelman*, may be ſeen, on a high hill, a ſtrong antient fortification, well calculated for the defence of the adjacent country. Next, on the
ſame rivulet, follows *Pentney*, a little monaſtery, *Pentney.*
formerly the common burial-place of the nobility in theſe parts.

Near this lies *Wormegay*, commonly called *Wron-* *Wormegay.*
gay, which Reginald de *Warren*, brother of William de Warren, ſecond earl of Surrey, had with his wife, who was, as I have read, of the donation or maritage of that earl[o], according to the ſtyle of that age, by whoſe ſon's daughter it was ſoon tranſferred to the Bardolphs, moſt noble barons, who *Barons Bardolph.*
long flouriſhed, and bear Az. three cinqfoils Or. The greateſt part of their eſtate, with the title, devolved to William *Phelip*, and with his daughter to viſcount *Beaumont*. More Eaſt is *Swaffham*, a *Swaffham.*
famous market town, once the eſtate of the earl of Richmond. *Aſhele* manor, in right of which the *Aſhele.*
Haſtings and *Greys*, lords of Ruthin, were table-deckers, or took charge of the napery to the kings of England at their coronation. *N. Elmham*, where *N. Elmham.*
the biſhops ſat when this province was divided into two dioceſes. *Dereham*, the burial-place of With- *Dereham.*
burga, daughter of king Anna, who for her temperance and ſanctity was accounted a ſaint by our anceſtors. Next to this is *Greſſenhall*, and next to *Greſſenhall.*
that *Elſing*, formerly eſtates of the *Folliots*, a family *Elſing.*
of great rank, which paſſed in dower with a daughter of Richard Folliot to Hugh de *Haſtings*, of the family of *Abergavenny*, and at length, by the daughters and co-heireſſes of the laſt Hugh Haſtings, Greſſenhall came to Hamo *L'Eſtrange* of Hunſtanton, and Elſing to William *Brown*, brother of Anthony Brown, firſt viſcount Montacute. Hereabouts is
Icborough, which Talbot thinks the ICIANI of An- *Icborough.*
toninus. I need not dwell longer on theſe places: nor does there remain any thing more than to recite the earls and dukes of Norfolk[p], before we proceed to Cambridgeſhire.

William the Conqueror appointed one *Radulph*[q] *Earls and dukes of Norfolk.*
earl of the Eaſt Angles, i. e. of the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge, who, for his rebellious deſigns, was, as I obſerved before [in Norwich], ſoon diſplaced. Some years after, under Stephen, *Hugh Bigod*[r] was earl of Norfolk; for, in the peace between Stephen and Henry of Anjou, afterwards king Henry II.*, it was expreſsly provided, that Stephen's ſon *William* ſhould have the intire earldom of Norfolk, except, among other things, the third penny, which belonged to Hugh Bigod as earl, whom, notwithſtanding, king Henry II. afterwards made earl with the third penny of Norfolk and Norwich. To him ſucceeded his ſon *Roger*[s], who, for ſome reaſon or other, obtained of Richard I. a new charter of creation, and was ſuc-

* Roger Montenſis. See art. *Earls.*

[n] He was afterwards lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, and died 1634.
[o] *de donatione ſive maritagio.*
[p] Of the earls of the Eaſt Angles, ſee Dugd. I. 16—18.
[q] *Waher.* Dugd. I. 67.
[r] He died 1178, buried at Thetford.
[s] He died 5 Henry III. buried at Thetford.

ceeded

ceeded by his ſon *Hugh*[t], who married Matilda, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of William Marſhal, earl of Pembroke. By her he had *Roger* earl of Norfolk and marſhal of England, who diſlocated his limbs[u] in a tournament, and died without iſſue; and *Hugh* Bigod, chief juſtice of England, ſlain in the battle[x] of Lewes, whoſe ſon *Roger*[y] ſucceeded his uncle as earl of Norfolk and marſhal. He having provoked Edward I. by his inſolence, was forced to ſurrender his honours and the greateſt part of his eſtate to the king, in favour of *Thomas Brotherton*, the king's ſon by Margaret, ſiſter of Philip the Fair, king of France. So we have it in a chronicle in St. Auſtin's Library at Canterbury. "A. D. 1301, Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, made king E. his heir, and ſurrendered the marſhal's ſtaff into his hands, on condition that, if his wife had children, the king ſhould reſtore the whole, as he received it, without diſpute, and he ſhould hold it peaceably: and the king gave him £.1000, and 1000 librates of land for life[z], with the office of marſhal and the earldom." He dying without iſſue, Edward II. conferred both theſe honours on his brother *Thomas*[a], by virtue of the ſurrender abovementioned *; but his daughter *Margaret*, who had the title of lady marſhal and counteſs of Norfolk, and was married to *John* lord *Segrave*, was by Richard II. created dutcheſs of Norfolk[b] for her life; and at the ſame time *Thomas Mowbray*, earl of Nottingham, Margaret's daughter's ſon, firſt duke of Norfolk to him and his heirs male, having before granted him the dignity and ſtyle of earl marſhal of England. This is he who challenged Henry of Lancaſter, duke of Hereford, before the king, for diſreſpectful words by him ſpoken againſt the king; and when they were on the point of deciding it by ſingle combat, the herald at the barrier pronounced, by the king's order, this ſentence, that they ſhould both quit the realm, Lancaſter for ten years, Mowbray for ever, who afterwards died at Venice[c], leaving two ſons in England. Of theſe Thomas earl marſhal and earl of Nottingham (for he had no other title), forming treaſonable deſigns, was beheaded by Henry of Lancaſter, then king Henry IV. His brother and heir *John*[d], by favour of Henry V. was reſtored, and for ſome years was only earl marſhal and earl of Nottingham; but in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. by authority of parliament, in virtue of the grant of Richard II. "as ſon of "Thomas duke of Norfolk, his father and heir of "his brother Thomas, was declared duke of Nor-"folk †." He was ſucceeded by *John*[e] his ſon, who died 1 Edward IV. and he by his ſon *John*[f], created earl of Surrey and Warren in his father's lifetime by Henry VI. ‡ His only daughter *Anne* was married to Richard duke of York, infant ſon of king Edward IV. who with her took the titles of Norfolk, earl marſhal, Warren, and Nottingham, from her father. He and his wife dying in their infancy[g], Richard III. king of England, conferred this title of duke of Norfolk and the rank of earl marſhal on *John Howard*, who was found to be "couſin and one of the heirs" of Anne ducheſs of York and Norfolk before mentioned, his mother being one of the daughters of the firſt Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and himſelf advanced to the rank of baron by Edward IV. This John fell in the battle of Boſworth[h], fighting valiantly for Richard III. againſt Henry VII. His ſon *Thomas*, who by Richard III's creation was earl of Surrey, was reſtored to his father's title of Norfolk by Henry VIII. for beating the Scottiſh forces at Flodden, where James IV. their king was ſlain: in memory of which victory, the Howard family was permitted to bear in the middle of the bend Argent in their arms an eſcocheon Or, with a demi-lion Gules, his mouth pierced with an arrow, within a double treſſure of lilies of the ſame, which nearly reſembles the arms of the king of Scots[i]. His ſon *Thomas* ſucceeded him, whom this age has ſeen toſſed by the viciſſitudes of fortune[k], whoſe ſon Henry's[l] ſon *Thomas* (the firſt of the Engliſh nobility that added the luſtre of literature to his other honours), convicted of high treaſon for intending to marry Mary queen of Scots, and beheaded 1572, was the laſt duke of Norfolk. From that time his family remained as it were extinct, but is revived again under the enlivening influences of king James.

In this county are about 660 pariſh churches.

* Parl. 21 Richard II. † Rot. Parl. 3 Henry VI. ‡ Parl. 27 Edward IV.

[t] died 1225, buried at Thetford. [u] *luxatis corporis articulis.*

[x] 47 Hen. III. buried at Thetford. M. Paris, 995. 50, Dugd. I. 135, does not mention his death, but only his flight.

[y] He died 35 Edward I. buried at Thetford. [z] Dugd. I. 135, ſays £.1000. in preſent, and £.1000. *per annum* for life.

[a] He died 12 Edward III. buried at Bury. Dugd. II. 64.

[b] She died 21 R. II. buried in the Friars Minors in London. Ib. [c] of the plague, 1 Hen. IV. Dugd. Bar. I. 129.

[d] He died 7 Henry VI. and ordered his body to be buried in Axholme charter houſe, and his father to be brought from Venice thither. Dugd. Ib. 130.

[e] buried at Thetford. Dugd. 131. [f] he died 1475, 15 Edward IV. buried at Thetford. Dugd. Ib.

[g] [h] 1485, buried at Thetford. [i] He died 1524, buried at Thetford.

[k] and eſcaping death only by the death of Henry VIII. died 1554. Dugd. Bar. II. 274.

[l] Earl of Surrey, beheaded in his father's life 1546, buried at Framlingham. Ib. 275.

ADDITIONS.

DDITIONS.

THE county of Norfolk is large and populous, extending from Eaſt to Weſt 66 miles, from North to South 40, aud above 140 miles in circumference; containing 1,148,000 acres, 33 hundreds, 32 market-towns, including thoſe in diſuſe, and 729 well-inhabited villages, as appears by the poll-books of 1768, and more pariſh churches than any county in the three kingdoms; many of which exhibit curious ſpecimens of the ſtyle of church architecture of different ages; and in ſeveral of them the antiquary will find fair and curious antient monuments, monumental braſſes well preſerved, and the remains of many curiouſly painted windows. No leſs than 77 religious houſes fell at the general diſſolution, beſides alien priories diſſolved before. The county has its name from its ſituation in reſpect of the Eaſt Angles[1].

The ſoil may be divided into the *ſandland*, the *wood land*, the *marſh land*, and the *fielding*. Of the former ſort is a conſiderable tract in the neighbourhood of Norwich, Swaffham, Thetford, and Brandon; in the neighbourhood of Norwich are ſeveral lands inclining to this, and at Rougham is a piece of drift. The woods are not extenſive, though much increaſed of late by planting in almoſt every part of the county. What is called the wood land is generally dirty, but rich and fruitful. The marſh land, beſides the tract comprehended in the Bedford Level, and in Freebridge Marſh lands, extends from Yarmouth up the rivers Bure, Waveney, and Yare, to Coltſhall, Bungay, and Norwich, and alſo up the Thurn and Ant. Both ſalt and freſh marſhes are to be met with on the coaſt, particularly between Hunſtanton and Blakeney, and from Snetteſham to Walpole. They are generally fruitful, feed large quantities of oxen and ſheep, and when ploughed yield greater crops of corn than other land. The fielding, though daily decreaſing, is ſtill very great, both in ſheep-walks and arable. The heath and marſh land may reaſonably be computed at 100,000 acres. There are ſome rich lands unincloſed, but they are chiefly graſs and common among the woodlands. The farmers here have been long accounted the beſt in the kingdom for management. Bills of incloſure are paſſed in parliament almoſt every ſeſſion, by which the heaths, commons, warrens, ſheep-walks, and open fields, are (under the direction of commiſſioners) properly allotted to and divided amongſt the ſeveral proprietors, and by them encloſed and improved; ſo that, in a few years, it is probable the whole county will be in a ſtate of cultivation.

Norfolk has been formerly, in common language, divided into woodlands and field-lands; the former never abounded ſo much in woods as many other counties, but has heretofore had plenty of oak timber, growing in antient paſtures, and the hedge rows of very ſmall incloſures. It ſtill retains the diſpoſition to run to wood, chiefly oak, but for want of protection for the young trees, and through the neceſſity and negligence of landlords, the quantity of oak timber has been leſſening for many years, but that part called the woodland is the larger half of the county. This being the caſe, it may be worth while to endeavour to account for the popular opinion ſo generally prevailing in the other parts of the kingdom, that Norfolk is an open country, and almoſt all of it even a ſandy ſoil, fitted by Nature for little elſe but rabbits. It ſeems probable from hiſtory, as well as from private evidences, that almoſt all the arable lands of Norfolk, and indeed of moſt of the other counties in England, lay in open common fields in the reign of Henry VII. and great part of that of Henry VIII. The language of our law-books, the acts of parliament, and the events of the reign of Edward VI. particularly Kett's rebellion in Norfolk, prove that in the reigns of Hen. VIII. and of his ſon Edward many incloſures were made; and during thoſe reigns, and in the times ſhortly ſucceeding them, moſt of the arable lands, in the parts now called the woodlands, were probably incloſed, though timber might abound in them before in parks and antient paſtures. From thoſe times, therefore, we are to date the growth of the greateſt part of the hedge-row timber in that tract of Norfolk we are ſpeaking of, which in many parts of the county has been ſo large, and has grown ſo cloſe together, as, viewed from a little diſtance, to appear like a thick wood. Hence we are to account for the reputation this county has long had among all who have not ſeen it, as well as among many who have ſeen the parts moſt uſually viſited, of being an open champain country; for as ſuch it is repreſented by Camden and Speed, and by old Tuſſer, a Georgic poet of the reign of Edward VI. Tuſſer compares Norfolk with Eſſex, which laſt, together with Suffolk and Kent, ſeems to have been incloſed before the times mentioned; and the tranſcribers of thoſe authors, again frequently tranſcribing themſelves, have perpetuated the belief of a fact, originally founded in truth, though it has long ceaſed to be true. The courſe of travelling, too, purſued by thoſe who viſit the county, has accidentally tended to confirm this belief: Norwich, Holkam, and Houghton, being in dry parts of the county, recently incloſed, Rainham, Blickling and Lynn in the neighbourhood of ſuch, and Yarmouth in a country that may be called open.

The great public roads leading to Norwich have many of them turnpikes, and, by a proper exertion

of

of the power given to the magiſtrates by the preſent highway laws, the roads in general are receiving laſting improvements.

The general honeſty and good diſpoſition of the inhabitants towards the laws of their country may be in a great meaſure aſcertained by the few priſoners uſually tried for capital crimes or felonies at the aſſizes, and that ſpirit of litigation for which this county was formerly proverbial now no longer exiſts; the counſel on the circuit oftentimes not receiving fees ſufficient to defray their neceſſary expences.

This county has many noblemen's ſeats, and abounds with thoſe of the gentry; many of which are fair and venerable antient manſions, formerly adorned with painted windows, enriched with armorial enſigns, emblazoning the pedigrees of their poſſeſſors; but (ſorry I am to ſay it) moſt of theſe curious ſpecimens of art, and diſtinctions of families, are now to be traced only by their ſmall and imperfect remains. Others are ſuperb edifices, the works of modern architects, adorned with plantations, woods, waters, lawns, planned, planted, and laid out by the hands of a Browne and a Richmond, &c.

The clergy are numerous, reſpectable, and in general poſſeſs neat parſonages, much improved of late years, and ſtill improving.

The principal rivers are, the Wentſum, Yare, Ant, Bure, Thurne, Waveney, Great and Little Ouſe, Nene, Thet, Stoke, Nar, Wiſbech, Thur, Creak, Cley, Mundeſley, Greſham, Taiis, Loddon, Brome, Greſſinhall, Eyne, and Tud. Of theſe are in part navigable, the Yare, Bure, Waveney, both Ouſes, Nene, and Nar. There are 11 conſiderable lakes, called *Broads*.

The river Ouſe, with thoſe which it receives in its courſe from Brackley in Northamptonſhire, uſed to fall into the ſea at Wiſbech. When that outfall decayed, a canal was cut by the commiſſioners of ſewers from Littleport to Brand river, to give its waters courſe through Lynne outfall into the ſea; the deſcent of the fens being all that way. The freſh water and the tides together wore the river Ouſe deeper and wider; but ſluices and bridges obſtructing its depth and breadth, the fens continue hurtfully ſurrounded, and will ever be ſo till the Ouſe is enlarged. The great object of the Board of Adventurers, by cutting new channels and drains, multiplying or repairing ſluices and bridges, is a plan pregnant with dangers that human experience cannot foreſee, nor human art perhaps be able to reſiſt, when a removal of the obſtructions of the preſent channel will anſwer the end of drainage. The erection of Denver ſluice, 1651, on the river 17 miles above Lynne, has rendered the navigation of Lynne channel extremely difficult and dangerous, by the continual ſhifting of the ſands in the harbour's mouth. Notwithſtanding this, the imports to Lynne are immenſe, its exports very conſiderable, and its foreign trade ſo great that it is thought to import more wine than any town in England except London; and its export of corn is alſo very conſiderable, as it communicates with ſo many different counties, by means of the navigable rivers that connect with them through the great Ouſe.

The landholders at the Norman Survey, beſides the king, were, the biſhop of Bayeux; earls Montaigne, Alan, Euſtace, Hugh; Robert Malet, William Warren, Roger Bigod, William biſhop of ; Oſbert biſhop of ; the abbots of Bury, Ely, Ramſey, Hulme, St. Stephen's at Caen. William de Eſcois, Ralph de Bellofago, Rainald Fitz-Ivo, Ralph Todeni, Hugh Montfort, Eudo Dapifer, Walter Gifford, Roger de Poitou, Ivo Taillebois, Ralph de Limeſi, Eudo Fitz-Spiruwic, Drogo de Buraria, Ralph Bainard, Ranulph Peverel, Robert Gernon, Peter de Valoignes, Robert Fitz-Corbucion, Ranulph brother of Ilger, Tehell Brito, Robert de Verli, Humphry Fitz-Aubrey, Humphry de Bohun, Ralph de Felgeres, Gilbert Fitz-Richer, Robert de Ramis, &c.

Among the lawyers which this county produced biſhop Gibſon mentions ſir Henry Spelman, a moſt zealous and ſucceſsful advocate of the rights of the church and clergy, born 1562, at Congham, and died 1641. He furniſhed Speed with his deſcription of Norfolk, and drew up a complete ſurvey of his native county, out of which biſhop Gibſon had large extracts, and afterwards publiſhed it among ſir Henry's poſthumous pieces. A ſtatute was made 33 Henry VI. to reſtrain the number of attornies in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Norwich, to fix in each county, and two in the city.

Dr. Gale and Dr. Ward place SITOMAGUS at *Wulpit* in Suffolk, of which there. Baxter erred unaccountably when he corrected it *Ritomagus* and placed it at *Hemingford Abbots* by St. Ives[a]. Dr. Plot, reading it *Sinomagus* or *Senomagus*, deduces it from the *Senones* of Gaul, or *Sitomagus*, from the Sitones, a people of Germany bordering on the *Sinones* there[b]. If we ſuppoſe *Simomagus* to be the right reading, Ptolomy's *Simeni* (for ſo he names the people of theſe parts), will favour it, and *Simomagus* comes nearer the name Iceni, if we ſuppoſe the I caſt away, as *Spain* for *Hiſpain*; and Cæſar's calling this people *Cenimagni* confirms this reading[a]. Amidſt the variety of conjectures I cannot help adopting Mr. Camden's, which is warranted both by Antoninus and Peutinger; and that it was of Roman antiquity the coins found here evince. Biſhop Gibſon ſays the Saxon name is more correctly written Ðeoðforð, q. d. the *ford of the people*[c]. It was a ſeat of the kings of the Eaſt Angles. The Danes are generally ſuppoſed to have caſt up the great hill here about 865, when they wintered on it, oppoſite to that on which king Edmund's army lay, on the extremity of which are many tumuli (particularly one called the *Tut hill*), where were buried the ſlain in the battle between him and them. They ſacked this city 870, the year in which they martyred king Edmund. This caſtle hill is made principally of chalk, and ſaid to be larger than that at Marlborough, has on its top a cavity capable of concealing twenty or thirty men, and was ſurrounded by an uniform fortification of three ramparts, with large ditches all round, except where the Barbican interferes, on the Eaſt. Theſe works on the South and Eaſt ſides have been levelled for buildings, but no traces of walls were ever found[d]. The Danes kept poſſeſſion

SITOMAGUS.

[a] Gloſſar. p. 203. [b] Tac. de M. G. c. 45. Plot's letter to lord Arlington in Hearne's Leland. [a] G.
[c] See alſo Lye. [d] Blomefield's Hiſt. of Norfolk, I. 390.

here above 50 years, till the reign of Edmund, and returned again 1004, when they a ſecond time deſtroyed this place, and a third time 1009 [c]. In the Confeſſor's time it was ſo recovered as to become a hundred of itſelf. From the decreaſe of the burgeſſes between the Confeſſor's and Conqueror's time, from 943 to 720, Mr. Blomefield inclines to underſtand the *Manſuræ* ruined houſes [f] as if *Mazures:* he adds that he does not find the chief magiſtrate was called *Conſul*, as the Atlas, p. 338, and he ſhould have added, Camden. But in Domeſday we read that the king had two parts, and the *Conſulate* one third. The town was valued in the Confeſſor's time at £.20. *ad numerum, & ad opus conſul.* £.10 *ad numerum.* Blomefield tranſlates him *Earl*, though *conſulatus* and *comitatus* are plainly diſtinguiſhed.

Herfaſt, the Conqueror's chaplain, removed the ſee from Elmham hither 1075, and rebuilt the church, of which the foundations and breadth are ſtill traceable [g]. The removal of the ſee to Norwich by Herbert de Loſinga, 1094, was the ruin of this town. Blomefield ſays here were 13 churches in the Confeſſor's time [h], and 20 ſince, now reduced to 3 [i]. Here was antiently a houſe of Black friars, and *Roger* (not *Hugh) Bigod* purchaſed the cathedral church, and began a houſe of Cluniacs, which he ſoon removed out of the town for the convenience of water. It was finiſhed 1114 [k], and valued at £.312. *per annum* [l]. The Bigods, Mowbrays, and Howards, earls of Norfolk, were buried here, and ſeveral of the latter dukes of Norfolk, ſince removed to Framlingham [m]. The ſite of the monaſtery, with the manor thereto belonging, belongs now to lord Petre, who married a daughter of Philip Howard, of Buckenham houſe in this county, and brother to the late duke of Norfolk. The abbey gate and ſome remains of the Eaſt end of the church are ſtill extant; but the ruins of this laſt building are every day haſtening towards a total diſſolution, by the deſtroying hands of rapacious tenants. The original ſite of this priory was occupied two centuries after by Henry earl of Lancaſter, 1327 [n], for a houſe of friars preachers. John of Gaunt founded a houſe of Auſtin friars in the reign of Richard II. [o] The nunnery was founded by Hugh prior of Edmondſbury, between 1160 and 1180, and valued at £.40. *per annum*, having before been a priory of St. George. It remained entire until 1737, and the church is now a barn [p]. Here was alſo a priory of canons regular, founded by William third earl of Warren, 1109, in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.39. the church now a barn [q]: four hoſpitals [r], and a gild or college of St. Mary [s]; and here is now a free-ſchool and alms-houſe, founded by ſir Richard Fulmerſton, 1566, confirmed by act of parliament 7 James I. [t] Here was a mint from Canute to Henry II. [u] Caius was told here was a *ſtudium* of 600 ſcholars; but the earlieſt account of a ſchool here is 1328 [x]. Richard I. made Thetford a corporation, governed by a bailiff, coroner, and mayor [y]. Elizabeth, 1573, fixed its government to a mayor, confirmed by Charles II. [z] whoſe principal ſecretary, ſir Joſeph Williamſon, built the council-houſe, 1680. Thetford had a royal palace, and gave birth to that eminent antiquary Thomas Martin, who was born 1696-7, and died 1771.

"The ſite of the monaſtery of Thetford, with the manor thereto belonging, was granted by Henry VIII. after the Diſſolution, to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and hath ever ſince attended the fate of that family, it being parcel of the poſſeſſions this year, 1693, of his grace Henry duke of Norfolk; but the other manor was always belonging to the earls Warren and Surrey. From them, in the beginning of the reign of Richard I. it came to Hamelyne Plantagenet, baſe ſon of Jeffrey earl of Anjou, who married Iſabel, daughter and heir of William third earl Warren, and continued with that family, except when Ralph de Cobham, knight, died ſeiſed of the manor of Thetford held in capite 20 Edward III. being parcel of the attainted earl of Lancaſter's lands, which were preſently after enjoyed by the heirs of that earl, and then came to the earls and dukes of Lancaſter; and upon their eſtates falling to heirs female, 35 Edward III. with other manors, advowſons, &c. it was aſſigned as the part of Maud, daughter and coheir of Henry duke of Lancaſter, married to William duke of Zealand, and hath ever ſince continued parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter. The winter aſſizes are moſt commonly kept here; and the town-houſe being old and rotten, ſir Joſeph Williamſon, knight, one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate in the time of king Charles II. rebuilt the antient ſhire-houſe, and gave to the corporation a lovely mace and fair ſword. The market is on Saturdays, and the company of Thetford muſicians have been always famous in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk [a]." The gaol was handſomely rebuilt in 1781.

The Ouſe is navigable hither from Lynne. Here is a mineral ſpring.

Mr. Martin ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1730, an antient piece of fine braſs found at *Long Stratton*, which Mr. Maurice Johnſon ſuppoſed part of a lock to the keep of the caſtle, he having ſuch an one.

Buckenh

Mr. Blomefield [b] inclines to derive the name of *Buckenham* from the bucks of the neighbouring foreſt, rather than from the *beech trees*, which Spelman ſays are not now to be found hereabouts. But however they may have failed, it is at leaſt as probable an etymology for this place as for Buckinghamſhire. "The manor belonged intirely to the Albinis, and came by Mabel, the eldeſt of the four coheireſſes of William de Albini, fifth earl of Arundel, to Robert de Tateſhall, in the reign of Henry III. but upon the death of the laſt Robert de Tateſhalle, Emma married to Adam de Cailli, Joan to Robert de Driby, and Iſabel to John de Orreby, had ſeveral intereſts here. What became of Orre-

[c] Blomefield's Hiſtory of Norfolk, I. 395. [f] Ib. 402. [g] Ib. 404. Martin's Hiſtory of Thetford, p. 173.
[h] Blomefield, Ib. 404. 411. I make out but eight from Domeſday. [i] Ib. 412. 422. [k] Martin, 112. 115.
[l] Blomefield, I. 427. 439. Tanner, 334. [m] Blomefield, I. 455. [n] Ib. 427. Tanner, 366. Martin, 139.
[o] Blomefield, 429. Martin, 195. Tanner, 369. [p] Blomefield, 433. Tanner, 349. Martin, 98. 111.
[q] Blomefield, 455. Tanner, 348. Martin, 174. [r] Blomefield, 419, 420. 423, 424. Martin, 91. 98.
[s] Blomefield, 425. Martin, 203. Tanner, 370. [t] Blomefield, 457. Martin, 228, 229.
[u] Blomefield, 459. Martin, 279. [x] Martin, 227. [y] Ib. 234. [z] Martin, 237. 243.
[a] Peter Le Neve's MS. pen. Edit. [b] I. 251.

by's

by's intereſt I cannot find, but ſuppoſe ſhe died without iſſue; but for Driby's it continued in that family but one generation, when Alice, ſiſter and heir of John de Driby, and daughter of Joan and Robert, being married to ſir William Bernake, knt. whoſe grand-daughter Maud, being heir to her brother William, was married to ſir Ralph lord Cromwell, that part came at laſt to the Cliftons, by ſir John de Clifton of Buckenham marrying the third aunt and coheireſs of Ralph laſt lord Cromwell of Tatſhall, whoſe grand-daughter Elizabeth was married to ſir John de Knevet, lord of Buckenham, grandſon of the chancellor, in his wife's right, 19 Richard II. where it continued till ſir Philip Knevet, bart. ſold it to Hugh Audley of London, gent. ſon of John Audley of Sutton in Kent, who dying without iſſue, ſettled it on William Harvey, ſon of Robert Harvey of London (who married Sarah, one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of the ſaid Hugh), who, with Ambroſe Holbech, gent. were the proprietors thereof 1693. Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, obtained a grant of Buckenham manor of Richard II. not allowed[c]." The priory ſtood on the ſite of the old caſtle: the new one, built by Albini, contains three acres and three hills, ſurrounded by a deep moat; the keep is 63 yards round, and the walls ten feet thick. No other buildings except part of the gate-houſe remain. The Knevets lived here till it was demoliſhed and ſold by ſir Philip, 1649, to the Audleys. The priory was founded before 1156, by William Albini, firſt earl of Suſſex, who married Henry the Firſt's widow. It was valued at £.108. and the ſite may juſt be traced. *New Bukenham* adjoining took its riſe from the new caſtle[d].

"*Kenninghall* is of Saxon original, and I am apt to think ſo called from the kings of the Iceni having a palace here; for it is called in Domeſday *Kenninghala*, and I am ſure by that book it appears to have been Edward the Confeſſor's demeſne, and was then William the Conqueror's. It afterwards, I ſuppoſe by the match of William de Albini, firſt earl of Arundel, with Adeliza, widow of king Henry I. and daughter of Godfrey duke of Lorrain, came to the Albinies earls of Arundel, and was aſſigned as parcel of her dower to Iſabella, widow of Hugh, the laſt earl of Arundel of that name[e]; but upon the diviſion of their eſtate after her death it came to Roger de Montalt, whoſe grandſon Robert held it at the time of his death[f], and ſettled it with his other lands on the crown, but immediately after, by what conveyance I know not, I find Richard Fitz-Alan, who was attainted 21 Richard II. poſſeſſed of it, and then Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, obtained a grant of the reverſion of it from that king, and died ſeiſed thereof 1 Henry IV.[g]; from which family it came to the preſent poſſeſſor, 1693, Henry duke of Norfolk. The antient noble ſeat ſtood in the park, Eaſtward of the town, but was pulled down and diſparked within the memory of perſons alive, 1693[h]."

Kenninghall, q. d. *Kyning hall*, though in Domeſday it is written *Cheninkehala*, is ſaid to have had a caſtle of the Eaſt Saxon kings, pulled down by Thomas, the great duke of Norfolk, when he built his palace here, in the middle of a large park, which on his attainder was ſettled by Henry VIII. on princeſs Mary, who made it her reſidence, and reſtored it to the family on her acceſſion. Queen Elizabeth alſo reſided there. It continued in the Norfolk family as their capital ſeat, till about 120 years ago it was pulled down, and the materials ſold for a trifle. It is now the property of William Pawlett, eſq. The office of chief butler at the coronation was firſt claimed in right of this manor, and was fixed, 1 Edward III. to the lords of it, Bokenham and Sneteſham[i].

Near Kenninghall is *Quiddenham hall*, the antient ſeat of the Le Neves, now of J. Reid, eſq.

Aſhwell-thorpe.

"*Aſhwell* was called *Thorpe in Aſhwell* from ſir John de Thorp, lord thereof in the reign of Henry III. where that family continued for five deſcents, till Iſabella, daughter and at length ſole heir of ſir Edmund Thorpe, the younger being married to Philip Tylney of Boſton, in the county of Lincoln, eſq. brought this manor to that family, whoſe ſon ſir Frederick Tylney of Boſton, having but one daughter and heir, firſt married to Humphry Bouchier, lord Berners, and after to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, brought it to the family of the Bourchiers; but his ſon John leaving one only daughter and ſole heir, Joan, married to Edmund Knevet, ſecond ſon of Edmund Knevet of Bokenham caſtle, fixed it in that branch of the Knevets, in which it continued, 1693, in the perſon of Thomas Knevet, eſq. who had a juſt title to the barony of Berners from his ſaid anceſtors. He died 16,3, without iſſue, and it became the inheritance of his ſiſters and coheirs[k]."

The heireſs of the Knevets of Aſhwellthorpe claimed, 1720, the barony of Berners, which was allowed, and ſhe died 1743[l]. The eſtate belongs now to Robert Wilſon, eſq. of Didlington, in this county, who is deſcended from the Knevets of Aſhwellthorp, and has an intereſt in the barony of Berners, which is now in abeyance.

Hapton.

At *Hapton* was found the plate engraved Pl. V. f. 13. ſuppoſed a taliſman. It was in the hands of Mr. Robert Chaplin, jun. of that place.

Carleton.

The herring pies which the lord of the manor of *Carleton* is bound to carry to court are the fee-farm rents of the city of Norwich before it was incorporated, when it was a great place of fiſhing before Yarmouth was founded; the city having purchaſed the manor of Carleton, the ſheriffs ſupply the place of the lord. One hundred, reckoning by the great hundred, or ſix ſcore herrings, are required in 24 pies well ſeaſoned and baked[m]. The town of Yarmouth is by charter bound to ſend to the ſheriffs of Norwich theſe herrings, which are to be baked in pies, and delivered to the lord of the manor of Carleton, to carry to the king. This is duly obſerved, and an indenture is drawn up, purporting that upon delivery of theſe pies to the lord of the manor he ſhall acknowledge the receipt, and be obliged to convey them to the king[3].

"Carleton is ſo called, and alſo *Carlton Rode*,

[c] MS. P. Le Neve. [d] Blomefield, I. 251. 267. Tanner, 347. [e] Clauſ. 27 H. III. [f] Cart. 11 E. III.
[g] Eſc. H. IV. n. 71. [h] P. Le Neve, MS. [i] Blomefield, I. 141. 145. [k] Le Neve MS.
[l] Blomefield, III. 104. [m] Blomefield, II. 264. III. 67. [3] G.

from

from an antient owner thereof in the time of Henry III. whoſe name was Walter de Rode, as may be ſeen amongſt the inquiſitions of thoſe who held knights fees at that time, and paid towards the aid for marrying that king's ſiſter Iſabel to the Roman emperor. The words of the record concerning the ſerjeanty of carrying the paſties, as found in the record called Lovel Book, in the cuſtody of the king's remembrancer of the Exchequer at Weſtminſter, are as follows: "*Willus Curzon tenet de Rege in* "*capite unum meſuagium cum viginti quatuor acris* "*terræ arabilis cum pertinentijs in Eaſt Carleton per* "*ſervitium trium partium magnæ ſerjeantiæ, videlicet* "*quod ipſe ſimul cum tenemento quodam Robti de Wel-* "*helme, qui tertiam partem predicte ſerjeantiæ tenet in* "*eddem villâ, centum haleces recentes in viginti quatuor* "*paſtellis ſumptibus ſuis propriis de villâ Norwici de* "*redditu civium Norwici uſque ad Dominum Regem* "*ubicunque fuerit in Angliâ ducet:*" which is ſtill performed by indenture between the ſheriffs of Norwich and the lord of the manor, or a perſon authorized by him, one of which indentures follows in theſe words: "*Hæc Indentura facta apud Norwic* "*in Guildhalda ibidem 29no die Septembris horâ unde-* "*decimâ ante meridiem ejuſdem diei anno regni domini* "*noſtri Caroli Secundi Dei gratia Angliæ, &c.* 33do "*annoque Domini* 1680, *inter Jacobum Brockden et* "*Thomam Seaman vicecomites civitatis predictæ ex unâ* "*parte, et Samuel Verdon generoſum tenentem terrarum* "*et tenementorum Petri Clayton generoſi domini manerij* "*de Eaſt Carleton ex alterâ parte, Teſtatur quod pre-* "*dicti Vicecomites, &c. deliberaver. prefato S. V.* 100 "*Haleces de primis Halec' recent', &c. per magnum* "*centum in* 24 *paſtellis benè firmatis, &c.*[n]"

Diſs. *Diſs*, olim *Dice*, from the mere on the South ſide of it, is a market-town, giving name to a hundred. The manor was antient demeſne, and in the king's hands till king Henry I. gave it to Richard de Lucy, when it was divided by him between his two daughters by his ſecond wife; for with Dionyſia married to .... de Mounteny, anceſtor of ſir Robert de Mounteney, who lived 9 Edward I. he gave the third part of the hundred, manor, and market of Diſs; and the other two parts of them to ſir Walter Fitz-Robert, with Maud his other daughter, whoſe ſon Robert Fitz-Walter gave the moiety of theſe two parts, with the third part of the hundred and market, to ſir Gilbert Peche, knt. in free marriage with Alice, his ſiſter; but the Fitz-Walters had all along the chief manor, and held in capite the whole hundred, town, and appurtenances. With them it continued for eight deſcents in the male line, till Anne, daughter and ſole heir of Walter Fitz-Walter, who died 11 Henry VI. tranſlated this town and a vaſt eſtate in this county and others to her huſband Thomas Ratcliffe, eſq. and it was enjoyed by ſir John Ratcliffe, knt. and his deſcendants, ſucceſſively earls of Suſſex[o]. Robert Fitz-Walter, who died 1325, probably built the church. The manor was ſold by the Ratcliffes earls of Suſſex. John Skelton, the poet laureat, was rector here 1504—1511[p].

Oſmundeſton *or* Scole. *Oſmundeſton*, alias *Scole*, joins to the Eaſt part of Diſs[q]. Here was a very good inn, remarkable for the extravagance and folly of its ſign (the White Hart), on which the builder of the houſe, John Peck, merchant at Norwich 1655, expended £.1057. in unmeaning decorations, and which has been long ſince decayed[r].

Shelton At *Shelton* was a noble manſion-houſe, built by ſir Ralph Shelton, who died 1568, round a quadrangle in a moat, with an embattled outer wall and turrets at each corner, and a grand gate with a turret at each corner. In the windows and cieling were the matches of the family; but the whole is now ruinated. The ſame ſir Ralph built the church, of brick, in whoſe windows were all the family arms[s]. The eſtate continued in the family it gave name to till 1694[t]. It afterwards became the property of Edmund Bacon, eſq.

Gare or Yare r. Baxter derives the *Gare*, or *Yare*, from *Garii iii eneu*, q. d. *the mouth of the rough water.*

Redenh *Redenhall* church, rebuilt of freeſtone, in the beginning of the 14th century, by Thomas Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, and the chancel by William Newport, rector, 1311-1326, has a noble ſquare tower, large and lofty, begun 1460 and finiſhed 1520, ſplit from top to bottom by a ſtorm 1616, but ſo ironed together as not to affect its ſhape or beauty[u].

Heir or *The river Heir*, or *Gar*, riſes at a village called *Garveſton* in Mitford hundred[x].

Hingh *Hingham* was reputed the head of the barony of *Rhie* ever ſince its grant to Henry ſon of Hubert de Rhie, who came in with the Conqueror; but the manor belonged to the Gourneys and Marſhalls; and by marriage it came to the Morleys, Lovels, and Parkers, who all ſucceſſively bore the title of lord Morley[4]." "It was before the fifth year of king John parcel of the poſſeſſions of Cardo de Freſhanvil with the hundred of Hengham, now Fairhow hundred, when, in the 15th year of king John, Cardo being againſt king John with his rebellious barons, John Le Mareſchal had a grant of them. He was ſon of John Mareſchal, ſon of Gilbert Mareſchal grand-father of William firſt earl of Pembroke, and his mother was daughter and heir of Hubert de Rya, by which marriage he was entitled to the barony of Rye. They flouriſhed here for ſix generations, till John de Mareſchal, who died without iſſue, in the 10th year of Edward II. left Hawis, his ſiſter and heir, married to Robert de Morle, called ſo from a town juſt by, by which marriage they poſſeſſed all the Mareſchals eſtate, and were Mareſchals of Ireland in fee. After many ſucceſſions they determined in an heir female, Eleanor, in the time of king Edward IV. married to William, younger ſon of William lord Lovell of Tichmerſh, who had one ſon, called Henry Lovell lord Morley, ſlain at Dixmuid in Flanders, in the 4th year of king Henry VII. without iſſue, and a daughter Alice, heir to her brother, married to ſir William Parker, knt. who brought this manor with a great eſtate to him. Their ſon Henry was ſummoned to parliament by the title of lord Morley, with whom and his deſcendants it continued till Edward lord Morley ſold it to ſir Thomas Hunt, of London, knt. who bought a

[n] MS. P. Le Neve. [o] Le Neve, MS. [p] Blomefield, II. 1—25. [q] Ib. 86.
[r] Ib. I. 86. [s] Ib. III. 181. [t] Le Neve, MS. [u] Blomefield, III. 244.
[x] Ib. V. 1193. [4] G.

great

great eſtate in this county, and whoſe poſterity continue ſtill at Salle in Eynsford hundred. Afterwards ..... Tipper and .... Dawe purchaſed it of Hunt. I ſuppoſe they procured a licence of alienation of it in the 34th of queen Elizabeth. It after became the inheritance of .... Southall, and was mortgaged to .... Long of Reymerſton, of whom it was purchaſed about 1620 by ſir Thomas Wodehouſe, of Kimberley, bart. to which family the inheritance belongeth. This town was famous for being the birth-place of the famous Juſtice itinerant in the time of Edward I. who was named of this town Ralph de Hengham [y]." Hengham is alſo head of a deanery, and market-town. It was burnt in the beginning of the eighteenth century; but has been ſince rebuilt [z]. The church has a handſome tower; and in the chancel is a curious and noble Gothic monument of ſtone, enriched with images, arms tracery-work, &c. for Thomas lord Morley, who died in the reign of Henry VI.

At *Depeham* near Aſhwelthorp grew a very large female broad leaf lime-tree, called by Mr. Evelyn [a] *Til'a Coloſſea Depemenſis*. At two yards from the ground it was eight yards and a half round; about the root nigh the earth 16 yards, and at half a yard above that near 12 yards; 30 yards high to the boughs. It was taken down about 70 years ſince [b]. At its foot was a petrifying ſpring.

Sculton, by what I find, was called *Burdòs* and *Burdeleys*, from a family of that name lords thereof; for Hugh de Burdeleys held in capite one hundred ſhillings land in Scoulton by the ſervice of the larder [c]. "Sir Edward Chamberlain, knt. was lord of the manor in the 32d year of Henry VIII. and levied a fine thereof in that year to Edward Gourney and others, it being in the year 1685 parcel of the inheritance of the right honourable George Nevill, baron of Abergavenny, who then put in his claim at the coronation of king James II. to do that ſervice of *Lardiner*, *Larderer*, or *Larder*, and it was allowed to him."

Watton is a market-town 12 miles from Thetford. On one ſide of it at *Carbrook* was a nunnery, ſucceeded by a preceptory, valued at £.65. 2s. 9d. [d] and on the other ſide at *Tompſon* a college, valued at £.52. 5s. [e] The manor belongs to ſir William Fleming, knt. whoſe ſiſter married the brave captain Farmer.

Not far from hence is *Woodriſing*, the ſeat of the Southwells, of whom ſir Robert was maſter of the rolls, and his brother ſir Richard privy counſellor to Edward VI. chancellor of the garter. It was ſold, 1649, to ſir Francis Crane, knt. chancellor of the garter (who firſt brought the Mortlake tapeſtry into England), whoſe family ſold it to Robert Bedel, eſq. whoſe ſon and nameſake held it 1693 [f]. It belonged to John Weyland, eſq. 1789. The Southwells, of which family was ſir Robert, principal ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland, and preſident of the Royal Society, and employed in ſeveral negotiations for Charles II. are now ſeated at King's Weſton, Glouceſterſhire [g], of whom Edward was created lord Clifford, of Clifford in that county, 1776, and ſucceeded 1777 by his ſon and nameſake.

In the hundred of *Forehoe*, ſo called from the four hills or barrows where the hundred court uſed to be kept, is *Wymondham*, a pleaſant market-town, and extenſive pariſh, antiently given by the Conqueror to William de Albini, who founded the abbey here, in the reign of Henry I. for Black monks from St. Alban's, valued at £.211. The choir, now ruined, was the burial-place of his family. The Eaſt part of the nave at the Diſſolution was converted into a pariſh church, and ſtill remains with the middle and Weſt tower, which laſt was built by the inhabitants, 1410 [h]. On the bridge is *Weſtwade* chapel, an hermitage, cell to Burton Lazars, now ruined. Queen Elizabeth founded a ſchool in St. Thomas' chapel 1559. This town gave birth and name to the flouriſhing family of the Windhams, as well as to the Ketts, of which laſt ſome remained in the beginning of this century. "That flouriſhing family of the Wyndhams lately ſpread into ſeveral branches; for ſir Hugh Windham of Pilleſdon court in Dorſetſhire had iſſue ſir William Windham of Orchard Wyndham in Somerſetſhire, ſir Francis Wyndham of Trent in that county, baronets, William Wyndham of Felbridge in this county, Thomas Wyndham of Saliſbury in Wiltſhire, and ſeveral others: but the chief manor of Wymondham continued with the poſſeſſors of Bukenham caſtle, till .... Knevet ſold it to ſir Henry Hobart, knt. lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas in the time of king James I. [i]" The town was wilfully burnt, 1615, by gipſies. The principal manors were ſold by ſir Philip Knevet to Henry Hobart, to whoſe family it now belongs [k].

Forehoe hundred.

Wymondham.

In this pariſh is *Downham hall*, the preſent reſidence of the Wodehouſes, a noble ſeat, ſituated in the midſt of a park venerable for its fine and ſpreading oaks, &c. The firſt ſeat of this family was the antient one of the Faſtolfs at *Kimberley*, rebuilt by ſir John Wodehouſe, in the reign of Henry VI. They continued in it till 1659, when ſir Philip Wodehouſe pulled it down, and removed to Downham hall. Sir John Wodehouſe, of Kimberley, was created baron Wodehouſe of Kimberley Oct. 26, 1797.

Downham hall.

Kimberley.

John Brame, monk of Thetford, in his MS hiſtory extant in Bene't college, lib. I. X. 175. would perſuade us that *Atleborough* was the metropolis of Norfolk, built by king Atlinge againſt Rond king of Thetford. It rather took its name from being near ſome antient burgh or fortification, q. d. *Atle burgh*: and other hiſtories call it an old city. The earthworks here were very conſiderable. Here was a college founded by ſir Robert de Mortimer before 1387, "whoſe anceſtor had this manor from the Conqueror. Sir Robert's three grand-daughters conveyed it to their huſbands, Bigot, Fitz-Ranulph, and Ratcliffe, in which laſt the whole centered, and continued after they were created earls of Suſſex, till given to a younger branch of that family, when ſir Alexander Ratcliffe of this place, or his ſon, ſold it

Attleborough.

[y] Le Neve, MS. [z] Blomefield, I. 666. [a] Sylva, p. 82. [b] Blomefield, III. 717. G.
[c] Plac. Coron. 34 Hen. III. Rot. 5 Dorſ. Blomefield, I. 609. [d] Tanner, 350. [e] Ib. 367.
[f] Le Neve MS. [g] Holland. G. See before, Vol. I. p. 399. [h] Blomefield, I. 718. Tanner, 344.
[i] MS. Le Neve. [k] Blomefield, I. 720. G.

it about the year 1657 to ſir Francis Bickley of London, baronet, whoſe deſcendants made it their ſeat; ſir Francis Bickley, baronet, his grandſon, living there 1693[l]." His heirs ſold it to the Aſhes preſent lords[m]. The market here is on Thurſdays, and every Thurſday fortnight it is furniſhed with fat bullocks and ſheep.

East Harling. *Eaſt Harling* has a weekly market on Tueſday, for linens, the manufacture of this and other parts of the county[n]. Of late years it has had a pretty conſiderable corn market, much frequented by the Ipſwich merchants when the Dutch markets are open for the corn trade.

Ruſhford. At *Ruſhford*, or *worth*, ſir Edmund Gonville, rector, founder of Gonville college, Cambridge, founded a college of ſecular prieſts, 1342, value £.85. 15s.[o]

Taeſburgh. *Taeſburgh* beſpeaks itſelf the AD TAUM of the Peutinger table, and is ſo placed by Gale on Antoninus[p], though Baxter puts it at *Cambridge*. As *Venta Icenorum* takes its place in Antoninus, Ward ſuppoſes it was neglected for it[q]. Gale mentions coins found here inſcribed IC. DVRO. T.[r]. The church ſtands in the fortification, which contains about 24 acres, and is ſquare. The river on which it ſtands is really the *Teſe:* the Wentſum, or Wentfar, q. d. *paſſage to Venta*, being the river on which Norwich ſtands[s].

Therſton. At *Therſton* adjoining were found, about 20 years ſince, ſeveral coins of the lower empire[s].

Caſtor. *Caſtor* is certainly the moſt conſiderable Roman ſtation in theſe parts. It is a parallelogram[t] of 440 by 36 yards, conſiſting of a ſingle vallum and ditch ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall of flints and bricks, 16 and a half by 12 and a half thick. The principal entrance is in the middle of the Eaſt ſide, at each corner of which were mounts or watch towers, and on the Weſt ſide by the river Teſe a water gate and round tower[u]. The foundations of another tower are on the North bank. Many Roman coins have been found here from Nero to the Bas Empire, and two urns at *Dunſtan* hill on the other ſide of the river not a mile from the camp. The whole ſite includes about 30 acres. South-eaſt of the church, which is built within the camp of materials from the walls, is a ſpring of clear cold water at the bottom of the trench[x].

The late Mr. Henry Baker had from Caſter a bronze Satyr of uncommonly fine workmanſhip, about eight inches high, ſitting, his legs croſſed, the right leg more gathered up than the other, holding in his right hand a ſhell, in his left a kind of horn ſomewhat imperfect. The figure was hollow, with a hole through the fundament to the head intended for a lamp. Another bronze lamp of good workmanſhip, but the poliſh ſcoured off, in form of a foot with a ſandal faſtened on by ſtraps like the leathers of a ſpur, going round the heel and faſtened on the inſtep; the match came out of the great toe, and the oil was poured in at the top of the inſtep, which had a cover with a hinge, and over the heel a handle. There was found, in digging a ditch in a cloſe near St. Auſtin's gate, Norwich, a third bronze lamp in form of a ſprawling frog, one hole in the belly, the other in the head. Theſe three pieces of Roman antiquity are now the property of the Editor, who purchaſed them at the ſale of Mr. Baker's curioſities, and had frequently ſeen them in his hands, and heard him ſay they were found as above. They may without vanity be ranked among ſome of the fineſt monuments of Roman work diſcovered in Britain.

Camden miſtakes in placing Norwich on *Baraden* river, for which he had not better authority than Nevil's Norvicus, p. 94. It really ſtands on the Wentſum[y].

Bariden runs by *Fakenham*, a neat market town with a handſome church, in which was "a light for "good king Henry," i. e. Henry VI.[z] "The manor being antient demeſne, Henry I. gave it to Hugh Capel, and king John afterwards to the earl of Arundel, with whom it continued not long; for Henry III. granted it about the latter end of his reign to the counteſs of Provence. After her deceaſe it belonged to his queen Eleanor as parcel of her jointure, and was ſo 9 Edward I. Edward II. in the third year of his reign granted it to Gilbert de Clare, the laſt earl of Glouceſter, who dying without iſſue, it devolved again to the crown, and 58 Edward III. it was granted in fee tail with other manors, to Robert de Ufford earl of Suffolk, but he dying without iſſue 33 Edward III. Iſabel, queen dowager of Edward II. had it as parcel of her jointure. 42 Edward III. Robert Knowles held it in capite, and 3 Henry V. it was granted to Henry Chicheley, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others. Henry VIII. granted it with the advowſon to Trinity College, Cambridge, with which it ſtill continues. In Fakenham was half a ſaltpit[a] at the Conqueſt belonging to the king. It was about ſix miles from the ſea[b]." Spelman is ſurpriſed at this circumſtance, but it is to be obſerved that this ſalt-pit lay in ſome place on the ſea belonging to Harold before and after he was king. Thus *Necton*, a town above twelve miles from the neareſt part of the ſea, had a *Salina* which lay at Lynne[c]. Fakenham.

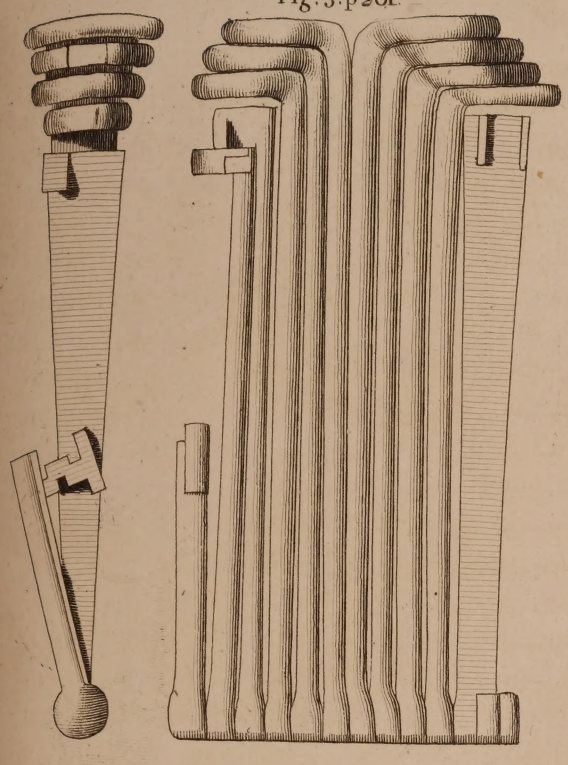
Attlebridge was in the reign of Henry III. held with Swannington the next town, by Robert Fourneaux of the earl of Brittany and Richmond, who held Coſteſi manor hard by. Michael Maloyſell held it in the reign of Edward III. having nothing worth commending it more than the name which it took from being built near the bridge over the river which runs to Norwich in the great road between that and Lynne[d]. Attlebridge.

Not far from the head of Wentſum is *Rainham*, the ſeat of the Townſend family ever ſince 1543, of whom Horace was created baron Townſend of King's Lynne, 1661, and viſcount Townſend of Rainham, 1682, and is ſucceeded by his great grandſon George, who was created marquis Townſend, Oct. 27, 1787, and married, 1751, Charlotte, baroneſs de Ferrars of Chartley, (only daughter of James, earl of Northampton, by Elizabeth, baroneſs de Ferrars), by whom he had George, who on the death of his mother, Sept. 14, 1770, ſucceeded to the baronies of Rainham.

[l] Le Neve MS. [m] Blomefield, I. 340. [n] Le Neve MS. [o] Tanner, 366. [p] P. 109. [q] Horſley, 515.
[r] Blomefield, III. 138. [s] Blomefield, II. 2, 3. [s.] G. [t] Later ſurveys make it ſquare.
[u] See the plan Pl. V. fig. 1. from that in Mr. Ardeſon's account in Phil. Tranſ. No. 493. A different plan in the 8vo hiſtory of Norfolk, VII. 22.
[x] Blomefield, III. 289. Phil. Tranſ. No. 493. [y] Blomefield, I. 2. III. 289. [z] Holland.
[a] dimid. ſalina. Domeſd. II. fol. 111. [b] MS. P. Le Neve. [c] Blomefield, III. 788. [d] Le Neve, MS.

Ferrars,

Fig. 3. p 201.



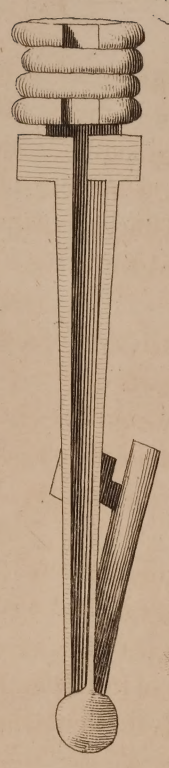
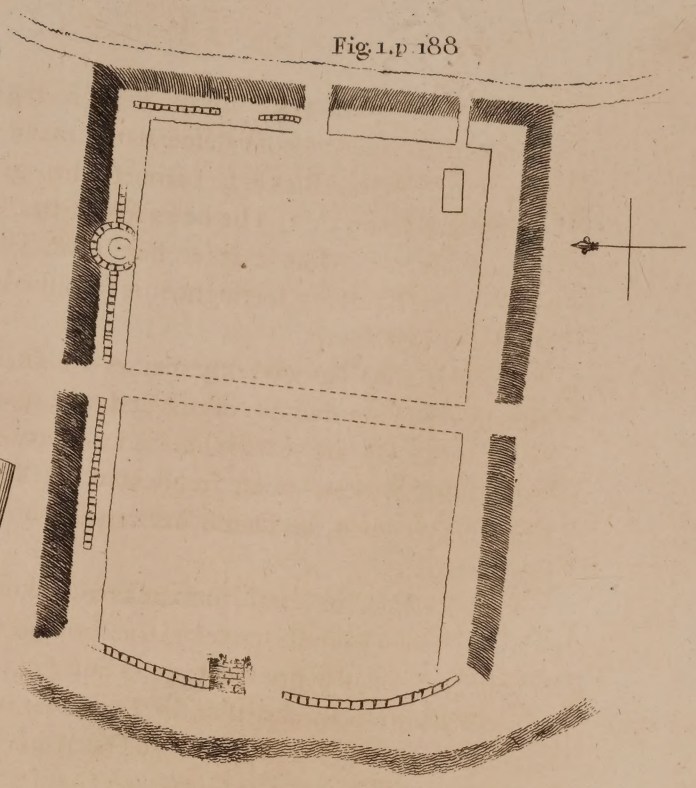


Fig. 1. p 188



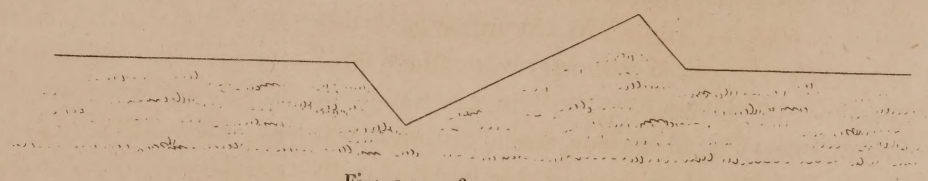


Fig. 5. p 203

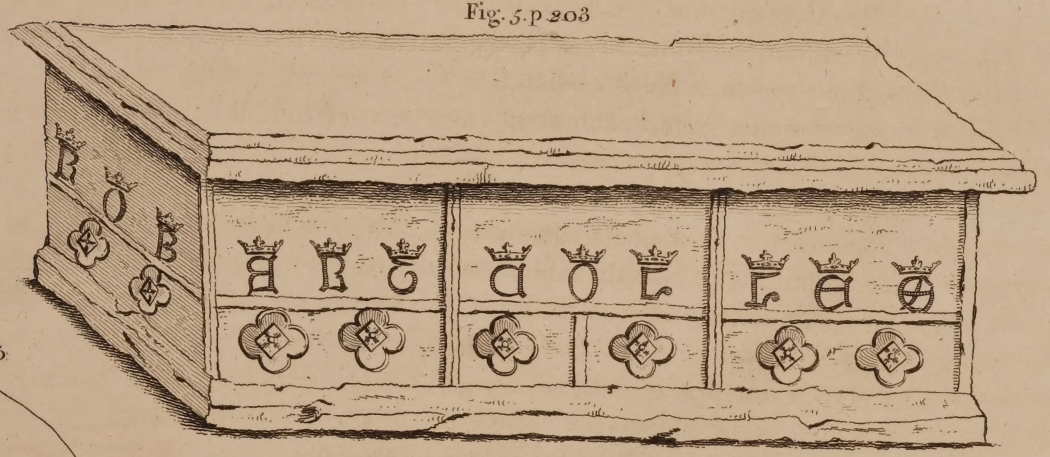


Fig. 2. p 185

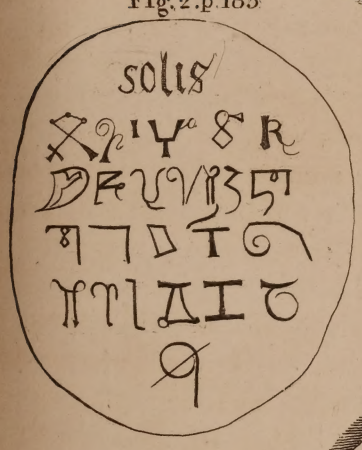
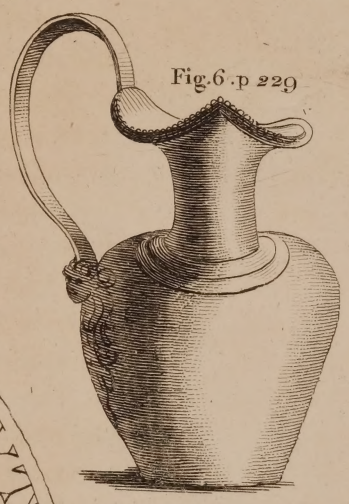


Fig. 6. p 229



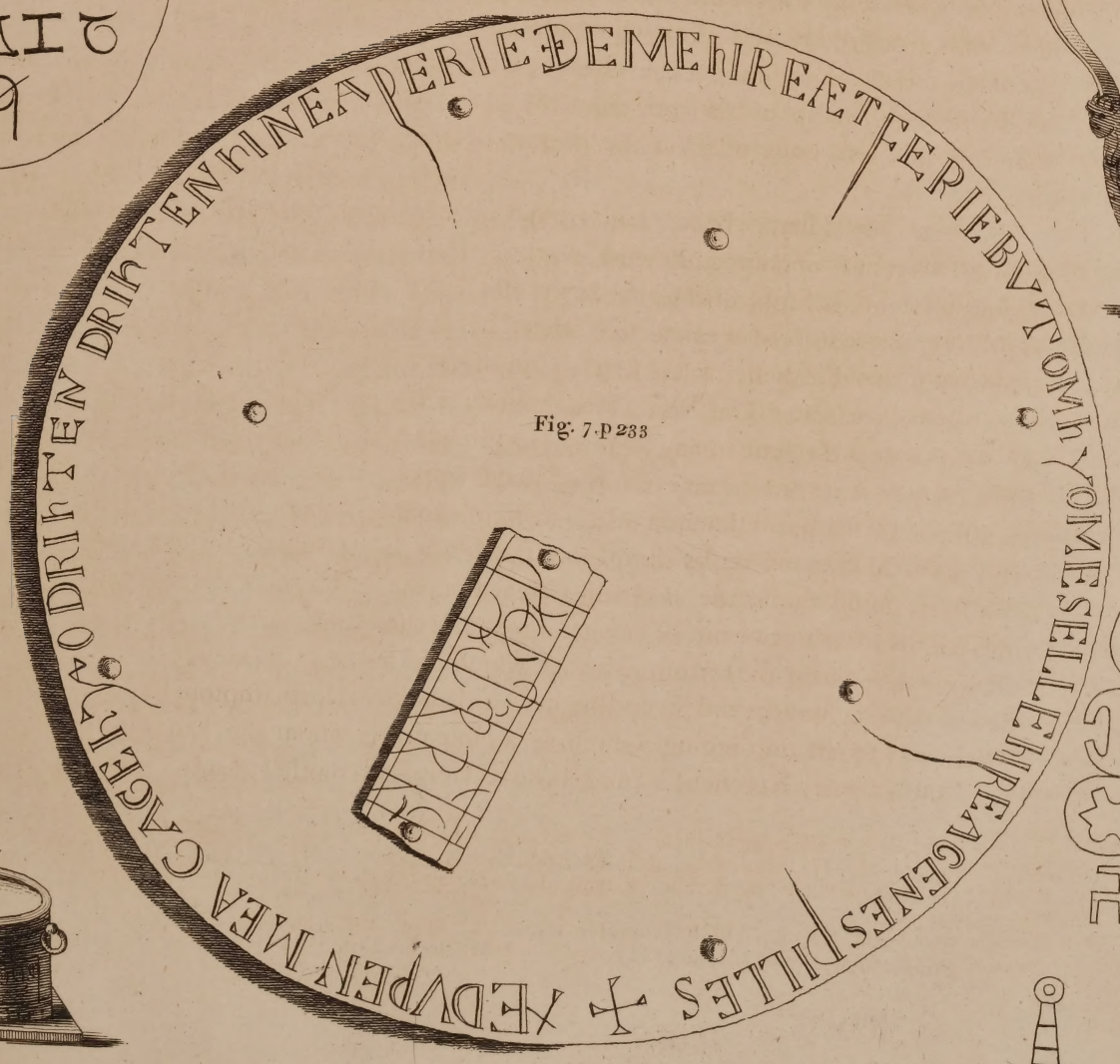
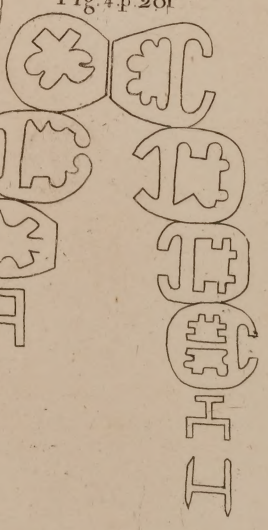


Fig. 7. p 233

Fig. 4. p 201



¾ Yard Diam.

½ a Yard Deep.

See p 161.

F. Cary sculp.t

Ferrars, of Chartley, Bourchier, Louvaine, Baſſet, and Compton, and was advanced to an earldom by the title of earl of the county of Leiceſter, May 18, 1784. The houſe was built in the beginning of the laſt century by Inigo Jones, for ſir Roger Townſend, father of the firſt lord [e]. Here is the celebrated picture of Beliſarius, by Salvator Roſa, a preſent from the late king of Pruſſia to Charles lord viſcount Townſend, ſecretary of ſtate; and two rooms filled with 20 whole length portraits, by Mierevelt, of captains who fought under ſir Horace Vere in the Low Countries in the reign of Elizabeth, with their names and titles.

S. Rainham. In *South Rainham* was a little Cluniac priory, called *Normanſburg*, founded 1160, cell to Caſtle Acre [f].

Horsford. *Horsford* caſtle in Taverham hundred was built by Walter Malet, baron of Eye in Suffolk, whoſe ſon married Iſabel de Cheyney. The circular earth-works and keep remain: the chaſe or foreſt is now a naked heath of 900 acres [g].

"It was given by Robert Malet, lord of the manor of Eye in Suffolk, 1066, to Walter de Cadomo or Caineto, who came over along with him at the Conqueſt, by the name of the barony of Horsford, to be held of the ſaid honor. His ſon Robert de Cadomo had three ſons, Roger, John, and William; the two laſt ſucceeded in their father's eſtate. William's daughter and heir, Margaret, was firſt married to Hugh de Creſſi, and after to Robert Fitz Roger, lord of Warkworth in Northumberland; but the barony after the failure of the line of Creſſi came to the deſcendants of that of Robert Fitz Roger ſurnamed de Clavering, and by Eva his daughter, having married to her ſecond huſband Ralf de Ufford, brother of Robert firſt earl of Suffolk, it came to his ſon Edmund, who had ſir Robert de Ufford, knight, who left three daughters; but the youngeſt, Joan, became his heir, and was married to William Bowes, eſq. whoſe daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to ſir Thomas, ſon and heir of William lord Dacre, had by him Joan married to ſir Richard Fienes lord Dacre of the South; ſhe dying ſeiſed of this honor 3 Henry VII. it continued with her iſſue lords Dacre of the South. 34 Henry VIII. Thomas Fienes, eſq. levied a fine of it to Thomas Franklyn, eſq. and others [h]."

Norwich. Without going back into fabulous antiquity, or to the ideas of Polydore Vergil and thoſe who fancy they find the name of *Norvicus* in that of the *Ordovices*, who never exiſted here, one may fairly trace the Romans hereabouts by their many marks, though the city probably had not a being till they left the iſland. Spelman ſays, Anna king of the Eaſt Angles made it his royal ſeat; and Alfred and ſucceeding kings ſtruck coins here. "It is conjectured by moſt judicious perſons of this country, that *Wic* in relation to this city ſignified a Northern caſtle; and that it ſhould ſeem was Camden's opinion too, as being laſt quoted by him, though his modeſty would not let him declare which he thought moſt probable; for the caſtle was much more antient than the Norman Conqueſt, and perhaps than the city itſelf. The preſent ditch ſhould ſeem, by the round form, largeneſs, and depth thereof, to be the work either of the Danes or Normans; and by this inſtance the being of a caſtle antiently may be gueſſed out of the Book of Ely; for Henry the Firſt, in his charter to Hervey the firſt biſhop of Ely, did diſcharge the lands of that church from the ſervice of Caſtle guard to Norwich caſtle; and for as much as the lands of that church were not in the inheritance of the kings or biſhops of the Eaſt Angles ſince the time that Audrey wife of Egfrid king of the Northumbers founded the firſt monaſtery of nuns there, and ſo brought it to be for ever after church land, and conſequently free from thoſe ſecular ſervices, it muſt needs follow that the caſtle muſt be built before that monaſtery; and Tombert prince of the Southern Gervij gave that part of the iſle, where Audrey built her nunnery, to her in dower, being her firſt huſband; he then, as it ſhould ſeem, held it by Caſtle guard of Norwich, as a ſubject to the king of the Eaſt Angles [i]."

The firſt mention of Norwich in hiſtory is in the Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 1004, when Swene and his Danes deſtroyed it, and left it in ruins for ſeven years, when they returned, and took poſſeſſion of the country, and probably refortified the caſtle, the works of which are circular in their manner [6]. Under them it flouriſhed ſo much as to make a conſiderable figure in the Confeſſor's time, being an hundred within itſelf, and ſecond to no city but York. It had then 25 churches, in the Conqueror's time 43, afterwards 50, and now 36 in uſe. Matth. Weſtminſter ſub. a. 1215 calls it ſimply *Wich*. The Conqueror gave it to Ralph Waher, who afterwards rebelled againſt him, for which his poſſeſſions here were given to Ralph Bigot. Stephen took it from that family, and gave it to his natural ſon William, from whom though Henry I. took it, he kept it for himſelf. In the reign of Henry II. Thomas, brother of Hubert de Burgh, in vain defended it againſt Lewis. The caſtle, now the gaol, is of great antiquity; but what Camden took for the arms of Bigod are ſince found to be thoſe of *Thomas Brotherton*, who held it in the reign of Edward II. [k] The workmen in ſinking a well within the walls of the caſtle, about four or five years ago, when they came to the level of the ground without the ditches, found a regular and beaten foot-path uſed before the hill was thrown up. The arch of the ſtone bridge is much admired for its ſize and ſtructure. It was rather repaired than built by the Bigods, for here was a caſtle in the Saxon times held by Waher earl of Norwich againſt the Conqueror; but he was at laſt obliged to quit the realm, and went to Jeruſalem with his wife. "This caſtle is part of the county of Norfolk, and not of the city, and had all along governors thereof. It has been antiently and ſtill is the gaol for the county; and the ſummer aſſizes, &c. are held there. A record concerning this will not be unfit to be here mentioned; that Richard II. a. r. 15 [l] granted to John de Cray the cuſtody of the caſtle of Norwich with the fee of £.20. and formerly allowed to the ſheriff of the county, therefore Edward II. a. r. 19 [m] granted that his juſtices and all his miniſters, juſtices of aſſize and gaol delivery, &c. ſhould hold their ſeſſions in the ſhire houſe, and not elſewhere within the liberty of the ſaid city [n].

[e] Spelman. Blomefield, III. 808.
[f] Blomefield, 862.
[g] Tanner, 350.
[h] MS. Le Neve.
[i] MS. Le Neve.
[6] G.
[k] Blomefield, II. 56.
[l] Blomefield, V. 1355.
[m] Clauſ. 19 E. II. and Pat. ejuſd. anni m. 5.
[n] Le Neve, MS.
[l] Clauſ. 5 R. II. m. 35.

3 Edward I. the king granted the city to his good men of the town of Norwich, to be holden by them during pleaſure under the blank farm of £.108. 22 Edward IV. two fairs called *free markets* were granted to them. The liberties [o] being forfeited into the king's hands, he conſtituted John Welles, citizen and alderman of London, cuſtos thereof 15 Henry VI. They were reſtored 18 a. r. and ſeized again, a. r. 21 [p].

The biſhop's ſee and poſſeſſions, viz. about 30 manors, being fixed by biſhop Herbert continued with his ſucceſſors till 27 Henry VIII. when Richard Nix, then biſhop, falling under premunire, to regain the king's favour ſurrendered all the lands of his biſhopric into the king's hands, who granted, with the conſent of parliament, ſome time after to him and his ſucceſſors the ſite and poſſeſſions of the abbey of St. Benet in the Holme [q].

Mr. Blomefield [r] is of opinion that the manufacture of *Worſted ſtuffs* was introduced by the Flemings ſo early as Henry I. firſt at *Worſted* in this county, whence its name. The citizens of Norwich, however, obtained of Richard II. that the worſted made there might be tranſported [s], and by act of parliament 11 Henry IV. it was enacted that the mayor of Norwich ſhould have the meaſuring and ſealing of the worſteds [t]. This falling to decay, the city invited, in 1563, a number of manufacturers from the Low Countries, who came over to the number of 300, and ſoon after amounted to as many as 1000 [u]. They ſet up the making of bayes, ſayes, arras, and mochades [x], caungeantries, tufted mochades, currelles, and all other works mingled with ſilk, ſaietrie, and linen yarn [y]; and they firſt made bombaſins 1575 [z]. Theſe have been ſo much improved of late years in making damaſks, camlets, black and white crapes, &c. that it is computed that ſtuffs to the amount of £.700,000. have ſometimes been manufactured here in a year [7]. The art of printing was introduced here at this time by Anthony Solmpne one of theſe ſtrangers.

The cathedral built by Herbert de Loſinga 1096, (whoſe ſtatue is over the north tranſept door [a], and his tomb below the high altar modernized in repairing) was damaged by fire 1171, and repaired and completed 1180 by biſhop John of Oxford. The Lady chapel at the end, now entirely gone, was built by biſhop Suffield between 1243 and 1257; the tower rebuilt by biſhop Walpole about 1297, who alſo began the beautiful cloiſter finiſhed by his architect and ſucceſſor biſhop Salmon, and by biſhop Wakering in the cloſe of the 14th century, and biſhop Alnwick in the beginning of the 15th, having been 130 years about. Biſhop Alnwick rebuilt the Weſt front of the church (or, as appeared by ſome late repairs 1773, inſerted the fine large window into the old Norman work [b]), and the North gate of the biſhop's palace. Biſhop Percy built the preſent ſpire 1361, which exceeds all in England except Saliſbury, being 105 yards two feet from the point to the floor including the tower. The preſent nave, with its beautiful ſtone roof charged with ſcripture hiſtories, was the work of biſhop Lyherſt 1463, and his ſucceſſor Goldwell put a like roof on the choir. The tranſepts being damaged by fire 1509 were repaired and roofed in the ſame ſtyle by biſhop Nix. The church is 400 feet from Eaſt to Weſt, and the tranſepts from North to South 180. St. Mary's chapel at the Eaſt end was 70 feet by 30, and being decayed was pulled down between 1573 and 1589 by dean Gardiner, who committed great dilapidations on the other buildings. The choir has been refitted in a Gothic ſtyle, under the direction of the late Dean Dr. Lloyd; and his lady, with her own hand, painted the Eaſt window with the Transfiguration from Raphael. This work, accompliſhed with infinite labour, fatigue, and attention, ſhe finiſhed in 1781. The only monuments here are, a plain altar tomb for the founder in the choir, another in the nave for ſir James Hobart attorney general to Henry VII. and on the choir floor one for ſir William Bolein great grandfather to queen Elizabeth. The preſent library and chapter-houſe are made out of the apartments of the ſtranger's hall. The preſent palace was built by biſhop Salmon: the great hall 110 feet by 60 was pulled down after 1656, and the whole palace repaired at the reſtoration. Here was a room fitted up with wainſcot from Holme abbey [d]. Four gates of the cloſe remain; the great one for the biſhop's regiſtrary, Erpingham's, and two more [e]. The free-ſchool was a charnel houſe founded by biſhop Salmon [f]. This city had no leſs than 54 churches, of which 15 are deſtroyed. Of the remaining the moſt conſiderable for ſtyle and ornament and painted windows is that of St. Peter's Mancroft. St. Laurence's ſtands on the old herring key before the ſea retreated [g]. St. Julian's, founded before the Conqueſt, has a round ſteeple, and is thatched, as are St. John's and All Saints in part [h]. Religious houſes were

Auſtin Friars, founded before 18 Edward I. had a fine church, now deſtroyed [i].

Grey Friars, founded 1226, pulled down [k].

White Friars, or Carmelites [l], founded 1256; the hall and kitchen are the Anabaptiſt meeting [m].

St. Mary college in the fields founded before 1250 for 10 prebends, now a private houſe [n].

Cooke's hoſpital for 10 poor women 1677 [o].

St. Giles's hoſpital, founded for 50 old men, and as many old women, by biſhop Suffield, 1249 [p].

St. Stephen's houſe for lepers [q].

Friars of the Sac 1250 [r], ſucceeded by the Black friars 1307. The nave of the church built by ſir Thomas Erpingham is now St. Andrew's, or the common hall. The choir is the Dutch church, and the room over te South porch the city library. The ſpire built 1462 fell down 1712 [s].

The palace of the earls of the Eaſt Angles ſtood on Tombland [t].

[o] Ib. Concerning the limits and circuit of the city, the incorporation thereof, and that it was a county of itſelf, ſee the pleadings in Chancery in the reign of Henry VI. between the mayor of Norwich and the prior of Holy Trinity. Ib.

[p] Ib. [q] Ib. [r] II. 6. [s] Holland. [t] MS. Le Neve. [u] Blomefield, II. 201.
[x] Ib. 203. [y] Ib. 205. [z] Ib. 207. [7] G. [a] Blomefield, II. 386.
[b] Ex inform. E. King, eſq. [d] Blomefield, II. 521. [e] Ib. 526. [f] Ib. 527. [g] Ib. 671.
[h] Ib. 544. [i] Ib. 548. Tanner, 365. [k] Blomefield, Ib. 564. [l] Blomefield, Ib. 573. Tanner, 361.
[m] Blomefield, Ib. 794. [n] Ib. 607—617. Tanner, 361. [o] Blomefield, 559. [p] Ib. 753. Tanner, 360.
[q] Blomefield, Ib. 605. [r] Ib. 725. Tanner, 362. [s] Ib. 725—731. Tanner, 359.
[t] Blomefield, Ib. 330. 570.

The croſs built by John Rightwiſe, mayor, 1501, was taken down 1732 [u].

Surrey houſe, belonging to the earl of Surrey in the reign of Henry VIII. is now private property [x].

The Guildhall or Toll-booth, in the reign of Edward III. was at firſt thatched, till rebuilt in the reign of Henry IV. 1407. Its beautiful painted windows are now much injured [y].

The palace begun by Henry duke of Norfolk 1602, and on ſome affront from the city pulled down by himſelf, is now a workhouſe [z].

The Bridewell is built of black flints curiouſly ſquared [a]. Such appear in the tower and yard of St. Peter Hungate; and I have ſeen the like at Lewes, and elſewhere.

Doughty's hoſpital for 24 men and eight women, was founded 1587.

The boys' hoſpital was founded 1611, the girls' 1649. Here are 12 charity ſchools, and four hoſpitals, and three weekly markets.

St. Leonard's priory, on the Yarmouth road, founded by biſhop Herbert, had a miraculous image of Henry VI. Henry earl of Surrey built a houſe on its ſite [b]. In a valley under the hill out of Biſhop's gate the Lollards were burnt [c]. A ſimilar ſpot out of Forres in Scotland was the place for witch-burning.

Dugdale [d] mentions one Walter de Norwich who had ſummons to parliament 8 Edward II. and no more. Edward lord Denney of Waltham was created earl of Norwich 2 Charles I. 1526, but died without iſſue [e]. The title was next conferred on George lord Goring 20 Charles I. with whoſe ſon it became extinct 1672 [f]. This city is honoured with giving one of the titles to the duke of Norfolk; Henry, ſixth duke, being created by Charles II. 1672. a. r. 24, earl of Norwich, with entail on the heirs male [g]. Alexander duke of Gordon was created earl of Norwich, July 12, 1784.

Norwich gave birth to William Bateman, biſhop of Norwich, 1343, founder of Trinity-hall in Cambridge, who died and was buried at Avignon 1354. Matthew Parker 1504, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who died 1575. Dr. John Kaye 1510, who died 1573. John Coſin 1594, biſhop of Durham 1660, who died 1672. Dr. Samuel Clarke 1675, who died 1729.

Carlow. Juſt by Norwich is *Carlow*, where was a nunnery founded by king Stephen, valued at £.64. *per ann.* The parlour and hall were fitted up for a dwelling-houſe by ſir John Shelton, to whom it was granted at the diſſolution; and in the hall windows is a fine ſucceſſion of the matches of that family [h].

Higham. In the church of *Higham*, near Norwich, is a plain monument to that primitive and excellent man biſhop Hall, who died there under the perſecution of the parliament 1656, aged 82.

The Ruffe. The ruffe is found in ſeveral of the Engliſh ſtreams, aſſembling in large ſhoals, and keeping in the deepeſt water. It is much ſlenderer than the perch, and ſeldom exceeds ſix inches in length. The teeth are very ſmall, and diſpoſed in rows. It has only one dorſal fin extending along the greateſt part of the back; the firſt rays, like thoſe of the perch, are ſtrong, ſharp, and ſpiney, the others ſoft. The pectoral fins conſiſt of 15 rays, the ventral of ſix, the anal of eight; the two firſt ſtrong and ſpiney, the tail a little bifurcated. The body is covered with rough compact ſcales. The back and ſides are of a dirty green, the laſt inclining to yellow, but both ſpotted with black. The dorſal fin is ſpotted with black; the tail marked with tranſverſe bars [i].

Mulberton. At *Mulberton*, where his father was miniſter, was born ſir Thomas Richardſon, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas 1626, buried in Weſtminſter Abbey about 1634.

Claxton. *Claxton* came from the Kerdeſtons and Delapoles to Thomas Gawdy, afterwards knighted and a judge. It now belongs to the Bedingfields [k].

Redeham. *Redeham*, a ſmall village on the ſame river, ſo called from the reeds growing in its marſhes, was the place where Lodbrog the Daniſh nobleman landed, being by a ſudden ſtorm driven from his own coaſt while hawking. Finding entertainment in king Edmund's court at Caſtre, he lived there till he was murdered, in a fit of jealouſy, by the king's huntſman. His ſons, Hingar and Hubba, were no ſooner informed of his death than they reſolved to revenge it, though the murderer had received his puniſhment. They landed with 20,000 men, A. D. 870, ravaged the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, and murdered the king. By this account Redeham muſt be older than Yarmouth; for had the latter been then built Lodbrog had doubtleſs ſtopt there [g].

Hales *hall*. Yare receives a brook which paſſes by *Hales* hall, the ſeat of ſir James Hobart, attorney-general and of the privy council to Henry VII. who knighted him at the creation of his ſon Henry prince of Wales.

Loddon. He rebuilt his pariſh church at *Loddon*, St. Olave's bridge over Waveney between the two counties with the cauſey, and planted three families of his own name, from the ſecond whereof deſcended ſir Henry his grandſon, attorney-general to James I. whoſe ſon ſettled at Blickling in this county, and became the anceſtor of the earls of Buckinghamſhire [l].

At the rev. Mr. Hugh James's houſe at Upwell, was, 1736-7, a picture of the monument of ſir James Hobart, founder of Loddon church and St. Olyfe's bridge, with his lady, and their arms: a knight kneeling in armour, having the Hobart arms on his ſurcoat; and on the mantle of the lady, who was alſo kneeling, the ſame arms impaling S. 3 martlets or alerions A. Between them Hobart, and over it France and England crowned. This was taken 1614 out of the Eaſt window of Loddon church. On the right, above, was a ſketch of the church and ſteeple, and under it in gold letters *Loddon church*: on the left a ſtone bridge of four arches, and under it *St. Oylif's bridge*. Under all in black letters,

[u] Blomefield, Ib. 130. [x] Ib. 606. [y] Ib. 649, 650. [z] Ib. 698. [a] Ib. 713.
[b] Ib. 797. 798. Tanner, 341. [c] Ib. 194. [d] Bar. II. 90. [e] Ib. 419. [f] Ib. 461.
[g] Ib. 278. [h] Blomefield, II. 862. Tanner, 347. [i] Pennant, III. 215. [k] Blomefield, IV. 1113.
[l] Holland.

Orate pro aiâ Jac. Hobart milit. & attornati dni regis, qui
Hanc eccliam a primis fundamentis condidit in tribus annis cum ſuis propriis
Bonis, anno regis Henrici Septimi undecimo.

The bridge, by accounts extant, coſt almoſt as much as the church, which is a very ſumptuous ſtone building, with a large tower ſteeple, within three or four miles of Beccles [m].

GARIONENUM. Spelman places GARIONENUM at Caiſter, near Yarmouth, as Camden did in his firſt edition; Ward at Yarmouth, making Ptolemy's ΓΑΡΡΟΥΙΗΝΟΝ the river Yare, and of this opinion was Baxter. What Ethelward calls *Cerdic ſhore* Bromton names *Yarmouth*, which ſeems to be of Saxon original. Domeſday mentions here a church of St. Benedict, unnoticed by any other writer. It is a well-built neat town, having now only one church, and a chapel, and a very handſome and commodious quay. The walls were built 10 Edward III. for then they had leave to lay an impoſition on certain commodities ſold within the town for the ſpace of five years to help to build them [n]; and 16 Richard II. had licence to build a key near their town, within the liberty thereof, at a place called *Horſeferry*, containing 100 perches in length and 40 in breadth [o].

Kirkby Roode was annexed to the port of Yarmouth 46 Edward III. [p] and 5 Henry V. they had licence to make a bridge over the river [q].

Its firſt magiſtrates ſeem to have been deputed by the Cinque ports. Henry I. granted it a præpoſitus; John made it a free burgh, and Henry III. gave it four bailiffs, which in the reign of Anne were changed to a mayor [r]. Charles II. by charter, 1684, made it a mayor town; but by the proclamation for reſtoring corporations it was for a time governed by a mayor, who is choſen every year, and acts as ſuch [s]. In the Cloſe Rolls, 4 Edward III. is expreſſed the manner how the barons of the Cinque ports ſhall do juſtice with the bailiffs or *præpoſiti* of the town during the forty days fair [t]. Their differences with the Cinque ports were ended by the king and his council 10 Edward III. [u] but thoſe with Leoſtoffe continued till 2 Henry IV. [x] 2 Richard II. the liberties and privileges were reſtored, and confirmed to them by act of parliament [y]. Here were no leſs than ſix havens cut and filled up by the ſands between 20 Edward III. and 1670 [z]. The iſland which was formerly made by the ſea has been long ſince ſwept away by the ſame rage of the billows which formerly were the occaſion of aggeſting it [a]. Biſhop Herbert placed near the church a priory of Black monks, ſince united to the ſee of Norwich [b]. Here were alſo Black, White, and Grey friars, and an hoſpital, now a grammar-ſchool [c]. This town gave title of viſcount and earl to ſir Robert Paſton, of Paſton, in this county, 1673, 1680, 25 and 32 Charles II. which titles expired with his ſon William, 1732. It was revived in madame Amelia Sophia Walmoden, created counteſs of Yarmouth 1739-40, 13 George II. and expired with her 1765. The herring fiſhery, which employs 150 veſſels, beſides between 40 and 50 in the exportation alone, begins at Michaelmas, and laſts all the month of October, during which time all the veſſels that come to fiſh for the merchants from any part of England are allowed to come to ſell their fiſh duty free, and 50,000 barrels of herrings are generally taken and cured in a year. Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford, was created, July 5, 1793, marquis of Hertford and earl of Yarmouth. He died June 14, 1794, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis, the preſent marquis.

Yarmouth gave birth, 1596, to Arthur Wilſon, the hiſtorian of James I. who died 1652.

Paſton. The family of Paſton originated from *Paſton* in Tunſtede hundred, where they were ſettled in the reign of Edward II. William was a judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VI. and died 1444, and was buried in Bromholm abbey. His eldeſt ſon John was one of the executors to ſir John Faſtolf. His great grandſon Clement, a brave officer both by ſea and land under Henry VIII. reſided at and built Oxnead hall. William, fourth in deſcent from Eraſmus, elder brother of Clement, was created a baronet 1642, and his ſon Robert viſcount 1673, and earl of Yarmouth 1679; which titles expired in his ſon William, 1732 [d].

Herringby. At *Herringby* on the Thyrn near Yarmouth, Hugh Attefen founded an hoſpital, 1475, valued at £.23. 6s. 3d. *per annum* [e].

Raveningham. At *Raveningham* ſir John de Norwich, 17 Edward III. founded a college of eight ſecular prieſts, ſoon after removed to Norton Soupecors, and 17 Richard II. to Mettingham, Suffolk [f].

Aldby. *Aldby* church being given to the ſee of Norwich in the reign of Henry I. a priory of Black monks was founded there [g]. This village is now quite deſtroyed, and the lands included in Aldburgh [h].

Holt. *Holt* is intitled to its name from its ſituation, in what was formerly the moſt woody part of the county. It has a good market, and a free-ſchool, founded 1556, by ſir John Greſham, born here, and ſheriff and mayor of London 1537-46, who appointed the Fiſhmongers company in London truſtees [i]. It is a clean and neatly built town, and the country about it is the moſt diverſified by hill and dale of any in this county.

Blickling. *Blickling* was the ſeat of the Dagworths in the reign of Richard II. afterwards of the Boleyns, anceſtors of queen Elizabeth, whoſe great-great-grandfather purchaſed it of ſir John Faſtolf; her mother was born here, and her great-uncle died ſeiſed of it. It paſſed by marriage to the Cleres of Ormeſby; of whom ſir Edward, by his high living,

[m] Minutes of Spalding Society. [n] Pat. 10 E. III. p. 22. m. 18. [o] Pat. 16 R. II. m. 9 and 10.
[p] Eſch. 46 E. III. n. 61. Le Neve, MS. [q] Pat. 5 H. V. m. 19. [r] Swinden's Hiſt. of Yarmouth, I. 14. 23. 779.
[s] Le Neve, MS. [t] Dorſ. Clauſ. 4 E. III. m. 4. Le Neve, MS.
[u] Dorſ. Clauſ. 10 E. III. m. 1. Concerning the privileges and liberties of this town, and the proceedings before the king's council between the townſmen of Great Yarmouth and the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth and Gorlſton, ſee Rot. Clauſ. 19 E. II. m. 11. cedula.
[x] Le Neve, MS. [y] Pat. 2 R. II. p. 1. n. 10. Le Neve, MS. [z] Swinden, 373. 476. 496.
[a] Le Neve, MS. [b] Tanner, 343. [c] Ib. 363. 364. [d] Blomefield, IV. 689—699.
[e] Tanner, 369. Blomefield, V. 1561. [f] Ib. 66. Ib. IV. 260—266. [g] Ib. 345. Ib. IV. 229.
[h] Ib. 234. [i] Ib. 926.

was obliged to ſell it to ſir Henry Hobart, attorney-general 1606, who died 1625. His eldeſt ſon John ſoon after built this houſe of brick, round a quadrangle of two courts, with a fine library and park. His great-great-grandſon John was created baron of Blickling 1728, and earl of Buckinghamſhire 1746; and, dying 1756, was ſucceeded by his ſon John [k], who died Nov. 14, 1804; and was ſucceeded by Robert, the third and preſent earl. This place and *Ayleſham* ſtand on the Bure, as the river Thyrn is here called. The latter town is the head of the duchy of Lancaſter in this county, and famous for the linen manufactory in the reign of Edward II. and III. now for weaving. It is a neat little market-town of about 120 families, much frequented in ſummer for the vitriolic purgative ſpa. It has a free-ſchool, founded 1507, and a county bridewell, built 1543[l]. I do not find any property of the earl of Athol here.

The river *Bure* was made navigable from Coltiſhall to Aylſham bridge 1779.

Near Ayleſham is *Cawſton*, a ſmall declining market-town in antient demeſne and part of the duchy of Lancaſter, whereof it is held in free ſocage, in token whereof a mace ſurmounted by a brazen hand or gauntlet holding a ploughſhare, and another by a bearded arrow, is carried before the lord of the manor or his ſteward. The church, built by Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, lord and patron between 1384 and 1414, is a noble freeſtone pile, with a ſtrong and beautiful ſquare tower 120 feet high [m].

At *Oxnead*, South-eaſt of Ayleſham, was found, 1667, a piece of brick-work ſeveral yards ſquare, containing many veſſels in holes and different rooms, ſome of them containing liquor and its ſediment; alſo ſilver coins of Vitellius, Veſpaſian, Trajan, Adrian, Pertinax. It was the ſeat of the Paſtons from the beginning of the fifteenth century to the death of William earl of Yarmouth, 1732, when it was pulled down and ſold (to pay debts) to George lord Anſon, whoſe repreſentative enjoys it [n].

In *Horning* pariſh ſtood the abbey of *St. Benet in the Holme*, founded, according to tradition, in the ninth century. It was firſt an hermitage, A. D. 800, which being deſtroyed by the Danes, 870, Canute founded here a monaſtery of Black monks of St. Benedict, before 1020. It was fortified with ſtrong walls, and had a magnificent church, of which ſir John Faſtolf rebuilt the South aile, and added to the North ſide of the choir the Lady chapel, wherein he was buried. It was a mitred abbey, and the barony and reverſion transferred by act of parliament, 1535, to the ſee of Norwich; in virtue whereof the biſhop of Norwich has his ſeat in parliament, the barony of the ſee being in the crown. It was valued at £.583. 17*s.* *per annum* [o].

The walls are now ſaid to incloſe forty acres. The foundations of the church, built of flints, with ſtone quoins, remain for the moſt part all round about a yard high. The gate-houſe, adorned with the arms of benefactors, &c. engraved by the Antiquarian Society, ſupports a windmill, but much has been taken down for fear of its giving way, and what now remains is falling faſt to ruin [p].

Ludham belonged to Holm abbey, being built by abbot Martin 1450, till the Diſſolution, when it was exchanged by Henry VIII. with the biſhop of Norwich, whoſe country houſe it became [q]. Greateſt part of it was burnt 1611, in biſhop Jegon's time. Biſhop Freake built a brick chapel [q], which in 1762 was converted into a barn. Biſhop Redman procured a market here. In front of a cottage near the church is a very curious horizontal dial, 12 feet diameter, cut in box, the hours and diviſions neatly executed. Ludham.

Ingham has a neat church, in which are ſeveral curious monumental braſs effigies for the family of Stapleton, and two very antient ſtone monuments, the one for ſir Roger de Boys and dame Margaret his wife; the other for ſir Oliver de Ingham [r]. Ingham.

Near its mouth the Yare (in conjunction with a ſtream from a pool or broad) forms a peninſula, called *Flegg*, divided into Eaſt and Weſt. The ſoil is fruitful, and bears corn well. Here the Danes ſeem to have made their firſt ſettlement, being neareſt their landing, and well fortified by nature and ſurrounded by water. Hence in this ſmall tract we find thirteen villages ending in *by*, a Daniſh word for a *village* or *dwelling-place*, whence the Daniſh *Bilagines* and our *Bye Laws* mean laws peculiar to each town or village [s]. Flegg.

Caſtor caſtle, three miles North from Yarmouth, ſeems to have been rather a caſtellated manſion, built of brick, about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. when ſir John Faſtolfe, whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it of ſir Henry Ingham 9 Edward II. had licence to "build Caſtor houſe as ſtrong as himſelf "could deviſe." Tradition ſays it was built at the expence of the duke d'Alençon, whom Faſtolfe took priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, on the plan of his own caſtle in France [t]. The court forms a rectangular parallelogram, having at the North-weſt angle a round tower upwards of 100 feet high, to which adjoined a dining-room, whoſe great fire-place remains. On the right hand at entering this court was the hall, 49 feet by 28. Eaſt of this court, and joined to it by a draw-bridge, was another, larger, having two round towers at its South-eaſt and North-eaſt angles, ſurrounded on three ſides by buildings, wherein ſir John intended to have founded a college for a maſter, ſeven prieſts, and ſeven poor men; but this intention was never carried into effect. Only the Eaſt and South ſides Caſtor.

[k] Blomefield, III. 626. G. [l] Ib. 547. [m] Ib. 538. [n] Ib. 688. [o] Tanner, 332. Blomefield, V. 1427—34.
[p] Willis, Mit. Ab. II. 148. [q] Blomefield, IV. 877. [r] G. [s] Blomefield, 867. 872. Ib. V. 1500.

[t] The following extract from an original letter in ſir John Faſtolf's own hand writing, and addreſſed to his couſin John Paſton, now in the poſſeſſion of ſir John Fenn, and dated 5th February 34 Henry VI. 1455, will elucidate this affair.

"Item, I deſyre to know who ben the reſidew the remenent of the executors of the lord Wyllughbye, now the lord Cromewell "ys deceſed, for thys cauſe; hyt was ſo, that there was dew to the lord Wyllughbye and to me x m. marcs for a reward to be payd "of my lord Bedfordys godes, for the takyng of the duc of Allaunſon, and the ſaid lord Wyllughbye had but one thowſand marcs, "payd, and I m. marc; ſoe vij m. levyth yhyt to pay."

Robert lord Willoughby commanded under the duke of Bedford at Verneuil in 1424, where he and ſir John Faſtolf had the honour of taking the duke of Alenſon priſoner, and not at the battle of Agincourt.

This letter is one of a large collection of original letters, written during the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. by men of eminence in the ſtate, &c. now in ſir John Fenn's collection.

of

of the manſion with the tower remain: the remains of the college are converted into barns and ſtables. On an arch of a window within the ruins were the arms[u] of ſir John Faſtolfe, in a garter, carved in ſtone, now taken away[x].

Sir John Faſtolfe was deſcended of an antient family in this county, ſettled hereabouts in the reign of Edward III. He was born 1380, and bred from his youth to arms; and, being a knight, attended Henry VI. to the ſiege of Harfleur, of which he was appointed governor. He was created a banneret at the battle of Verneuil, and died 1459; and was buried in the Lady chapel, built by himſelf, on the North ſide of the preſbytery of the abbey of St. Benet in the Holme. He married Milicent, ſecond daughter and coheir of Robert Tibetot, and relict of ſir Stephen Scroop, who died before him without iſſue. He was a great benefactor to the ſchools at Cambridge, to Magdalen college Oxford, and to Holme abbey[y]. By the diſagreement of his executors, particularly ſir William Yelverton, the judge, and John Paſton, eſq. his property was much injured. The latter's ſon defended this caſtellated manſion when it was, after the death of its owner, twice beſieged in form, in the reign of Edward IV. by the duke of Norfolk and lord Scales, with 300 men and artillery, the duke pretending to have purchaſed it of Yelverton, and on the ſecond attack took it, and kept poſſeſſion of it ſome time[z]. In the Paſton family it continued till 1661, when it was the property of the Crows, and now of their deſcendants the Bedingfields[a].

There is ſuppoſed to be a Roman fortification by the light-houſe at Caſtre[b].

Winterton. *Winterton* was the lordſhip of Robert Ufford, admiral of Edward the Third's fleet. The market has declined on the growth of Yarmouth, which is but eight miles diſtant, and by the depredation of the ſea. Here are two light-houſes: one a tower light burnt with coals, the other with oil. In 1665 the tide waſhing down the cliffs diſcovered ſeveral large bones. One brought to Yarmouth weighed 57lb. was two feet three inches long, and was affirmed to be the leg and bone of a man[c]. The town is principally inhabited by rude boors, who live in ſandy cottages, on the produce of their labours at ſea and on the coaſt. The church is a handſome pile, with a lofty tower, a ſea-mark. The lands are rich and fruitful, requiring little ploughing.

Bromeholm. *Bromeholm* priory was founded for Cluniacs, by William Glanville, 1113, valued at £.100. *per annum*[d]. The croſs was made of the true croſs which uſed to be carried before the Greek emperor in battle by an Engliſh prieſt, who on the emperor's death brought it hither. It wrought many miracles[e]. Here are conſiderable ruins of the priory, converted into a farm-houſe, and the gate.

Eccles. *Eccles* was reduced in 1605 from eighty to fourteen houſes, and from 1300 acres of land to 300, the reſt with the church being ſwallowed up by the ſea, and in Charles the Firſt's time only 100 acres remained[f]. The coaſt here, and indeed all the way from Winterton to Happiſborough, is defended by a ridge of ſand hills, thrown up by the winds and waves, which ſeem at firſt view to be a ſufficient barrier to any future encroachment of the ſea.

Gimmingham. Of *Gimmingham* ſir Henry Spelman obſerves, that the antient cuſtom of ſocage was then kept up there; the tenant not paying his rent in money but in ſo many days work. The manor was in the crown in the reign of Charles I. and afterwards ſold to the city of London[10]. Here was an old large hall, on pillars, which were ſo many ſtations for the tenants, ſocmen, &c. who were not to go beyond their reſpective one[g].

Beeſton Regis. In *Beeſton Regis*, near the ſea, was a ſmall Auſtin priory, founded in the reign of John or Henry III. by lady Iſabel de Creſſy, valued at £.43.[h] There are conſiderable remains of its church, which is near the great German Ocean[i].

Cromer, Shipden. *Cromer*, where the beſt lobſters on this coaſt are taken, was formerly part of *Shipden*, whoſe church and many houſes were ſwallowed up by the ſea. The firſt attempt for a pier was in the reign of Richard II. It is ſtill a tolerable fiſhing town[k], has a fair, and the nave and tower of a handſome church; and a mile to the Eaſt is a light-houſe. To the South is the ſeat of George Windham, eſq. Bartholomew Rede, goldſmith, and lord mayor of London 1502, was born at Cromer. His gold ring weighing 9 oz. 3 dwts. was found at Girton, co. Cambridge, and was lately in Mr. Cole's hands. Within is this inſcription, *Orate pro a'i'a Bartolomei Red militis.* On the top a figure of St. Bartholomew, neatly engraved, but too ſlightly to be uſed as a ſeal.

N. Reppes. At *N. Reppes* was born William Rugg, *alias* Reppes, abbot of St. Benet's in the Holme 1530, 33d biſhop of Norwich 1535, which he reſigned, and died 1550. On his appointment to this ſee the king ſevered the antient barony and revenues from it, and annexed the priory of Hickling and the barony and revenues of Holme abbey to it, in right of which barony the biſhop of Norwich ſits in the Houſe of Lords as abbot of Holme, the barony being in the king's hands, and the monaſtery being never diſſolved only transferred by this ſtatute before the general diſſolution. The biſhop of Norwich is the only abbot at this day in England[l].

Sheringham. At *Sheringham* was a houſe of Black canons, cell to Nutley abbey, Bucks[m].

Greſham. *Greſham*, a ſmall village adjoining, gave name to a family, of which was ſir Thomas, the founder of the Royal Exchange and Greſham college, whoſe uncle John founded Holt free-ſchool, and died 1556. Sir Richard his father was an eminent merchant of Holt, ſheriff of London 1531, mayor 1537, and firſt projector of the Royal Exchange, and died 1548. Sir Thomas was born at London 1519, and died 1579[n]. Here was a caſtle, falſely ſuppoſed the manſion of the Greſhams, but rather that which ſir Edmund Bacon obtained licence of Edward II.

[u] See it in Anſtis's Hiſt. of the Garter. [x] Groſe's account under his view. [y] William of Worceſter, p. 321.
[z] Biog. Brit. Faſtolfe. Blomefield, V. 1550—53. [a] Ib. 1553. [b] MS. Le Neve.
[c] Gazette, Nov. 20, 1665. [d] Tanner, 345. [e] Blomefield, V. 1405—9. [f] Ib. IV. 845.
[10] G. [g] Blomefield, IV. 318. [h] Tanner, 357. [i] Blomefield, IV. 294. [k] Ib. 304.
[l] Ib. II. 386—388. [m] Tanner, 350. Blomefield, V. 345—7. [n] G. Ward's Greſham Profeſſors, p. 1.

to

to embattle. It was a large ſquare building; each front 150 feet long, and a round turret at each corner 36 feet diameter [o].

Mundeſley. Weſt of this is *Mundeſley*, cloſe to the ſea, which is bounded by exceeding high rocks, where, ſome years ago, at a cliff were taken up large petrified bones of elephants (not *monſters* as biſhop Gibſon), ſuppoſed coæval with the deluge, alſo the horns of mooſe deer found at Baber, near Norwich [p]. Mr. Henry Baker had the grinder of the left jaw of an elephant, 15 inches long, ſeven wide, three thick, and 39 in circumference, and weighing upwards of 11 pounds. Other monſtrous bones were found with it, particularly thigh bones, ſix feet long, and as thick as thoſe of a man. John Teniſon, father of the archbiſhop, was rector of Mundeſley, ejected 1640.

Gunton. *Gunton* is the ſeat of the Harbord family, who bought it 1710. Sir William rebuilt the church with a Doric portico [q]. Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. was created lord Suffield Aug. 8, 1786.

Wayburne. *Wayburne* paſſed from the Truſſels by marriage to Oliver de Burdeaux, and now belongs to the Hobarts. The priory of Black canons was founded by ſir Ralph Meyngaryn, knt. in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.24. [r] At the Hope is a fortification. The ſhore is ſtony, and the ſea ſo deep that ſhips may ride here, and lie againſt it. The Danes are ſaid to have landed here on their invaſion [s]. Fullers earth is ſaid to be found here [t].

Cley. *Cley* is a ſmall market-town, with a large handſome church [u]. The haven is now become exceedingly bad, ſcarce any merchants reſiding here, and not half a dozen ſhips belonging to them all; no ſhip of any tolerable bulk having depth of water enough to get ſafely up to the town to unload. The fiſhermen of this place accidentally falling in with James, ſon and heir of Robert Bruce king of Scotland, who was going to France for education, with a biſhop and the earl of Orkney, made them priſoners, and ſent them to Henry IV. who lodged them in the Tower; which broke his father's heart [x]. He was releaſed ſeventeen years after, 1473, and ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland. Buchanan ſays he was taken off Flamborough Head, either driven in by ſtreſs of weather or ſea ſickneſs [y].

Field Dawling. At *Field Dawling* was a cell of Ciſtertians, from Savigny in France, founded by Maud de Harſcolye, in the reign of Henry II. [z]

Blakeney. *Blakeney*, or as it was called till Henry III. *Snitterley*, was antiently a famous ſea-port, much frequented by the German merchants. It has got almoſt the whole of the trade now, and is at preſent a very thriving place, carrying on a conſiderable trade for deals, coals, &c. The friary was founded 1321; and the friars were to acknowledge William de Roos, lord of the town, for their founder, thoſe mentioned by Mr. Camden being only benefactors [a]. What he alludes to from Panſa about Baconthorp is thus given by Leland:

Noſcere vis rerum cauſas, ipſumque Tonantem,
Et Sophiæ omne genus, ſume Baconis opus.

A few of his numerous works remain in MS. and ſome were printed in the two laſt centuries [b]. He died about 1346, 1 Edward III. and was buried at London or here.

Mr. Cobb had a patent, 1769, to ſupply Norwich with fiſh from hence, which failed for want of unanimity in the proprietors.

Stifkey. *Stifkey* houſe was built by ſir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, whoſe arms are on the gate, 1609. It belongs to marquis Townſend. Weſt of the village on *Wayborough* or *Warborough* hill is a circular camp, and on the Eaſt of it *Camping hill* unintrenched, both commanding a tract of ſalt marſh. The ſea has thrown up a ſand-bank called *The Meals*, covered with a benty graſs, and inhabited by rabbits.

Cockthorp. At *Cockthorp*, between Cley and Stiffkey, were born the admirals ſir Cloudeſley Shovel, ſir John Narborough, and ſir Chriſtopher Mynnes; and at

Docking. *Docking* the late lord Hawke's father was buried.

Baconthorpe. *Baconthorpe* belonged to the Bacons (from whence it took its name) from the 13th to the 18th century, and to the Heydons till 1617, about which time it was ſold to the Langs, who pulled down great part of the houſe built by the Heydons [c]; of which only the gatehouſe [d] now remains for the preſent manſion, belonging with the eſtate to Mr. Girdleſtone.

St. Edmund's Cape. *St. Edmund's Cape* is ſo called from king Edmund, who being by Offa adopted heir of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, landed with a great retinue from Germany, in ſome port not far from hence, called *Maiden bowre*. But where this is is uncertain. *Hecham* is too little and obſcure; nor does *Burnham* ſeem large enough to receive ſo large a navy; though it muſt be confeſſed the ſhips in thoſe times were but ſmall. *Lynne* ſeems to lay the beſt claim to it, both as the moſt eminent port, and as it really is *Maidenboure*; St. Margaret the Virgin being as it were the tutelar ſaint of the place, in honour of whom the town bears three dragons heads wounded with a croſs, and ſhe is ſaid to have conquered a dragon. Their public ſeal has alſo her figure, wounding a dragon with the croſs, and treading him under foot, and this inſcription, *Stat Margareta, draco fugit, in cruce læta* [11]. The argument however from St. Margaret I fear is of no weight: *Maiden*boure here, as in other counties, rather means ſome fortification, or, if a port, a fortified one.

Walſingham. The famous chapel at *Walſingham*, dedicated to the Annunciation of our Lady, was built 1061, by the widow of Richoldis de Favarches, in imitation of that at Nazareth. Her ſon Geffrey placed here a priory and convent of Black canons, in the reign of William I. valued at £.391. beſides the offerings to our Lady [e]. The abbey church was 120 paces from Eaſt to Weſt; the Lady chapel, which by Eraſmus's account muſt have been on the North ſide, was eight yards long, and 13 feet wide; beſides which Mr. Blomefield mentions a building, which he ſays was probably at the Eaſt end of the choir, 16 yards by 10. The preſent remains are, a handſome Weſt gate, a lofty beautiful arch, forming the Eaſt end of the chapel, built in the reign of Henry VII. The

[o] Hiſtory of Norfolk, III. 61. [p] G. Phil. Tranſ. 475. 481. [q] Hiſtory of Norfolk, III. 65. 67.
[r] Tanner, 349. [s] Blomefield, IV. 966. [t] Hiſtory of Norfolk, VII. 117. [u] Blomefield, IV. 911.
[x] G. Walſ. Ypod. Neuſt. 560. [y] XV. 13, &c. [z] Tanner, 352. Blomefield, V. 795. [a] Tanner, 364.
[b] Ib. Bib. Brit. 59. [c] Blomefield, IV. 706. [d] Engraved in the 8vo Hiſtory of Norfolk, III. [11] G.
[e] Tanner, 334.

refectory intire now a barn, 78 feet by 27 and 26 high, with a handſome Eaſt window, and ſtone pulpit, twelve arches of the old cloiſter, the abbey wall, a mile in circuit; a ſtone bath, and two uncovered wells, deſcribed by Eraſmus. Henry III. Edward I. and II. David Bruce, king of Scotland, and even Henry VIII. in his ſecond year, paid their viſit in perſon to this Engliſh Loretto. Sir Henry Spelman ſays, it was reported that the latter king walked barefoot from Baſham, an adjoining village, to the chapel of our Lady, and preſented her with a necklace of great value. The Galaxy was pretended to point to this place, and thence called *Walſingham way*. Eraſmus mentions a miraculous eſcape of a certain Norfolk knight [ſir Ralph Boutetourt, on horſeback, 1314] through a narrow wicket, which would hardly admit a man on foot. This famous image of our Lady was taken by Cromwell to Chelſea, and burnt. Over the door of a houſe, in a row of others which ſerved as inns and cooks-ſhops for the pilgrims, in a ſtreet oppoſite the Weſt gate of the abbey, is to be ſeen a wooden can. The ſite was granted to Thomas Sidney, whoſe ſon Thomas married Barbara, ſiſter of ſir Francis Walſingham, and whoſe grandſon ſir Henry is buried here, and left it to Robert Sidney, earl of Leiceſter, of whom it was purchaſed by Dr. Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, whoſe heir and nameſake Henry Lee Warner, eſq. now inherits it. His manſion-houſe was part of the abbey houſe.

New Walſingham.

New Walſingham, where the abbey ſtands, is a market-town, and has a handſome church and free-ſchool. The bridewell was antiently a ſpittal, of which Thomas Sidney was maſter. Here was alſo a houſe of Grey friars, founded 1346, by Elizabeth counteſs of Clare, foundreſs of Clare hall, of which the cloiſter and the hall remain[f]. This town gave title of counteſs, 8 George I. 1722, to Meloſina Schulemburgh, married 1733 to Philip Stanhope, late earl of Cheſterfield; alſo of baron to William de Grey, chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas, whoſe ſon Thomas is the preſent and ſecond lord. *Great* or *Old Walſingham*, adjoining, had two pariſh churches.

Sir Francis Walſingham, ſecretary of ſtate to queen Elizabeth, was deſcended from a family ſeated at and named from this town ſo early as Henry III. afterwards by marriage removed into Kent[g].

East Baſham.

In the village of *Eaſt Baſham* is an antient family ſeat, originally built by the Fermors, from whom, by marriage, it became a part of the poſſeſſions of the Calthropes. The brick-work of the whole building is curious, and that of the chimnies remarkably neat and diverſified. In a window in this houſe were formerly the armorial pedigree and alliances of the family of Calthrope, from the Conqueſt to the middle of the laſt century, contained in between fifty and ſixty diamond-ſhaped panes of painted glaſs, neatly executed. They are now moſt of them entire, and are placed in a bow-window in the library of ſir John Fenn, at Eaſt Dereham, who married a lady deſcended from this family.

Houghton.

Houghton mentioned by Mr. Camden is *Houghton in the dale* or *hole*, belonging alſo to Mr. Warner[h], but formerly to the Fenns, whoſe only poſſeſſion there now is a burial-vault. In this pariſh, by the road ſide, are the remains of the Weſt end of a neat chapel, by which the pilgrims uſed to paſs on their way to our Lady of Walſingham.

The other *Houghton* belonged as early as Henry I. to the Walpoles; before them to the Houghtons, Belets, &c. The firſt of theſe families was enobled in the perſon of ſir Robert, chancellor of the Exchequer and prime miniſter to George I. and II. created earl and viſcount Orford 1742. He built here, on the ſite of the old houſe, 1722, a magnificent manſion, furniſhed with a capital collection of pictures[i]. Theſe, after having been engraved at the expence of Mr. Boydell, from drawings by the two Farringdons, were ſold to the late empreſs of Ruſſia.

There is a third *Houghton*, called Houghton *on the hill*, near Swaffham.

At *Snoring*, or *Creke*, whereof his father was rector, was born, 1612, John Pearſon, biſhop of Cheſter, who died 1636. Snoring.

Warham was the ſeat of ſir John Turner, bart. and afterwards belonged to his two daughters and coheirs, Mrs. Hales and lady Folkes, whoſe beautiful plantations reach to Holkham. South of the town, near the river, are remains of a large Daniſh camp, treble-trenched, the ramparts 30 feet high: the entrance from the Eaſt. Nine acres of land about it are called *The Burroughs*. The windmill South of it in *Wighton* pariſh ſtands on the corner of a like entrenchment, much defaced; and oppoſite to it, where Crabs caſtle, a farm-houſe, now ſtands, was a third of the ſame form and extent[k]. All that Mr. Parkin[l] ſays is, "On the heath belonging to this "town, called the *Rayfield*, is a ſquare fortification, "with a double ditch, aſcribed to the Danes after "their landing at Weyburn." Warham.

Near Fakenham was *Hempton* priory of Auſtin canons in the reign of Henry I. valued at £.32. 14*s.* 8*d.*[m]; and at *E. Rudham* was a priory of the ſame order, removed to *Cokersford*, valued at £.121. 18*s.*[n] Hempton. E. Rudham.

All plans to render navigable the river Wentſum, which flows through Fakenham meadows, have proved abortive.

Nearer the ſea is *Wells*, once, by force of its population rather than by charter, a market, now a poor fiſhing town, with a good harbour and deep channel, but difficult of acceſs. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel bought a manor here. Wells has been of late a ſea-port of conſiderable conſequence for its exportation of corn, and particularly for its trade with Holland in malt, whilſt that trade was open. Its harbour has of late gone much to decay by the ſhifting of the ſands in its channel. The ſtate and cauſes of this decay have been lately litigated between the heirs of the late ſir John Turner, bart. and the town of Wells. The different reports by their reſpective engineers are publiſhed, with a map of the channel and its adjoining creeks, in ſupport of their reſpective claims. This was a cauſe of much curioſity in general, and of great conſequence to the coaſt of Norfolk in particular. Wells.

Not far from hence is *Holkham*, the ſeat from the reign of Charles I. of the family of *Coke*, which Holkham

[f] Tanner, 367. Blomefield, IV. 829.
[g] Ib. 831.
[h] Ib. 813.
[i] Ib. III. 796.
[k] Hiſtory of Norfolk, 8vo. VI. 103.
[l] V. 827.
[m] Tanner, 346.
[n] Ib 348.

Camden

Camden derives from *Dodington*, or *Didlington*, in this county. *John*, fourth ſon of ſir Edward Coke, lord chief juſtice, ſettled here; and his younger brother's deſcendant *Thomas*, created baron Lovel of Holkham 1728, and viſcount Coke and earl of Leiceſter 1744, began here a moſt magnificent houſe, above 330 feet in front, which after his death, 1759, without iſſue (his only ſon Edward dying, 1753, without iſſue), was finiſhed by his widow, 1764, at the expence of £.11,000. excluſive of furniture, which coſt £.3000. more. She alſo endowed ſix alms-houſes, 1763; and, 1767, repaired the church, which is a noted ſea-mark, ſituate on a hill, near which is a tumulus, called *Hoe hill*[o]. At the ſide of a hill at Holkham were found, 1721, ſeveral corpſes, with pierced beads of different ſizes of green and white glaſs, iron ſpear-heads, pieces of braſs, &c.[p]

Burnham. Somewhat Weſt of this are ſeven villages of the name of *Burnham*, giving name to a ſmall deanery. The principal of them takes its name from its market. In Burnham *Norton* was a Carmelite priory, founded about 1241, of which Robert Bale, the famous hiſtorian of his order, was prior, and died there 1503[q]. A beautiful gate of this houſe, built of ſtone intermixed with flints, ſtill remains.

Burnham Thorpe. In the church of *Burnham Thorpe* is a very large fine and perfect braſs plate, with the effigies of ſir William Calthorpe, knt. adorned with arms, Gothic work, &c. He died in 1420. Burnham Thorpe gave title to the late *Horatio Nelſon*, lord viſcount Nelſon of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, duke of Bronte in Sicily, K.B. knight grand croſs of the Sicilian order of St. Ferdinand and of merit, ſenior knight of the imperial order of the Turkiſh Creſcent, of the firſt claſs, knight grand commander of the moſt illuſtrious equeſtrian ſecular and chapterial order of St. Joachim, LL.D. vice admiral of the white. His lordſhip, after a ſeries of the moſt heroic and tranſcendant atchievements, fell in the moment of victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, and was honoured with a funeral at the public expence, being interred in the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, Jan. 9, 1806. He was ſucceeded in his Engliſh title of baron by his brother William; who was advanced to the dignities of viſcount Merton and earl Nelſon of Trafalgar Nov. 20, 1805. His Lordſhip's father was the rev. Edmund Nelſon, rector of this pariſh, who died April 26, 1802; having married Catharine, daughter of Maurice Suckling, D.D. rector of Barſham in Suffolk; by whom he had William, the preſent earl, Horatio, late viſcount, &c. and two daughters, Suſannah, wife of Thomas Bolton, of Cranwich, eſq. and Catharine, wife of George Matcham, eſq.

orth reyk. At *North Creyk* was a priory of canons regular, founded 1226, being firſt an hoſpital, and uſually ſtyled *Abbatia Sæ Mariæ de pratis inter Creyk & Burnham*. The ſhell of the choir is ſtill intire, and other remains of the church[r].

All along the coaſt are a number of little hills, the burying-places of Danes and Saxons after their battles hereabouts. In the fields near Creyk is a large Saxon fortification; and the way leading from it is to this day called *Bloodgate*[12], *gate* being equivalent to *road* in many parts of England. Hereabouts is alſo plenty of *Ebulum* or Dane blood, which the vulgar ſuppoſe to grow where *Daniſh* blood has been ſpilt[13].

Brancaſter. *Brancaſter* takes its name from the river *Brane* not far off, called alſo *Brun* and *Burn* as *Burnham*. Dr. Ward has no doubt of placing BRANNODUNUM at Brancaſter, and GARIENUM, mentioned with it in the Notitia, at *Yarmouth*, near which Mr. Gale told him of the *Jews way*, probably Roman[s]. The camp is regular, and ſeems intended as a ſtation on that North ſhore againſt the inſurrections of the Saxons. The name ſeems derived from the Britiſh *Bran* a rivulet, and *dunum* a town or fortification. Baxter reads it *Bran na üog dun*, q.d. *the fort fronting the ſea*. Spelman had ſome of the coins found here in two little braſs pots[14]. Parkin mentions coins of Claudius. Here is a free-ſchool, and a very large malt-houſe, built by one of the Thurlow family. Mr. Baker had two knives and two ſtyles found at Brancaſter in urns, which are common there. The knives were of the ſize of pocket claſpt knives: one of them had a reticulated handle of ſhining wood, the holes filled with amber; one ſtyle had a flat lozenge head, the other a round one. Brandon in Suffolk is another Brannodunum, q.d. Crows hill[t]. So in Fifeſhire is *Ravins hench*, q.d. Crow Crag.

From this place runs almoſt in a ſtrait line to Caſtleacre the road called *Pedder's road*, either from a family of that name here in the laſt century, or from *Pedders* who carried fiſh in *peds* up the country. It is fabulouſly ſaid to paſs in the ſame direction through England without entering a town or village[u].

Hunſtanton. *Hunſtanton* was originally a tower, built by king Edmund, who retired here for a whole year, to get the Pſalms in Saxon by heart; and his book was religiouſly preſerved at St. Edmund's Bury till the Diſſolution[15]. It afterwards became a village. Alfric, biſhop of Elmham in the reign of Canute, by will gave lands here to that abbey; but they were taken away at the Conqueſt, and given to the Albinies, who granted it in fee to the barons L'Eſtrange, to be held of them by caſtle guard to find 206 ſoldiers for the defence of Riſing Caſtle; and in 1693 it was the property of ſir Nicholas L'Eſtrange, bart. knight of the ſhire in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. having married Anne daughter of ſir Thomas Wodehouſe, knt. ſon and heir of ſir Philip Wodehouſe, of Kimberley hall, in this county, knt. and bart.[x] In the chancel is a very fine raiſed tomb for ſir Roger L'Eſtrange, who died in 1506, having his effigies in braſs on it, and on each ſide, in Gothic niches, four portraitures of others of his anceſtors. Of this family was the famous ſir Roger L'Eſtrange[y], born 1616, died 1704, brother to Nicholas L'Eſtrange, who was created a baronet 1629; and the family ended in Henry, the fourth baronet, 1760. His ſiſter's ſon, Mr. Styleman, afterwards poſſeſſed it. *Hunſtanton hall*, the beautiful

[o] Blomefield, IV. 803. G. [p] Ant. Society's Minutes.
[q] Tanner, Not. Mon. 360. Bib. Brit. 71. Blomefield, III. 735. [r] Tanner, 356. Blomefield, III. 774.
[12] G. [13] G. [s] Horſl. 488. [14] G. [t] Lel. Cyg. Cant. p. 14. [u] Hiſtory of Norfolk, IX. 15.
[15] G. [x] Le Neve, MS. [y] Blomefield, V. 1272.

family

family manſion finiſhed in the reign of Henry VII. remains intire, with a handſome church, whoſe tower ſerves as a ſea mark. The country around is much improved by Mr. Styleman. On a hill were lately dug up a number of braſs celts. On the cliff by the ſea ſtand ſome remains of St. Edmund's chapel [z], erected 1272, and near it ſtood a light-houſe, whoſe light, reflected from a lamp of oil againſt a combination of glaſſes, is ſeen ſeven leagues out at ſea.

Snetſham. *Snetſham*, or *Neteſham*, is a ſmall but pretty market-town, not far from Hunſtanton on the river *Ingolſthorp*, which gives name to Ingolſthorp, a village, where Roman coins have been found [a]. Canute gave Sneteſham to Edwyn the Dane; but William de Albiney the Norman took it from him, in whoſe poſterity earls of Arundel it continued till the diviſion thereof among heireſſes, when it was part of the portion of Cecily ſecond ſiſter and coheireſs of William de Albini earl of Arundel. She was married to Roger de Montalt of Montalt in Flintſhire, in which family it continued for three or four generations, when Robert de Montalt and Emma his wife ſettled this manor and ſeveral others in this county on them and the iſſue of their body, and for default on Iſabel queen of England, wife of king Edward II. for life; after to John of Eltham and his heirs; after to king Edward III. who all enjoyed them, and it was afterwards united to the duchy of Lancaſter as it now remains [b].

Sharnborn. *Sharnborn* belonged at the landing of Felix to one Thoke, who became one of his firſt converts, and built a ſmall church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, of wood, for which reaſon it is called *Stock* chapel (from Stocca *truncus*, probably like that at Grenſted, Eſſex) and this may be what Felix is ſaid to have built [16]. This apoſtle of the Eaſt Angles built the church at *Babingley*, dedicated to him. Some remains of the event may be traced in the hills

Flitcham. called Chriſtian hills; and in *Flitcham*, explained by ſome *Felix' barn* or *Felix' dwelling*, but rather to be derived from fleot the creeks or ſprings with which it abounds [c], was a priory of the order of St. Auſtin, cell to Walſingham, founded in the reign of Henry III. by Robert d'Aiguillon, valued at £.55. 5s. 6d. [d] The old walls and offices remain; and here is a hill with a ſquare acre ditched round, where the hundred court was held in the reign of William Rufus [e]. In Sharnborn church are perfect braſs effigies of Thomas Sharnborne and Iemona his wife, about the middle of the 15th century.

The heireſs of Thoke married Edwin, a Dane, who came over with Canute 1014, who gave him Snetſham, &c. and confirmed Sharnborn to him. His plea againſt Warren was, as appears by a MS. quoted by Spelman, "that he had not been aiding or aſſiſting againſt the king directly or indirectly, either before, at, or after the Conqueſt; but all that while kept himſelf out of arms; and this he was ready to prove whenever the king pleaſed [17]." But Mr. Parkin [f] has clearly proved that Edwin had no property in either place, and conſequently that the ſtory is the invention of the compiler of the Sharnburn pedigree in the reign of Henry VIII. from which MS. among Dugdale's now in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, Spelman took it [g].

Baxter reads Ptolemy's METAPIΣ *Mentaris*, *Mentar iſc* the mouth of the Iſc, *i. e.* Ouſe. Ward places it at *Boſton deep* between Norfolk and Lincolnſhire [h]. The Straſburgh edition of Ptolemy reads Μεσαρις, perhaps from *Mearſh* or *Meiarſh*, Engliſh *Mears*, *Mijars* [i].

Lynne. Spelman contends that *Lynne* is to be derived from the Saxon Læn or Lean, which he ſays ſignifies a *farm* or *tenure in fee:* as *Fanelhen* among the Germans is the *tenure of a baron*, and hence *Len Epiſcopi:* but Hickes mentions this ſenſe as not frequent [k], and it is not likely this tenure ſhould be more particularized in this place than elſewhere. Its ſituation among waſhes and marſhes favours Camden's etymology; and as to Spelman's ſecond idea that *Len* is Saxon for *Church lands*, whence *Terllin* in Welch *Church land*, we muſt give it up, and not ſo blend the two languages Britiſh and Saxon. As little foundation is there for its name of *Maidenburgh* before-mentioned. The burgh belonged at the Conqueſt to Ailmar biſhop of Elmham, and Stigand archbiſhop of Canterbury; and it was then a place of trade, and had a fair granted by Henry I. Biſhop Oxford built a houſe here in the reign of Richard II. and his ſucceſſor Grey (who built a palace at *Gaywood*, a mile from Lynne) obtained of king John a grant to make this town a free burgh, and in his time it had a mint. That unfortunate prince had pawned his regalia to this prelate; and moſt of his prime miniſters were natives of this county. Sir Henry Spelman, indeed, denies that he granted Lynne a mayor, which he ſays they obtained of Henry III. But though the charter of John's ſixth year does not name ſuch an officer, the patent rolls of his 18th year do. What particular ſervices the people of this town did him does not appear. The gift of his ſword is denied by ſir Henry Spelman on better ground. In a looſe paper of his, dated September 15th, 1630, produced by biſhop Gibſon, he ſays that he was then aſſured by the town-clerk of Lynne, that the ſword-bearer, about 50 years before, came to the ſchool-maſter of the town, and deſired of him an inſcription for the hilt of the town ſword, purporting that king John gave the ſword to the town; whereupon he cauſed the informant, who was then his ſcholar, to write *Ensis hic fuit donum regis Johannis a ſuo ipſius latere datum*, which the ſword-bearer carried to a goldſmith, and cauſed him to engrave it. Sir Henry adds that Lynne was an epiſcopal and not a royal burgh; and there ſeems to be proof that no ſuch inſignia belonged to it in Henry the Fourth's time, but were a grant from Henry V. [l] Mr. Mackerel, the Lynne antiquary, has endeavoured to confute this: but his beſt argument is drawn from the picture of the ſword in the

[z] Blomefield, 1274. 1275. [a] Mag. Brit. V. 1286. [b] Le Neve MS. [16] G.
[c] Spelm. Blomefield, IV. 524. [d] Tanner, 354. [e] Blomefield, IV. 530, 531. [17] G.
[f] Parkin's impartial account of the invaſion of William duke of Normandy, 4to, 1756. p. 30. and Norf. V. 1295. Though Parkin may be ſaid to have proved his point, there remains ſomewhat to be ſaid on the ſide of ſir H. Spelman; perhaps Parkin only proves that Edwin had no intereſt in Sharnborn at the time of taking Domeſday ſurvey. But ſee Mr. Brooke, Archæol. VI. p. 51. & aut. ibi cit.
[g] Gloſſ. v. Drenches. [h] Horſley, 372. [i] MS n. Gale, p. 100, where ſee more.
[k] Epiſt. Diſſ. p. 584. d. See alſo Lye in v. [l] Blomefield, IV. 574. 584.

window

window of St. Nicholas' chapel, whoſe foundation is fixed by him[m] to the reign of Edward III.; for as to the authentic records of its being uſed from Henry the Third's time, he cites none, and the inſcription, without being a forgery, may be founded on a miſtake[n].

Henry VIII. exchanging the monaſtery of St. Benet in the Holme and other lands for the revenues of the ſee of Norwich, this among the reſt came into his hands, and took the name of Lynne *Regis*[18]. St. Margaret's church, built by biſhop Herbert, belonged to a Benedictine priory of his foundation here[o], and had a lofty ſpire, 133 feet high, with the tower 275[p], but the ſpire was blown down in 1741. In this church are moſt curiouſly engraved braſs plates, containing the effigies of Robert Braunche and his two wives, highly and elegantly ornamented with Gothic work, images, figures, &c. &c. Other religious foundations were, St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpital, under a prior, founded 1145, refounded by James I. and now ſubſiſting for eleven poor widows[q]. Another of St. John Baptiſt in the reign of Edward I. valued at £.7. 7*s. per ann.*[r] and a college of twelve prieſts, founded 1500[s]. Grey friars founded in the time of Henry III. whoſe tower is now a ſea mark[t]. Black friars, founded in the time of Edward I.[u] Auſtin friars about the ſame time[x]. Friars of the Sac about the ſame time[y]. *Weſt Lynne* took the name of Old Lynne about the reign of Edward IV. being antiently, as South and North Lynne, comprehended under the general name of *Lena*. Theſe three have now their ſeparate churches[z]. There was a houſe of White friars in South Lynne in the reign of Henry III.[a] An hoſpital for ten poor men was founded by Mr. Seaman 1714[b].

Weſt Lynne.

Lynne has no freſh ſprings, but is ſupplied by a river from Gaywood, whoſe water is raiſed by engines into conduits, and by pipes from Middleton two miles and Mintling three miles diſtant[19]. It is chiefly ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, and runs along the Eaſt ſide of the Ouſe, which riſes 20 feet perpendicular on a ſpring tide. It is divided by four rivulets, and the North point towards the ſea is defended by St. Anne's fort, which commands the harbour[c]. The town held out 1643 above three weeks, for Charles I. againſt an army of 18,000 men. Sir Horatio Townſhend was created lord Townſhend of King's Lynne 1661, and his ſon ſir Roger 1682 viſcount Townſhend of Rainham[d]. George, the preſent lord, was advanced to the title of marquis in 1787. Among other writers born here were, William Watts, editor of Matthew Paris, who died 1649[e]; and Nicholas, a Carmelite friar and aſtronomer, who is reported to have ſailed to the North pole[f]. Henry III. granted licence to foreign merchants to trade here. In the laſt century Yarmouth ſo much increaſed in trade[g] as to have double the number of ſhips, merchants, and inhabitants[20]. Lynne ſtill drives a conſiderable trade both at home and abroad.

ington.

At *Tirrington* was born William Tirrington, LL.D. a celebrated writer, and John Colton, firſt maſter of Gonville college, and archbiſhop of Armagh, where he died 1404[h].

Marſhland is a peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded by navigable rivers and an arm of the ſea; the whole in the wideſt part but ten miles over. It contains 30,000 acres, and has over its many cuts and canals not leſs than 111 bridges. It contains ſeven villages, all whoſe cattle it feeds beſides the ſheep. Theſe are Emneth, Terrington, Tilney, Walpole, Walſoken, Walton, and Wiggenhall, which intercommon on Tilney Smeeth. The level ſurface of this tract, and other circumſtances, ſeem to argue its having been recovered from the ſea. Spelman tells us there were, within his memory, two general overflowings, one of ſalt, the other of freſh water. By the latter, as appeared before the commiſſioners, of whom he was one, the inhabitants ſuſtained damage to the amount of £. 42,000, the water not breaking down, but overflowing, the bank to the height of at leaſt a foot. The preſent mode of banking by a ſubſtantial brick wall, fenced with earth, hath been found moſt effectual to reſiſt the tides, whereas the value of the eſtates was almoſt yearly laid out in the old way of embanking[21]. Great improvements have been made on the coaſt by embanking: Capt. Bentinck recovered 800 acres of ſalt marſh, now arable.

Marſhland.

Walpole takes its name from the great wall or ſea-bank raiſed, to defend it from the ſea, by the Romans, and from a great pool of water near that bank. A tenant of Mr. Cony's, who lived under the bank, digging three feet deep in his garden found many Roman bricks and an aquæduct made of earthen pipes: twenty-ſix were taken up moſtly whole, though as tender as the earth itſelf. Sir A. Fountaine pronounced them Roman, made of the ſame earth as the urns, and turned. They were made of paliſh earth, and hardened again in the air. They were twenty inches long, 3 three quarters bore, half an inch thick, and one end diminiſhing to be inſerted into the other. Mr. Cony ſent ſome to Mr. Gale, Dr. Maſſey, Mr. Ellis, Lord Colrane, Dr. Stukeley, and Maurice Johnſon[i]. Oſwi, a noble Saxon, gave Walpole to Ely with his ſon Alwyn, who from a monk there became biſhop of Norwich; and it remained with the church of Ely till the reign of Elizabeth, when it came to the crown. This place gave name to a family, of whom before in Houghton. Its church is one of the moſt beautiful parochial churches in England, built in the time of Henry VI. and has much painting in the windows[k].

Walpole.

At *Modney* in *Helgay* pariſh was a ſmall priory of black monks, cell to Ramſey abbey[l].

Modney.

Walſoken, which, as well as the *Waltons*, had name from its ſituation on the ſea-wall three miles long, belonged to Ramſey abbey, and had a hoſpital or guild founded in the 15th century[m]. It gave birth 1693, to Thomas Herring, biſhop of Bangor and archbiſhop of York and Canterbury, who died 1757.

Walſoken. Walton.

Tilney gives name to *Tilney Smeeth* the great com-

Tilney.

[m] Hiſt. of Lynne, p. 91. [n] P. 185. [o] Blomefield, 587. Tanner, 342. [p] Mack. 8.
[q] Blomefield, 607. Tanner, 347. [r] Tanner, 364. [s] Ib. 370. [t] Blomefield, 613. Tanner, 362.
[u] Tanner, 365. Blomefield, 614. [x] Blomefield, 615. Tanner, 365. [y] Ib. 614. Ib. 364.
[z] Blomefield, 610—629. [a] Tanner, 362. [b] Mack. 270. [19] G. [c] Mack. 2.
[d] Ib. 187. [e] Ib. 193. [f] Hakluyt, t. I. 121. Tanner, B. 546. [g] Blomefield, 584. [20] G.
[h] Blomefield, IV. 701. [21] G. [i] Conway's letter to R. Gale, Nov. 8. 1727. [k] Blomefield, IV. 706.
[l] Tanner, 358. [m] Blomefield, IV. 723. Tanner, 370.

mon beforementioned, one mile broad and three long[n], probably from its level ſurface, Saxon Smeðe, *ſmooth*. It feeds upwards of 30,000 large ſheep and the great cattle of ſeven towns.

Middleton. *Middleton*, on the other ſide of Lynne, was the ſeat of the lords Scales, whoſe gatehouſe, built in the reign of Henry VI. ſtill remains, and in the town a high mount as of a caſtle[o]. In this pariſh

Blackboro'. this family founded *Blackborough* priory for religious of both ſexes in the reign of Henry II. changed ſoon after to a Benedictine nunnery, and valued at £.42. 6*s*. 7*d*. *per annum*[p]. Its ſmall remains are turned into a dove houſe.

Pentney. *Pentney* priory was founded for black canons by Robert de Vaux in the reign of the Conqueror, valued at £.170. *per annum*, the gatehouſe ſtill remaining[q].

Sechey. *Sechey*, though only a hamlet to N. Rungton, has a market every fortnight for fat cattle[r].

Gayton. At *Geyton well*, near *Gayton*, and now included in the town, was a Benedictine priory, founded by William de Scohies in the reign of William the Conqueror[s].

Downham. Near Lynne is *Downham*, ſo called from its ſituation on a hill (*Dun*), and in old records *Downham port*, from the river on which it ſtands. Spelman ſays, its market is as old as the Confeſſor[t]. Here is a famous market for butter, and in ſpring and ſummer, it is ſaid from good authority, 90,000 firkins have gone from hence by water to Cambridge, and thence to London, and ſo been miſcalled Cambridge butter.

Great part of the Norfolk butter goes now by way of Swaffham.

Stow Bardolph. A little more Northward is *Stow Bardolph*, ſo called from the lords Bardolph, but ſince the reign of Henry VIII. the ſeat of the Hares, of whom Nicholas built here 1589, at the expence of £.40,000, a ſtately houſe, now falling faſt to ruin. His brother Hugh greatly improved the eſtate, and left it to two nephews, one of whoſe ſons was created baron Colrane 1625. It lately belonged to Dr. Moore and ſir Thomas Harris, of Finchley, knt. who married coheireſſes of the family[u]. Sir Thomas died 1782.

W. Dereham. *Weſt Dereham* is famous for the birth of Hubert Walter, biſhop of Saliſbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, lord chancellor under Richard I. legate to Pope Celeſtine IV. and chief juſtice of England, who, when only dean of York, built here 1188, an abbey for Præmonſtratenſian canons from Welbeck, valued at £.228. *per annum*, and it was the 12th abbey of that order in England, The founder ordered they ſhould pray here for the ſoul of his great patron Ralph de Glanville lord chief juſtice, under whom he was brought up. It came afterwards to the Derhams, an antient family here, of whom ſir Thomas, envoy to the duke of Tuſcany, built here 1697 a noble houſe in the Italian ſtyle, forming a wing on each ſide of the old abbey gate, with a quadrangle and cloiſter on the South ſide, containing many handſome apartments. It belonged to the late ſir Simeon Stuart, bart. of Hants, in right of his mother, who was a Derham. The church has a Weſt round tower[x].

Wearham. At *Wearham*, near Downham, was a Benedictine priory, in the reign of Richard I. or John, cell to Munſtrell, in the dioceſe of Amiens, dedicated to St. Winvaloe, and given to W. Dereham abbey; valued at £.716.[y] Its remains are a freeſtone building, now a farm-houſe, 35 feet by 30, ſuppoſed the chapel. Here is an annual cattle fair on St. Winwallo's day, March 3. The ſtorms at this time are commonly called *Whinwall* ſtorms; and this old rhyme obtains in the neighbourhood:

Firſt comes David, next comes Chad,
Then comes Whinwall as if he was mad.

A little Weſt of the church is St. Margaret's well, formerly much reſorted to.

On the other ſide of Lynne is *Caſtle Riſing*, the Caſtle Riſi
ſeat of the Albinies till Henry III.; afterwards of the Montalts till Edward III. whoſe mother queen Iſabel next held it, and was confined in it in her widowhood, and died here. Richard II. gave it to Montfort duke of Bretagne; Henry VIII. to the duke of Norfolk, from whoſe family it came to the earl of Suffolk, preſent proprietor. The duke of Norfolk has the title of lord Howard of Caſtle Riſing, Henry Howard of this place, heir of that family, being ſo created 21 Charles II. Spelman, who was born at *Congham* ad- Congham
joining, ſays it had been a famous port till choaked by ſands; and a very antient burgh. The ſalt-water in ſpring tides ſtill overflows the banks between it and Babbingley. He had a coin of Conſtantine, dug up in the neighbourhood. It is a corporation with a mayor and two aldermen, and ſends members to parliament. The caſtle was built by the Albinies in the ſtyle of Norwich caſtle, conſiſting of a keep, whoſe walls are three feet thick, encompaſſed with a great circular ditch and rampart of earth, whereon are walls and towers. The entrance is by a ſtone bridge of one ruined arch, with a gatehouſe. Mr. King, who has examined the ſtructure of our antient caſtles with particular attention, and has lately inſpected this, is of opinion that it was one of Alfred's great caſtles altered and improved in the reign of Henry I. arches characteriſtic of whoſe reign are remaining, he ſays, in a moſt beautiful manner, on the great ſtaircaſe and elſewhere. He pronounces it a true original Norman ſtructure of the firſt kind. Here is an hoſpital built by Henry Howard earl of Northampton 13 James I. for 13 poor women[z]. On the Weſt ſide of the caſtle hill is a ſquare mount of above an acre, much lower, ſurrounded by a ditch on all ſides except next the caſtle hill. Oppoſite the caſtle to the Eaſt is another larger hill, round, with a ditch. One of theſe may be Roman, mentioned by Gibſon; or both caſt up by the people of Lynne when they beſieged the caſtle, and forced one the earls of Arundel to relinquiſh his claim to one third of their cuſtoms.

I find nothing of the *Mowbrays* here. Mr. Camden might conclude it from their alliance with the Albinies, as in Dugdale's Baronage, I. 121.

Caſtle Acre belonged to the Warrens from the Con- Caſtle Ac
queſt, and after to the Fitz Alans earls of Arundel, the Howards, &c. and now to the late earl of Leiceſter's heirs. The caſtle, on a Roman ſite, is circular,

[n] Blomefield, IV. 685. [o] Blomefield, IV. 653.
[p] Tanner, 336. Blomefield, IV. 660. [q] Blomefield, IV. 680.
[r] G. Blomefield, IV. 93. [s] Tanner, 336. Blomefield, IV. 537.
[t] Blomefield, IV. 669—676. [u] Blomefield, IV. 168.
[x] Blomefield, IV. 8. Tanner, 352. [y] Tanner, 355.

including

including about 8 acres. The other ſide of the fortification on the Weſt ſide of the circular one about 20 acres. The inner wall remaining was ſeven feet thick, and an outer wall on the rampart with a deep ditch. The keep was within, and croſs this deep ditch are three lofty walls joining the caſtle wall as buttreſſes. Under the outer wall on the river ſide is a pleaſant terrace walk. The other part of the fortification on the Weſt ſide of the Bayly ſtreet, which runs through the caſtle, called the Barbican, contained ten acres, &c. was encircled with ditches and high ramparts. Through the whole area of the caſtle now runs North and South a ſtreet of houſes called the Bayly ſtreet, ſo called perhaps from the Baillium, at whoſe North end is a ſtone gate-houſe, and near it a ruined chapel. At the South end are traces of another gate, and on the Eaſt ſide of the ſtreet was a third gate leading into the outer court of the caſtle. Earl Warren, who built this caſtle, and had 140 lordſhips in the county, made it his chief reſidence, and entertained Edward I. in it 1297; and here was a chapel with monks before 1089. It ſeems to have been a Roman ſtation, a vaſt ſquare ditch running among or behind the houſes to the right of the road through the town gate, to which gate another correſponded. The way called the *Peddar's way* runs from the North gate of the caſtle by Caſtle Acre Wicken, by Fring and Ringſted to Brancaſter and the ſea. There is little doubt but this was a Roman road leading from Thetford to Brancaſter. Strong traces of its form, breadth, &c. are ſtill to be ſeen in many parts, particularly between Harpley Downs and Anmer; and about a year ago, on the Weſt ſide of this road in the pariſh of Fring, ſome labourers in ditching broke up the remains of a pavement apparently Roman, which the country people, the diſcovery happening during the time of a fair in the village, broke up and carried away great part of it. The owner of the ground, Mr. Goodwin, as ſoon as he received information of it, ordered the ſpot to be carefully covered up for the future inſpection of antiquaries. Coins of Veſpaſian, Conſtantine, &c. and a cornelian ſeal with an emperor's head, have been found here: Mr. Thome, the vicar, has a fine Fauſtina found here: and between Houghton and Anmer are many tumuli. A curious bunch of keys found here, and probably belonging to the caſtle, is engraved in three views, Pl. V. fig. 3, from a drawing by Mr. Kerrich: the wards fig. 4.

William firſt earl Warren founded a Cluniac priory about 1085, valued at £.306. *per annum* [a]. The ruins of this priory are the fineſt and moſt venerable of any now remaining in this county. The Weſt front of the church (74 feet wide) in a beautiful Saxon ſtyle remains with much of the nave, the prior's apartments now a farm-houſe, the gate-houſe, and great part of the precinct wall, the ground within which meaſures 29 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches. The prior's dining-room may be traced, and a ſubterraneous paſſage to the abbey, where is a ſmall altar. Mr. Thome, to whoſe friendſhip theſe ſheets are much indebted, told me 1769, that Blomefield had dug in the priory for the founder, but he was buried at Lewes. He married Gundreda, a daughter of William the Conqueror, whoſe body was found, wrapt in lead, at Lewes in Suſſex, about the year 1775. The whole church I paced 126 feet long, tranſepts 37.

Mr. Camden miſtakes in placing *Godwick* at the head of the anonymous river that runs by Caſtle acre, whereas it really ſtands at the head of that which runs into the Windſon below Rainham [b]. Neither was Godwick the birth-place of ſir Edward Coke, but *Mileham*, which in fact ſtands at the head of the firſt river, which is called in the maps *Lynne river*, but is the *Nar*. Though the Nar does not riſe in the pariſh in which Godwick ſtands (*Tittleſhall*), it riſes in Mileham, the next pariſh, and at the foot of the hill, on part of which Godwick houſe is erected. The river that riſes on the other ſide of Godwick runs into the Wentſum, not below but through lord Townſhend's park at Rainham. Quære, if the Nar, the banks of which appear to have been a good deal inhabited by the Romans, might not, from ſome reſemblance not now known, have taken its name from the Italian

Godwick. Mileham.

Sulfurea Nar albus aqua [c].

The manſion-houſe where ſir Edward was born ſtill remains, the property of the earl of Leiceſter's heir; and in the town are the large earthworks of an oval caſtle of 12 or 13 acres, double-ditched, with a keep and barbican, built probably by Alan ſon of Flaald anceſtor of the Fitz Alans, and to whom the Conqueror gave this great manor, honour, and barony [d].

Rougham has been the ſeat of the Yelvertons ever ſince the beginning of the 15th century, originally from *Yelverton* in Henſtede hundred, of whom William under Henry VI. Chriſtopher under Elizabeth, and Henry under Charles I. were chief juſtices of England; but the family became extinct 1649, and the eſtate devolved to the Peytons, who ſold it to the Norths, in whom it now remains [e]. The family ſeat was entirely taken down in 1780.

Rougham.

Narford, q. d. the *ford of the Nar*, on which rivulet it ſtands, was the ſeat of the learned ſir Andrew Fountaine, whoſe family is as antient in this county as Henry III. and who had here aſſembled a capital collection of books, pictures, coins, and other antiquities, now enjoyed by his great nephew, who changed his name from Price to Fountaine. The Romans appear to have had a ſtation here from the many bricks and a bronze vaſe found in the yard [f]. In this pariſh, about 14 years ago [c] were diſcovered a great many urns, together with many human bones, about ſix feet under ground, in making a pit for water in the farm-yard adjoining to Narford houſe. Only two of them were taken out whole; and all that was found in them was ſome wreathed metal, like bracelets, reſembling that engraved in Plate III. fig. 9. and now in the hands of Brigg Fountaine, eſq. who has moſt politely favoured me with one of them, and a fragment of one of the urns. See alſo under Cheſterford in Eſſex, p. 141 of this volume.

Narford.

Narburgh is called by John Brame a famous city, but moſt probably was a ſtation, from its name, and

[a] Tanner, 337. Blomefield, IV. 484—499.
[b] Blomefield, V. 1011.
[c] Virg. Æn. VII. 517.
[d] Blomefield, V. 1041.
[e] Ib. 1046. G.
[f] Blomefield, III. 518—523.

the

the lofty artificial hill or burgh, from whence runs a large ditch and a bank South to Bicham well and Berton. At the foot of the hill a number of human bones and pieces of armour were found in making a garden by ſir Clement Spelman, great nephew to ſir Henry [g].

West Acre. At *Weſt Acre* was a priory of Black afterwards Auſtin canons, founded in the reign of William Rufus, and valued at £.260. *per annum.* The gate and ſome other ruins remain [h].

Oxburgh. *Oxburgh* has a large vallum North-weſt of it, and many tumuli and little pits, called *Danes graves*, about the town, where Roman and Saxon coins have been found. So that Blomefield inclines to place here the *Iciani* of Antoninus, which Fulk places at *Exning* near Newmarket, Talbot at *Ickborough*, and Gale and Ward remove to *Cheſterford* or *Ickleton* near it. The manſion-houſe, now in perfect repair, was built of brick in the reign of Edward IV. round a quadrangle in a moat, by ſir Edmund Bedingfeld; and it is now in the poſſeſſion of his deſcendant ſir Richard Bedingfeld, bart. [i] The grand Gothic hall is lately pulled down.

Wormegay. *Wormegay* came to the Bardolphs in the reign of Henry II. The laſt of this family was beheaded 9 Henry IV. but the title reſtored to his ſon-in-law ſir William Phelip, whoſe daughter married lord viſcount Beaumont, the firſt viſcount in England, whoſe ſon dying without iſſue it came through ſeveral hands to Mr. Warner of Walſingham. Here was a priory of Black Canons, founded by William de Warren in the reign of Richard I. or John, united to Pentney, 1468, and valued with it at £.170. *per annum* [k]. In 1766 Mr. Thome plainly diſcovered its ſite in the meadows North of the village about half a mile, and near the ſide of the river Nar. A very ſmall piece of the wall of the church or chapel ſtill remains, converted into a ſhed or ſtable. Mr. Parker a farmer is now proprietor of the ſite of the caſtle, which was the reſidence of the Bardolphs, being the head of this barony. Mr. Parker's houſe ſtands near the foot of the mount which he has planted as an orchard. The caſtle ſtood immediately on the right hand as you enter the town from the Weſt. The priory was ſituated about half a mile off in the meadows on the left hand, and almoſt oppoſite to the caſtle on the North.

Mr. Watſon [l] prefers Camden's account of Reginald ſon of William firſt earl of Surrey being founder of this priory to that of Dugdale I. 82. who makes him a younger ſon of the ſecond earl William.

Swaffham. *Swaffham* is very pleaſantly and healthfully ſituated on a riſing ground in a fine champain country. On the North-weſt ſide is a ſpacious heath, famous for horſe races. The church is a lofty and magnificent ſtructure, whoſe North aile was built 1462 by John Chapman, vulgarly ſaid to have been a pedlar who was enriched by a dream. The manor belongs now to the Hammonds of Weſt-acre. Here is an alms-houſe and free-ſchool [m].

At *Sporle* was an alien priory of black monks, cell to the abbey of St. Florent at Saumur [n]. Sporle.

Methwold is a market-town, famous for its rabbits [o]. Methwold.

At *Sleveſholme* here William earl Warren founded a Cluniac priory 1322 [p]. Sleveſholme.

The tenure of the manor of *Aſhill* was altered to knight's ſervice ever ſince it came to the crown by the forfeiture of ſir Thomas Wyat in the 16th century [q]. Aſhill.

Eaſt Bilney gave birth to Andrew Perne, maſter of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, 1554, dean of Ely 1557, one of the tranſlators of archbiſhop Parker's bible. He died 1589, and was buried in Lambeth church [r]. East Bilney.

At *Briſley* near North Elmham was born 1505 Richard Taverner, educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, afterwards at Oxford, patroniſed by ſir Thomas Cromwell, clerk of the ſignet, 1537, and by favour of the protector Somerſet, licenced to preach though a layman, which he did with his ſword by his ſide, being knighted by queen Elizabeth. He retired to Wodeaton in Oxfordſhire, where he died 1575, aged 70, leaving behind him many writings. His brother Roger was alſo an author, and died at Upminſter in Eſſex 1582 [s]. Briſley.

North Elmham was granted by king Sigebert to Fœlix; and about 673, when the ſee of the Eaſt Angles was divided, one biſhop ſat here, and the other at Dunwich. They were united 870, and removed to Thetford 1075, and to Norwich 1094 by biſhop Herbert [t], who rebuilt the church here, but the preſent ſeems to be of later date. The biſhops had a caſtle here, probably built by Spencer in the reign of Richard II. moated and having a keep, of which the earthworks remain near the church [u]. In *Broomcloſe*, above half a mile from the town, have been found a great number of urns with divers braſs inſtruments in them, Roman coins, and a ſilver ſeal ring, with an eagle holding a thunderbolt [x]. In 1779, in an incloſure near Broom Cloſe the ground ſunk in three places circularly ſeveral feet. In one of them the diameter of the hole was nearly 12 feet, and the depth 20. The firſt lay lord of this manor was Thomas Cromwell in the reign of Henry VIII. It now belongs to Richard Milles, eſq. whoſe mother was the eldeſt daughter and coheir of Richard Warner, eſq. who built a handſome ſeat here in 1729. The ruins of the palace ſtill remain, and the ſite of the cathedral is viſible, and near it are ſome old wells and many more filled up. Over the North door of the preſent church is ſome work in the arch from an older building, perhaps the cathedral. North Elmham.

Dereham, called alſo *Eaſt* and *Market Dereham*, having been rebuilt ſince the laſt fire in 1679, is now a handſome market-town, having many hamlets. Here was a nunnery founded by Withburga younger ſiſter to Ethelreda foundreſs of Ely, but deſtroyed by the Danes, upon which her body was Dereham.

[g] Bl. III. 461. [h] Ib. IV. 748. Tan. 342. [i] Betham's Bar. II. 193, 204.
[k] Bl. IV. 207. 214. Tan. 354. [l] Hiſt. of the Warren family I. 63. 70.
[m] Bl. III. 496, &c. [n] Tan. 358. [o] Bl. I. 507. [p] Tan. 352.
[q] Bl. I. 616. [r] Bentham's Hiſt. of Ely, 228.
[s] Tan. Bib. Brit. 705. Ward's Greſham Profeſſors. Fuller's Church Hiſtory, IX. 25. and Worthies, Oxford Maſters' Hiſt. of Corpus Chriſti College, 389—391. and Appendix, N° xci.
[t] Tan. 332. [u] Blomef. V. 994. [x] Ib. 998. Phil. Tranſ. 257.

removed

removed from this church to Ely[y]. At the Weſt end of the church (which is very antient, and of the conventual form) are the remains of a baptiſtery, which in 1752 were converted into a cold-bath. This town is ſituated exactly in the centre of the county.

At *Montjoy* in *Heverland* in Eynsford hundred William de Giſnes founded a cell of black canons, ſuppreſſed by Wolſey[z].

At *Greſſenhall* was a collegiate chapel founded by one of the Stutevilles, lords of the town[a]. All is ruined but the nave, which is now the infirmary to the houſe of induſtry for the hundreds of Mitford and Launditch, built in this pariſh 1776.

Elſing is in *Eynsford* hundred. In the chancel is a very curious inlaid braſs effigy of ſir Hugh de Haſtings, knt. having on each ſide engraved portraitures of Edward III. Henry earl of Lancaſter, and other nobles of his time[b].

In the church-yard of *Foulſham*, a market-town belonging formerly to the lords Morley, ſince to the Hunts, and now to ſir Jacob Aſtley, is an altar-tomb with this inſcription: "Robert Colles Cecely his wife," engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, from a drawing by Mr. Prideaux, miſerably given in Phil. Tranſ. N° 189 by ſir P. Skippon, copied in Magna Britannia 282. See Pl. V. fig. 5. He witneſſes a deed 20 Henry VII.[c] In 1770 the church and a great part of the town were deſtroyed by fire. The houſes are ſince handſomely rebuilt, and the church and chancel neatly repaired; the former by a voluntary contribution in the county, the latter by the late ſir Edward Aſtley the patron.

Repeham is a market-town, which had antiently three churches of Repeham, Whitwell, and Hackford, two adjoining villages, in one church-yard, the latter burnt before 1531[d].

At *Witchingham* was probably born John Breton, biſhop of Hereford, 1269, LL.D. and author of a treatiſe on the laws of England. He died 1275, and was buried in his cathedral[e].

It was alſo the eſtate of Peter Le Neve, Norroy king at arms, an eminent antiquary and herald, who, with indefatigable pains and induſtry, collected many MSS. and records relative to this county[f], part of which were ſold on his death 1730, and the reſt on that of Mr. Thomas Martin, who married his widow.

At *Salle*, which belonged to his anceſtors 1283, was probably born ſir Geffrey Bulleyn, patronized by ſir John Faſtolfe, lord mayor of London 1457, and father of queen Anne Bulleyn, mother of queen Elizabeth. He died before 1463.

The diſtance between *Ickburgh* and Bury anſwers to *Iciani* and *Villa Fauſtini* in Antoninus; the road to Swaffham has an air of antiquity; urns have been found at Linford hall a mile hence. On the Bury road was a large milliary lately to be ſeen[g], and in the plantations at *Linford* a mile off, and on building the new hall Roman urns have lately been dug up.

Weting All Saints. At *Weting All Saints* are venerable ruins of a ſquare caſtle of flint, moated, with a keep, the ſeat of the De Plaizes lords here till Edward III. Two miles Eaſt of the town are certain pits incloſed in a ſemicircular intrenchment of 12 acres on the ſide of a hill, with a tumulus at the Eaſt end of the work called *Grimes Graves*, which is equivalent to *Graham's dyke* in Scotland[h]. On the Weſt ſide of the town is a bank or ditch running ſome miles, and called the *Foſs*, and North of the town a green way called *Walſingham way*, uſed by pilgrims as their road to Walſingham[i]. In Weting pariſh was *Bromehill* priory founded by ſir Hugh de Plaiz in the reign of John, or Henry III. for Auſtin canons, of which there now little remains[k]. Thomas Shadwell the poet is reported to have been born about 1640 in the pariſh of Weting, whereof his family were lords[l].

Bromehill priory.

Horſham. *Horſham Saint Faith's* in Taverham hundred had a priory of black monks founded by Robert Fitz Walter 1105, valued at £.162. *per annum*[m]. Here was alſo an hoſpital of knights templars, not far from Cley, and one of the greateſt fairs for Scots cattle held here on St. Faith's day.

Binham. *Binham* priory in N. Grenhoe hundred was founded by Peter de Valoines the Conqueror's nephew in the reign of Henry I. for Benedictine monks, valued at £.140. The nave remains in the ſtyle of Waltham abbey, with ruins of the choir and gatehouſe[n].

Broke. William the Conqueror granted *Broke* in Loddon hundred to the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, placing a ſmall knife wrapt up on the altar of St. Edmund in preſence of many his chief nobility, and alſo the grant ſigned with his ſeal[o].

Hickling. At *Hickling* in Happing hundred was a priory of black canons founded 1185 by Theobald de Valoines, valued at £.100. *per annum*[p]. The ruins now belong to Mr. Scambler, ſtanding on a riſing ground entirely ſurrounded by fenny grounds.

Shouldham. Jefferey Fitz Piers founded at *Shouldham*, and was buried in it, a priory for Gilbertines in the reign of Richard I. valued at £.138. *per annum*, of which there are now no remains[q].

Langley. *Langley* in Loddon was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Robert Fitz Helke or de Clavering, valued at £.104. *per annum*[r]. The manor belongs to ſir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart.

Marham. *Marham*, a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded by Iſabel de Albini counteſs of Arundel 1251, of which only the North walls of the church remain, and ſome of the cloiſters[s].

Wendling. *Wendling* abbey, founded by ſir William Wendling in the reign of Henry III. for Premonſtratenſes, valued at £.55. 11s. now entirely deſtroyed; only a piece of the Weſt end of the church remains[t].

[y] G. B. V. 1181. 91. Tan. 332. [z] Tan. 356. [a] Blomefield, IV. 1016.
[b] It is engraved by Mr. John Carter in his 3d number, and illuſtrated with a particular deſcription by ſir John Fenn.
[c] Blomefield, IV. 377. [d] Ib. IV. 390. [e] Blomefield, IV. 445. Godwin, ed. Rich. 486.
[f] Blomefield, III. 626. [g] Ib. I. 528. [h] Ib. 486. 469. [i] Ib. 486.
[k] Ib. 479. Tan. 359. [l] Blomefield. Ib. 481. [m] Tan. 343. [n] Blomefield, IV. 787. Tan. 343.
[o] Blomefield, V. 1106. ex reg'ro Pincebeck, f. 181. [p] Tan. 351. Blomefield, V. 855. [q] Blomefield, IV. 148. Tan. 353.
[r] Blomefield, V. 1137. Tan. 353. [s] Blomefield, IV. 125. 132. Tan. 361. [t] Blomefield, IV. 1092. Tan. 363.

Earls and Dukes of Norfolk.

By the attainder of the laſt *Thomas* the title of duke of Norfolk being taken away, his eldeſt ſon *Philip* was called only earl of Arundel, by deſcent from his mother: and he being attainted of high treaſon for favouring the Popiſh party, had ſentence of death paſſed on him, but his execution being forborn he died in the Tower 1595. His only child *Thomas* was created earl of Norfolk 20 Charles I. and dying at Padua 1646, was buried at Arundel, leaving two ſons *Henry* and *Thomas*, of whom the firſt ſucceeded him, and, dying at Arundel, was buried; and was ſucceeded 1652 in his titles of earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk by his eldeſt ſon *Thomas*, who was at the earneſt petition of ſeveral of the nobility reſtored to the title of duke of Norfolk 13 Charles II.[u] He dying at Padua 1677 without iſſue, the title deſcended to his brother *Henry* lord Howard, who was ſucceeded 1683 by his eldeſt ſon *Henry*, who, leaving no iſſue 1701, was ſucceeded by *Thomas* ſon of Thomas his younger ſon[22]. He died 1732 without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Edward*, who died 1777, and was ſucceeded by his couſin *Charles*, and he by his ſon and name-ſake the 11th and preſent duke.

[u] G. Dugdale, II. 278. [22] G.

Rare Plants found in Norfolk.

Acorus *Calamus*. Sweet-ſmelling Flag or Calamus: in the river *Yare* near *Norwich*, and at *Lynn*.

Adonis *autumnalis*. Corn Flos Adonis, Pheaſant's-Eye, Red Maithes, or Red Morocco: in corn-fields.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel; in woods and ſhady places.

Ægilops *incurva*. Sea Hard Graſs: in ſea paſtures.

Agaricus *muſcarius*. Fly Agaric: in ſandy woods and hedges.

Aira *caneſcens*. Grey Hair Graſs: in ſandy ſea places.

—— *montana* β ſetacea. Mountain Hair Graſs: on *Stratton* heath.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer water Plantain: on *Coſteſſey* common.

Alopecurus *ariſtatus* β paniceus. Bearded Fox-tail Graſs: in wet meadows about *Cley*.

—— *geniculatus* β bulboſus. Bulboſe Fox-tail graſs: in watery places and ponds.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow: in ſea marſhes.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. (Flore cæruleo) Female Pimpernel: in corn-fields and ſandy places.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Evergreen Alkanet: on rubbiſh about *Norwich*.

Anemone *Pulſatilla*. Paſque Flower: on *Tulip hills* near *Lexham*.

Anthemis *nobilis*. Common Camomile: in ſunny meadows and paſtures.

Antirrhinum *majus*. Greater Toad flax or Snap Dragon: on old walls.

—— *minus*. Leaſt Toad flax: in ſandy corn-fields.

Arenaria *tenuifolia*. Fine-leaved Chickweed: in ſandy meadows and paſtures; at *Oxburgh*, and on *Swaffham heath*.

Artemiſia *maritima*. Sea Wormwood: on ſea ſhores.

Arundo *Calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed Graſs: at *Hethel*, plentifully.

—— *Epigejos*. Small Reed Graſs: in a meadow at *Ranaugh*, plentifully.

Aſperula *Cynanchica*. Squinancy-wort: in dry meadows, eſpecially chalk.

—— *odorata*. Woodroof: in woods and ſhady places.

Aſplenium *Ceterach*. Spleenwort: on *Heydon* church walls.

—— *Scolopendrium*. Harts tongue: on *Little Plumſtead* and *Sprowſton* churches.

Aſter *Tripolium*. Sea Star Wort: at *Cley*, and in the marſhes by *Acle* bridge.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort: in ſand and chalky meadows and paſtures; on *Swaffham* heath.

—— *glycyphyllos*. Wild Liquorice Vetch: on chalky meadows and paſtures.

Atriplex *littoralis*. Graſs Orach: on ſea-ſhores and rubbiſh at *Lynne*, *Yarmouth*, &c.

—— *pedunculata*. Pedunculated Orach: on ſea-ſhores; at *Yarmouth*.

—— *pedunculata* β. Sea Orach, with ſmall Baſil leaves: on ſea-ſhores; near *Lynne*.

—— *ſerrata*. Serrated Orach: on rubbiſh and ſea-ſhores.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Common Dwale or Deadly Nightſhade: at *St. Faith's Newton*, on the road to *Poſtwick*, at *Carrow* abbey, at *Coſteſſey*, and about three miles from Norwich near *Ayleſham*.

Avena *pratenſis*. Meadow Oat Graſs: } on heaths, meadows, and paſtures of a chalky foil.

—— *pubeſcens*. Rough Oat Graſs: }

Berberis *vulgaris*. The Barberry or Pipperidge buſh: on chalk hills and hedges.

Bidens *cernua*. Nodding Bidens: in ditches and lakes.

Boletus *coriaceus*. Coriaceous Boletus: } on trunks of

—— *ſquamoſus*. Scaly Boletus: } trees.

Braſſica *murialis*. Wild Rocket: on the walls in *Yarmouth* church-yard.

Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Bunias or Rocket: on ſea-ſhores.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Common Thorow-wax: in corn-fields.

—— *tenuiſſimum*. Leaſt Thorow-wax, or Hares-ear: on a heath between *Hillington* and *Houghton*, at *Clay*, and at *Lynn*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Little Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; in mountainous paſtures.

—— *hybrida*. Leſſer Venus looking-glaſs, or podded Corn Violet: in chalky corn-fields; in *Catton* field, and at *Cromer*.

—— *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort: in buſhy places and hedges.

—— *Rapunculus*. Rampions: in banks of ditches and corn-fields.

Carduus *acanthoides*. Welted Thiſtle: on rubbiſh and margins of fields.

—— *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle: on mountainous paſtures, eſpecially chalk.

—— *criſpus*. Curled Thiſtle: on rubbiſh and highways.

—— *helenoides*. Great Engliſh Soft Gentle Thiſtle, or Melancholy Thiſtle: on high paſtures.

—— *helenoides* β Heterophyllus. Melancholy Thiſtle: in high paſtures; on *Stratton heath*, and on *Newton St. Faith's* bogs.

Carex *diviſa*. Marſh Cyperus Graſs: in ſea marſhes.

—— *dioica*. Small Carex: in turfy boggy places.

—— *inflata*. Bottle Carex: in marſhes.

—— *muricata*. Leaſt prickly-headed ſpiked Cyperus Graſs: on banks of ditches and lakes.

Carex

Carex *pilulifera.* Round-headed Carex: in wet paſtures and heaths.

——— *pulicaris.* Flea Carex: in ſlimy and turfy bogs.

Carum *Carui.* Caraways: in meadows and paſtures.

Caucalis *daucoides.* Fine-leaved barſtard Parſley: in corn-fields and barren places.

Ceraſtium *arvenſe.* Long-leaved rough Chickweed, with a large flower: in corn-fields, ſandy meadows, and paſtures.

——— *ſemidecandrium.* Leaſt Mouſe-ear Chickweed: on walls and in paſtures.

——— *umbellatum.* Umbelliferous Wild Pink: on old walls and banks about *Norwich.*

Chara *flexilis.* Smooth Chara: in the great water-pit at *Heydon*; ——— *hiſpida.* Prickly Chara: } in ditches and ponds.

Chelidonium *corniculatum.* Red Celandine, or horned Poppy: ——— *Glaucium.* Yellow Celandine, or horned Poppy: } in ſandy corn-fields, and ſandy ſea-ſhores.

——— *hybridum.* Violet Celandine, or horned Poppy: in ſandy corn-fields.

Chenopodium *hybridum.* Baſtard Gooſefoot: on rubbiſh and corn-fields; near *Oxburgh.*

Chlora *perfoliata.* Yellow Centaury: in high meadows and paſtures; at *Armingale.*

Chryſoſplenium *alternifolium.* Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage: in wet buſhy places and woods; by *Poringland* and *Stoke* in ſeveral places.

——— *oppoſitifolium.* Common Golden Saxifrage: in the ſame places.

Cicuta *viroſa.* Long-leaved Water Hemlock: at *Heigham*, and *Newton St. Faith's* bogs, and divers other places down the river leading to *Yarmouth.*

Cineraria *paluſtris.* Marſh Cineraria, or Flea bane: on *Newton St. Faith's* bogs, in *Acle* marſh; on *Ludham* marſh; in the road from *Norwich* to *Yarmouth*, and at *Caiſter.*

Cochlearia *Armoracia.* Horſe Raddiſh: on rubbiſh and banks of ditches.

——— *Danica.* Daniſh Scurvy graſs: on the ſea-ſhore.

Comarum *paluſtre.* Purple Marſh Cinquefoil: in muddy ponds and bogs.

Convallaria *multiflora.* Solomon's Seal: in woods.

Convolvulus *Soldanella.* Sea Bindweed or Scottiſh Scurvy graſs: on ſea-ſhores.

Conyza *ſquarroſa.* Plowman's Spikenard: in mountainous meadows and paſtures and highways; about a mile beyond *Buxton.*

Crambe *maritima.* Sea Colewort: on ſandy ſea-ſhores.

Cratægus *torminalis.* Wild Haw or Service: in woods and hedges.

Crepis *fœtida.* Stinking Hawkweed: in dry meadows and paſtures.

Cucubalus *Otites.* Spaniſh Campion or Catchfly: in the way from *Barton mills* to *Brandon*, from *Brandon* to *Hilleſborough*, and from *Barton mills* to *Thetford.*

Cuſcuta *Europæa.* Dodder, Hellweed, or Devil's guts: on heaths and corn-fields.

Daphne *Laureola.* Spurge Laurel: on *Boteler's* heath near *Trowſe.*

Dianthus *Armeria.* Deptford Pink: in *Thompſon's Grove*, at *Thorpe.*

——— *deltoides.* Maiden Pink: at *Clay*, and in the way about half a mile from *Hilleſborough* towards *Brandon.*

——— *prolifer.* Childing Pink: in a cloſe on the bankſide over againſt *Hellſden* Old hall, about half a mile out of St. Auſtin's gate, *Norwich.*

Dipſacus *piloſus.* Small Teaſel or Shepherd's rod: in watery places and hedges.

Droſera *Anglica.* Engliſh Sundew: on bogs.

——— *longifolia.* Long-leaved Roſa ſolis, or Sundew: on bogs; on *Newton St. Faith's* bogs, and on *Muſhold* heath, by the ſpring.

Equiſetum *hyemale.* Rough Horſe-tail or Shave Graſs: in *Armingale wood.*

Erigeron *acre.* Blue-flowered Sweet Fleabane: on barren and dry paſtures.

Eriophorum *vaginatum.* Mountain Cotton Graſs, or Hares tail ruſh: on wet heaths; near *Lynne.*

Eryſimum *chitranthoides.* Treacle Hedge Muſtard, or Wormſeed: near *Trowſe*, plentifully, and elſewhere.

Frankenia *lævis.* Smooth Sea heath: on *Clay beach*, and at *Lynne.*

Fucus *gelatinoſus.* Sea Ragged Staff or Jelly Fucus: on the beach at *Clay.*

Galeopſis *tetrahit* β. A variety of the common hemp-leaved Dead Nettle: in corn-fields and margins of fields; in a ditch between *Riſing* Caſtle and the church.

Galium *Anglicum.* Leaſt Gooſe Graſs: on walls and in ſandy meadows.

Gentiana *amarella.* Autumnal Gentian: in dry paſtures.

——— *campeſtris.* Field Gentian: in mountainous paſtures.

——— *pneumonanthe.* Marſh Gentian, or Calathion Violet: in meadows about *Stratton*, and on *Stratton* heath.

Geranium *columbinum.* Long-ſtalked Craneſbill: in corn-fields, paſtures, and hedges.

——— *rotundifolium.* Doves foot Cranesbill: on walls, tiling, and paſtures of a ſandy ſoil.

——— *ſylvaticum.* Wood Cranesbill: in a wood at *Lynne*, and *Spixworth* church five miles from Norwich.

Geum *rivale.* Water Avens: in the Oſier ground, at *Thorpe* and in *Wolverton* wood.

Gnaphalium *dioicum.* Mountain Cudweed, or Cats foot: in dry mountainous paſtures; on *Stratton* heath.

——— *margaritaceum.* American Cudweed: in gravel-pits; on *Muſhold* heath.

——— *ſylvaticum.* Upright Cudweed: in ſandy woods and paſtures.

Helleborus *fœtidus.* Great Baſtard Black Hellebore, Bearsfoot, or Setterwort: between *Stifkey* and *Wells*, and at *Brampton.*

Hieracium *murorum.* French or Golden Lungwort: in woods, on walls and banks of fields.

——— *ſubaudum.* Broad-leaved Buſhy Hawkweed: in woods and hedges.

——— *umbellatum.* Narrow-leaved buſhy Hawkweed: in dry woods and hedges.

Hypochæris

Hypochæris *glabra.* Smooth Hawkweed: in mountainous paſtures; near *Norwich.*

Hippocrepis *comoſa.* Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch: in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil.

Hippophaë *rhamnoides.* Sallow Thorn, or Sea Buckthorn: on ſea-ſhores at *Yarmouth.*

Hippuris *vulgaris.* Mares tail: on the bog near the bridge going to *Coſteſſey.*

Hottonia *paluſtris.* Water Violet: in ditches and ponds.

Hydnum *auriſcalpium.* Hydnum like an Ear Picker: near *Norwich,* in a ſmall plantation of Scotch pines called *Hardy* grove.

Hyoſeris *minima.* Small Swines Succory: in ſandy meadows and corn-fields; near *Armingale* wood near *Norwich.*

Hypericum *Androſæmum.* Tutſan or Park leaves: in woods and wet hedges.

——— *Elodes.* Marſh St. Peter's wort: in marſhes of a ſpongy and putrid ſoil.

——— *montanum.* Imperforate St. John's wort: in *Thorp* wood.

Hypnum *ſcorpoides.* Scorpion Hypnum: on turfy bogs; near *Norwich.*

Iberis *nudicaulis.* Rock Creſs: in gravelly places; in a fir cloſe, and elſewhere near *Norwich.*

Inula *Helenium.* Elecampane: in wet meadows and paſtures.

—— *pulicaria.* Small Fleabane: in places where water has been ſtagnant in the winter.

Iris *fœtidiſſima.* Stinking Gladwyn: in hedges, ditches, and woody places.

Juncus *ſylvaticus.* Wood Hair graſs: in wet woods and woody places.

Lactuca *viroſa.* Strong-ſcented wild Lettuce: in hedges and margins of fields.

Lathyrus *Aphaca.* Yellow Vetchling near *Armingale.*

——— *paluſtris.* Marſh Chickling Vetch: in wet meadows and paſtures; at *Ranaugh* near *Norwich.*

——— *ſylveſtris.* Narrow-leaved Peaſe everlaſting: in woods and hedges.

Lepidium *latifolium.* Dittander or Pepperwort: in meadows and paſtures; on *Sheringham* cliffs at *Clay.*

——— *ruderale.* Narrow-leaved Wild Creſs or Dittander: at *Yarmouth, Lynne,* and *Clay.*

Leonurus *Cardiaca.* Motherwort: in a lane between *Lexham* and *Newton.*

Linum *perenne.* Perennial Flax: between *Swaffham* and *Downham.*

—— *Radiola.* Leaſt Rupturewort, or Allſeed: on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

—— *uſitatiſſimum.* Flax: in corn-fields.

Lithoſpermum *officinale.* Common Gromwell or Graymill: in the pits at *Newton St. Faith's.*

Littorella *lacuſtris.* Graſs-leaved Plantain: on *Newton St. Faith's* bogs, and at *Heydon.*

Lolium *temulentum.* Annual Darnel Graſs: at *Heydon,* among the corn.

Lycoperdon *fornicatum.* Turret Puff-ball: } in meadows and paſtures near *Norwich.*

——— *ſtellatum.* Star Puff ball: }

Lycoperdon *tuber.* Solid Puff ball or Trufles: in lord *Leiceſter's* park at *Holkham,* plentifully.

Lycopodium *clavatum.* Common Club-moſs: } on *Muſhold* heath by the ſpring.

——— *inundatum.* Marſh Club-moſs: }

——— *ſelago.* Fir Club-moſs: on mountainous heaths.

Lyſimachia *tenella.* Purple money-wort: on *Newton St. Faith's* bogs.

Malva *moſchata.* Jagged-leaved Vervain Mallow: in meadows, paſtures, and hedges.

Marrubium *vulgare.* White Horehound: on rubbiſh and in highways.

Medicago *arabica.* Heart Trefoil or Clover: } on banks of fields and in highways, frequent about *Norwich.*

——— *falcata.* Yellow Medick: }

——— *falcata* varietas. (Flor. Pur.) Yellow Medick with a purple flower: in the way-ſide not far from *Norwich.*

——— *ſativa.* Lucern: in meadows and paſtures.

Melampyrum *Arvenſe.* Purple Cowwheat: in the corn on the right hand juſt before you come to *Lytcham,* and between *Norwich* and *Coſteſſey.*

——— *pratenſe.* Meadow Cowwheat: in the meadows near *St. Faith's.*

Mentha *gentilis.* Red mint: }

——— *Pulegium.* Pennyroyal or Pudding Graſs: } in watery places, marſhes, and ſtagnant waters.

——— *rotundifolia.* Round-leaved Mint: }

——— *ſylveſtris.* Long-leaved Horſe Mint: }

Mercurialis *annua.* French Mereury: on rubbiſh, walls, &c.

Myagrum *ſativum.* Gold of Pleaſure: in fields amongſt flax.

Myoſurus *minimus.* Mouſe-tail: in corn-fields and gravelly meadows between *Poringland* and *Brook,* and at *St. Faith's Fairſtead.*

Myrica *Gale.* Sweet-willow Dutch Myrtle: on the boggy part of *Derſingham* heath, at *Cotton, Caſtleriſing,* and *Woodbaſtic.*

Narciſſus *poeticus.* Pale Daffodil: in upland paſtures; between *Ralaugh* and *Salehouſe.*

Narthecium *oſſifragum.* Lancaſhire Aſphodel, or Baſtard Aſphodel: in marſhy and buſhy places; at *Derſingham* and near *Lynne.*

Nymphæa *alba.* White water Lily: in lakes and ſlow rivers.

Œnanthe *pimpinelloides.* Parſley water Dropwort: in ditches and lakes at *Cley* and *Yarmouth.*

Ononis *repens.* Creeping Reſt Harrow: at *Yarmouth.*

Ophioglоſſum *vulgatum.* Adders Tongue: in a cloſe near *Bixley* church.

Ophrys *anthropophora.* Green Man Orchis: amongſt chalk-pits; at *Bracon Aſh* and *Facolneſtone.*

——— *apifera.* Bee Orchis: in dry meadows and paſtures: in a field near *Newell* in abundance.

——— *lilifolia.* Dwarf Orchis: in marſhes; near *Norwich.*

——— *muſcifera.* Fly Orchis: in fields near *Norwich.*

Ophrys *Nidus Avis.* Bird's neſt: in woods and ſhady places; at *Heydon.*

——— *paludoſa.* Leaſt Orchis: on *Felthorp* bogs; near *Norwich.*

Ophrys *ſpiralis.* Triple Ladies Traces: on *Coſteſſy* common and *Muſhold* heath.

Orchis *pyramidalis.* Purple late-flowering Orchis: in dry and chalky meadows.

Ornithogalum *umbellatum.* Common Star of Bethlehem: in woods, meadows, and paſtures.

Orobanche *ramoſa.* Branched Broomrape: in corn-fields; a ſingle plant was once found near *North Reps* church by *Cromer.*

Oſmunda *lunaria.* Moonwort: on *Muſhold* heath.

——— *regalis.* Oſmund Royal: on *Derſingham* heath.

Panicum *viride.* Green Panic Graſs: in corn-fields.

Papaver *hybridum.* Rough round-headed poppy: juſt out of St. Benedict's gate at *Norwich.*

Paris *quadrifolia.* Herb Paris, One berry, or True-love: in *Blackwell* and *Piſmill* woods, and in *Rackheath* highwood near *Norwich.*

Parnaſſia *Paluſtris.* Graſs of Parnaſſus: on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs, and elſewhere.

Peucedanum *ſilaus.* Meadow Sulphurwort: in wet meadows and paſtures.

Phalaris *arenaria.* Sea Canary Graſs: on quick ſands near the ſea.

Phallus *impudicus.* Stinking Morel: in woods and hedges; in the ſand about *Holkham,* plentifully.

Pilularia *globulifera.* Pepper Graſs: on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

Pinguicula *vulgaris.* Butterwort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; on *Paulin* heath near the mill, and on *Coſteſſey* common.

Plantago *maritima.* Sea Plantain: on the ſea coaſt.

——— *coronopus* γ. The graſs-leaved Plantain with round heads: on the bank of the river near *Yarmouth,* between the town and the pier.

Poa *anguſtifolia.* Narrow-leaved Meadow Graſs: in woods and hedges.

Polygonum *Biſtorta.* Greater Biſtort or Snakeweed: in wet meadows.

——— *Hydropiper.* Water Pepper or Arſemart: in wet places, rivers, &c.

——— *Hydropiper* β minus. Small creeping Arſemart: in wet places and rivers.

Polypodium *Thelipteris.* Marſh Fern: in *Ranaugh* meadows, and on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

Potamogeton *compreſſum.* Small branched pondweed: in rivers.

——— *marinum.* Sea Pondweed: in ditches near the ſea.

——— *puſillum.* Small graſs leaved Pondweed: in ditches and ponds.

Potentilla *argentea.* Tormentil Cinquefoil: in meadows and paſtures of a gravelly ſoil.

Primula *vulgaris* β. Great Cowſlip or Oxlip: in meadows and paſtures; at *Lexham.*

Prunus *padus.* Wild Cluſter cherry, or Bird cherry: in woods and hedges.

Ranunculus *lingua.* Great Spearwort: in wet meadows: frequently in the broads down the rivers.

——— *parviflorus.* Small-flowered Crowfoot: in meadows and corn-fields of a gravelly ſoil; between *St. Giles's* and *St. Stephen's* gate, *Norwich.*

Reſeda *lutea.* Baſe Rocket: in corn-fields, meadows, and paſtures, eſpecially chalk.

Ribes *nigrum.* Black Currants or Squincey berries: at *Coſteſſey* and at *Horsford.*

Roſa *villoſa* β. A variety of Apple Roſe: in mountainous places.

Rubus *Idæus.* Raſpberry buſh, Flamboiſe or Hindberry: in woods and hedges.

Rumex *maritimus.* Golden Dock: in roads and on rubbiſh.

——— *pulcher.* Fiddle Dock: in ways and dry meadows.

Ruppia *maritima.* Sea Graſs: on ſea-ſhores.

Salix *purpurea.* Roſe Willow: in watery places.

——— *triandra.* Smooth Willow: in woods and hedges and banks of rivers.

——— *vitellina.* Yellow Willow: in oſier grounds.

Salſola *fruticoſa.* Shrubby Stonecrop or Saltwort: } on ſea ſhores.

——— *Kali.* Prickly Saltwort: }

Salvia *pratenſis.* Meadow Clary: in *Horsford* meadow.

Sambucus *Ebulus.* Dwarf Elder, Danewort: in hedges and ſides of ditches: by *Caiſter* near *Norwich.*

Samolus *valerandi.* Round-leaved Water Pimpernel: in wet places; on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs and between *Earlham bridge* and *Colney.*

Saponaria *officinalis.* Soapwort: in hedges.

Scabioſa *columbaria.* Leſſer field Scabious: in mountainous paſtures.

Schœnus *albus.* White-flowered Ruſh Graſs: in marſhes; on *Cawſton* decoy near *Heydon.*

——— *compreſſus.* Compreſſed Baſtard Cyperus: in turfy watery marſhes; at *Ditchingham* and *Heydon.*

——— *mariſcus.* Prickly Bog-ruſh or Baſtard Cyperus: in lakes; on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

Scirpus *fluitans.* Floating Clubruſh: in ditches and pools.

——— *maritimus.* Long Rocket or Baſtard Cyperus: on ſea-ſhores and banks of rivers.

——— *ſetaceus.* Leaſt Ruſh: in wet ſandy places.

——— *ſylvaticus.* Millet Cyperus Graſs: in watery places and wet woods.

Sedum *Anglicum.* Engliſh Stonecrop: on ſtony ſandy rocky places.

——— *paludoſus.* Marſh Ragwort, or Bird's Tongue: in marſhy places; at *Binham* near *Wells.*

Senecio *viſcoſus* β *ſylvaticus.* Mountain Groundſel: in woods, hedges, and heaths.

Serapias *latifolia.* Broad-leaved Baſtard Hellebore: in woods and hedges.

——— *latifolia* β. A variety of the laſt: in woods and hedges.

——— *latifolia* γ paluſtris. Marſh Baſtard Hellebore: on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

Silene *amœna.* Sea Campion: on the ſea ſhores.

——— *anglica.* Small Corn Catchfly or Campion; in corn-fields about half a mile without St. Giles' gate, *Norwich.*

——— *noctiflora.* Night-flowering Catchfly: in corn-

fields about *Norwich*, and in the roads to *Rawburgh*.

Sifon *inundatum*. Leaſt Water Parſnep: in ditches and roads, and where water is ſtagnated.

—— *ſegetum*. Corn Parſley or Honewort; in corn-fields and hedges of a clay wet ſoil.

Sium *latifolium*. Great Water Parſnep: in rivers, marſhes, and watery places.

Siſymbrium *ſylveſtre*. Water Rocket: in marſhes and watery places, eſpecially chalk.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders: near *Norwich* frequent; as on *Boteler's hill*, at *Carrow* abbey, and in the hedges going to *Thorp*.

Sparganium *ſimplex* β natans. Leaſt Bur-reed: in ponds and ſlow rivers; near *Heydon* and about *Norwich*.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage: on *Coſteſſey* common.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Dropwort: in mountainous meadows and paſtures.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower: in ſea meadows.

—— *reticulata*. Matted Thrift or Sea Lavender: on the ſea-ſhores at *Wells*.

Stratiotes *aloides*. Water Aloe or freſh Water Soldier: in ſlow rivers and lakes; in moſt of the broads down the two rivers leading to *Yarmouth*, and at *Acle*.

Teucrium *Chamædrys*. Germander: on ruins; on the walls of *Norwich*.

Thalictrum *minus*. Leſſer Meadow Rue: in wet mountainous paſtures; on *Swaffham* heath.

Thlaſpi *arvenſe*. Treacle Muſtard or Pennycreſs: in corn-fields.

Tillœa *muſcoſa*. Procumbent Tillæa: on *Drayton* heath and ſeveral other places about *Norwich*, on *Muſhold* heath.

Trifolium *alpeſtre*. Perennial Trefoil or Marle Graſs: in mountainous meadows and paſtures.

——— *filiforme*. Small Trefoil: in ſandy meadows and paſtures.

——— *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil: in wet meadows and paſtures.

——— *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil: in ſandy meadows and paſtures; about *Norwich*.

——— *ochroleucum*. Yellow-flowered Trefoil: in dry meadows and paſtures.

——— *ornithopodioides*. Bird's foot Trefoil: in ſandy meadows and paſtures; on *Muſhold* heath near *Norwich*.

——— *ſcabrum*. Oval-headed Trefoil: on chalk hills.

——— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil: in barren paſtures.

Triglochin *paluſtre*. Arrow-headed Graſs: on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

Triticum *caninum*. Bearded Wheat Graſs: in woods and hedges.

——— *junceum*. Sea Wheat Graſs: on ſea-ſhores.

Turritis *glabra*. Great Tower Muſtard: in gravelly meadows; in *Thompſon's* grove near *Norwich*, and in the road to *Yarmouth*.

——— *glabra* β. A variety of the laſt: in the hedges in the road from *Norwich* to *Yarmouth*.

——— *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard: on rocks, old walls, &c. frequent about *Norwich*.

Vaccinium *Myrtillus*. Black Whorts, Whortle berries, or Bill berries: by the wind-mill on *Paulin* heath.

——— *oxycoccos*. Cranberries, Moorberries, or Moſsberries: on *Derſingham* moor and *Cauſton* heath.

Valeriana *rubra*. Red Valerian: on old walls and rubbiſh.

Verbaſcum *Blattaria*. Yellow Moth Mullein: in gravelly paſtures; at *Heydon*.

——— *lychnitis*. Hoary Mullein or White-flowered Mullein: in ſandy chalky places; on a heath between *Hillington* and *Houghton*.

——— *lychnitis* β (flore luteo). Hoary Mullein with a yellow flower: about *Norwich*, *Bircham*, and elſewhere.

——— *nigrum*. Sage-leaved Black Mullein: in highways; at *Hellſden*.

Veronica *montana*. Stalked Speedwell: in wet woods and hedges; in *Armingale* wood.

——— *ſcutellata*. Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell: on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

——— *triphyllos*. Trifid Speedwell: in ſandy corn-fields; at *Rowton* between the town and the highway twelve miles before you come to *Norwich*.

Vicia *Lathyroides* γ. Spring Tare: in the road to *Caiſter* a little beyond *Lakenham*.

Vinca *minor*. Periwinckle: on way-ſides, a little way out of *Magdalen* gate, and in a grove at *Thorp*.

—— *major*. Greater Periwinckle: in woods and hedges; a little beyond *Hetherſet*.

Urtica *pilulifera*. Roman Nettle: on rubbiſh; at *Yarmouth*, plentifully.

Utricularia *minor*. Leſſer-hooded Milfoil: in ſlimy ditches; on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs, and on *Caiſter* heath near the decoy.

——— *vulgaris*. Common-hooded Milfoil: in ſtagnant waters; on *Coſteſſy* common, and on *Poringland* heath.

A
MAP
of
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
from the best
AUTHORITIES
Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805
Engraved by J. Cary.
LINCOLNSHIRE
NORTHAMPTONS
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
Tide St Giles
Newton
Chapel sea
Leverington or Levington
Wisbeach
Parsons Drove or Persendrove
St Maries
Elm
Murrow
Gyhum or Gyhems
Crowland
Cubit
Coote
Dowdale Bars
South Eau Bank
South Eau
Ferry
Peakirk Drain and Drove
Thorney Abbey
Great Towers
Thorney Cross Fenn
Eye Chap
Eycherry
Vaney
North Bank and in Drain
Peterborough R.
Elderrel
Perils Leam
Whittlesey
St Mary
St Andrew
Murtons Cotes
Whittlesey
Angle Br
Dyke
3 Horse Shoes
PETERBOROUGH
Benwick or Benick
Dyke
A Sause
Doddington
Great Park
Old Ream Moor
Ransom Moor
Merch a Chapel to Doddington
Windington or Willington
Eastwood End
Stoneas Hords
Eastwood
Norwood
Burnham
Newcote
Eastover
Chain House
Coldham House
Hobs House
Merch to Wisbich 10 M.
Mare Drain
to Lynn Regis 11 Miles
Stow
Nedham Drove
Parsons Drove
N. Podick Bank
Outwell
Upwell
Watingham Fenn
Wick Fenn
Fluice
Feham's Eau
Londoners Fenn
Welney
Old R. of Ouse
Lattersea Drain
Carne
Monca
Moor
Hany House
Bank with Indham 20 Feet
River or two Foot River Wash
Downham
Bexall
Downham Br.
Denver
Fordham
D. to Southam 6 M.
Stoke
Methwold
Stoke River
Methwold Fenn
Helgae
D. Sams Cut & Drove
Feltwell
Southery
Denver Fenn
Reads or Silver Fenn
Kings Fenn
Southery Ferry
Stake Load
Feltwell and Hockwold Fenns
Wilton
Hockwold
Brandon
Hockwold and Wilton Fenns
Brandon River imbanked
Church Fenn
Littleport to Southwell 6 M.
Old Ouse
Apshall
Littleport
Redmore Knights Fenn
Lowell Fenn
Mildenhall Drove
Plaut Load and Unley Fenn
Unleyhards
Lakenheath
Ely G. Shell
Brickwillow
Burnt Fenn Bank
Wood Ha. 5 M.
Downham
Bishops Hall
Ely Mow Fenn
Churchan
Ely G. Shell
Mildenhall Drain
Growth Fenn Drain
LIII°
30
35
40
20
15
10
5
0
5
10
15
20
25

HUNTINGDON

SHIRE

BEDFOR

SHIRE

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS

1 Wisbich
2 Wichford
3 Ely
4 Stapleho
5 Cheveley
6 Radfield
7 Staine
8 Northstow
9 Chesterton
10 Papworth
11 Southstow
12 Wetherley
13 Armingford
14 Flendish
15 Triplow

Ramsey Meer
Whittlesey Meer
Trundle Meer
Yaxley
Brier Meer
Ugg Meer
Ramsey
Upwood
Berry
Hiney
Coppingford
Fenton and Dove
Pidley Drain and Dove
Crump
Warboys
Somersham
Coln
Ramsey to Huntingdon 10 M.
Huntingdon to Merch 23½ Miles
Chatteres Ferry
North Sutton Fenn
Sutton West Fenn
Ward Hill
Erith
Erith to Sutton 4½ M.
Erith causeway
Blunsham
St Ives to Erith 3 M.
St Ives to Chatres 12 M.
Holywell
St Ives
Old Bedford Riv.
Long a Nunnery to Ely 6½
Mapole
Sutton
Wentworth or Wingford
Withelham
Wichford
Coveny
Haddenham
Wilberton
Aldermith causeway
Middle Fenn
Round Fort
Willingham
Over
Rampton
Smithy & Rampton Fenns
Wilberton Fenn
Water Beach Fenn
Cottenham
Denny Abby
Cottenham
Waterbeach
Landbeach
Horningsey
Denny Abbey
Anglesey Abby
Thetford a Chapel to Stretham
Stretham
Stretham Old Bedford Riv.
Stretham Meer
Barway
Soham
Soham Meer
Spiney Abby
Wiskin
A Saise
Reche Load
Reche
A Saise
Swatham Load
Dolham Lead
Clarke Ferry
Burwell or Burnwell
Burwell St Marys
Swatham St Cirick
Swatham St Margaret
Swatham Bulbeck
Newmarket
Devils Ditch
NEWMARKET
Ashley
Silverley
Cheveley
Saxham
Wood Ditton
Worlington
Frekinham
Fordham
Badlingham
Landwade
Snailwell or Snaybrell
Kennet
Soham to Bury St Edmunds 17½ M.
to Ipswich
To Ipswich 40½ M.
Renford
Isleham
Bottisham
Quire
Wilbraham Parva
Wilbraham Magna
Fenny Ditton
Histon Ethelred
Impington
Histon St Andrew
Long Stanton
Lowlworth or Lolworth
Hogginton
Girton
Dry Drayton
Madingley
Cottenham
Childersley
Cotton
Granchester
Barton
Conberton
Hauxton
Trumpington
Stapleford
Shelford Magna
Shelford Parva
Hauxton
Cambridge
Barnwell
Fulburn or Fulberns Parva
Fulburn Magna
Teversham
Cambridge Fair
Cambridge to Newmarket 15½
Chesterford to Newmarket
Cambridge to Barkway 16½
Chesterford 8 M.
Chesterford Magna
to London
Duxford
Granta R.
Ickleton
Saffron Walden
Triplow
Meldrith
Hepper Hearth
Royston
Foxton
Barrington
Harlston
Harleton
Haslingfield
Eversden Magna
Eversden Parva
Kingston
Caldecot
Toft
Bourn
Croxton
Holon
Sackton
CAXTON
Elsley
St Neots
Elsworth
Knapwell
Boxworth
Hardwick
Papworth Agnes
Papworth Everard
Graveley
Yelding
Tarsland
Yelsley
From Oxford and Coventry
Gransden
Gransden Parva
Wanley
Long Stow
Wimple Hall
Wimple
Cungrave
Hatley St George
Gamlingay
East Hatley
Crowdon
Potton
Orwell
Walton
Wendy
Litlington
Arrington
Abington Parva
Abington Magna
Sawston
Pamsford
Widford or Wittleford
Newton a Chapel
Hinkeston
Widford Bri.
Hildersham
Linton
Horsheath
Horsheath Hall
Witherfield
Balsham
Thurlow
Castle Camps
Shady Camps
Barflow
W. Wratting
Weston Calvile
Willingham
Carlton
Dullingham
Borough Green
Brinkley
Westley
Strachworth or Stackworth
Holsham or Bottisham
Wilbraham Parva
Wilbraham Magna
Babersham or Baberham
Burn Br.
Chesterford to Newmarket 15½
Godmanchester
Huntingdon
Hemingsford
Fenny Stanton
Fenny Drayton
Swathesey or Swatsye
Offords
Hilton
Graveley
Papworth Agnes
Papworth Everard
Yelding
Tarsland
Elsley
St Neots
From Oxford and Coventry
Croxton
Holon
Sackton
CAXTON
Bourn
Caldecot
Toft
Eversden Parva
Eversden Magna
Kingston
Harleton
Haslingfield
Harlston
Wimple
Barrington
Foxton
Orwell
Walton
Hepper Hearth
Royston
Meldrith
Triplow
Duxford
Granta R.
Ickleton
Saffron Walden
Chesterford Magna
to London
Hinkeston
Widford Bri.
Newton a Chapel
Widford or Wittleford
Pamsford
Sawston
Abington Parva
Abington Magna
Hildersham
Linton
Horsheath
Horsheath Hall
Witherfield
Balsham
Thurlow
Castle Camps
Shady Camps
Barflow
W. Wratting
Weston Calvile
Willingham
Carlton
Dullingham
Borough Green
Brinkley
Westley
Strachworth or Stackworth
Holsham or Bottisham
Wilbraham Parva
Wilbraham Magna
Babersham or Baberham
Burn Br.
Cambridge to Barkway 16½
Chesterford 8 M.
Chesterford to Newmarket 15½
Cambridge to Newmarket 15½
Cambridge to Barkway 16½
Cambridge
Barnwell
Fulburn or Fulberns Parva
Fulburn Magna
Teversham
Cambridge Fair
Cambridge to Ely 6½
Chesterton
Dry Drayton
Madingley
Cottenham
Childersley
Cotton
Granchester
Barton
Conberton
Hauxton
Trumpington
Stapleford
Shelford Magna
Shelford Parva
Cambridge to Bury St Edmunds 17½ M.
Cambridge to Ely 6½
Cambridge to Huntingdon 15 M.
Cambridge to Huntingdon 15 M.
Cambridge to Bury St Edmunds 17½ M.
Cambridge to Ely 6½

20
15
10
5
0
5
10
15
20
25

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

INLAND lies the county of Cambridge, in Saxon Grentbrigzrcype. Its greateſt length is to the North, and it borders on Norfolk and Suffolk to the Eaſt; on the South it has Eſſex and Hertfordſhire; on the Weſt, Bedford and Huntingdon ſhires; on the North, Lincolnſhire, and the river Ouſe, which croſſing it from Eaſt to Weſt divides it into two parts.

The lower and Southernmoſt part is moſt improved and cultivated, and conſequently pleaſanter, not one continued plain, but moderately level, for the moſt part, if not all (except where it produces large crops of ſaffron), laid out in corn-fields yielding plenty of excellent barley, which being ſteept till it is ready to ſprout, and dried in kilns, is made into large quantities of *byne*, or as we call it *malt*, which is uſed for brewing beer; of which the inhabitants make a conſiderable profit by ſelling it in the neighbouring counties. The farther and Northernmoſt part, which by the frequent overflowing of the rivers is marſhy and divided into iſlands, is called the *Iſle of Ely*, diverſified with rich paſtures, but the ſoil marſhy and ſpungy from the water which undermines and ſometimes overflows it.

One of the Roman conſular ways, called in the book of Ely *Erming ſtreet*, paſſes on the Weſt ſide of the lower part leading ſtrait to Huntingdon, through *Roiſton*, on the edge of the county, a well-known town, but of modern date, already deſcribed; and through *Caxton*, antiently the barony of Stephen d'*Eſchallers*, from whoſe deſcendants it paſſed in the reign of Henry III. to the *Frevilles*, and from them by the *Burgoyns* to the *Jermyns*. Nor is *Gamlinghay* far from hence, where lived the *Avenells*, whoſe eſtate came by marriage to the antient family of *St. George*, of which many knights flouriſhed from the time of Henry I. at *Hatley*, which from them has the additional name of *St. George*.

More to the Weſt this part is divided by a rivulet, which riſing at *Aſhwell* winds from South to North to join the Ouſe by *Shengay* (where are ſome of the beſt meadow grounds in the county) formerly a preceptory of Knights Templars, given them 1130 by Sibilla daughter of Roger de *Montgomery* earl of Shrewſbury and wife of J. de *Raines*. Not far from hence is *Burne* caſtle, formerly the barony of *Picott*, ſheriff of this county, and of the *Peverells*, by one of whoſe daughters the eſtate and honours came to Gilbert *Peche*, the laſt of whoſe family, when he had provided for the children of his ſecond wife, left king Edward I. his heir; for at that time the Engliſh nobility revived the practice of the Romans under their emperors, of making the ſovereigns their heirs whenever they had incurred their diſpleaſure. This caſtle was burnt in the barons' wars under Henry III. by Ribald de Liſle, when Walter de Cotenham, a great nobleman, was hanged for rebellion. The name of this river is diſputed among writers; ſome ſuppoſe it *Grant*, others *Cam*. I cannot help preferring the latter opinion, both on account of its winding courſe, which is implied in the Britiſh word *Cam* (and hence a winding river in Cornwall is called *Camel)*, and becauſe the antient town of CAMBORITUM, mentioned by Antoninus in his third Iter, appears to have ſtood on it by the diſtance, name, and the Roman coins found in great quantities near the bridge here. For *Camboritum* ſignifies *the ford at the Cam*, or the *winding ford: Rith*[a] being among our Britiſh anceſtors a ford, which I the rather mention that the French may ſee the meaning of *Auguſtoritum*, *Darioritum*, *Rithomagus*, &c. among them. Our Saxon anceſtors choſe rather to call *Camboritum* Grant-ceaſtep and Gront-ceaſtep, which name it ſtill retains, though I have not been able to trace its etymology. It would perhaps be wrong to derive it from Gron[b], a Saxon word for a *marſh*: yet Aſſer repeatedly calls marſhes in Somerſetſhire by a Saxon-Latin word *Gronnas paludoſiſſimas*; and, it is well known, a city of Weſt Friſland, ſituated in a marſh, is called *Groningen*. But let others determine the etymology of this name. This place about the year 700 was, according to Bede[c], "a deſolate "little city, where," he ſays, "near the walls was "found a beautiful coffin of white marble with a "cover of the ſame materials." At preſent it is a little village, part of which Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, gave to his baſe ſon Henry, on condition that his poſterity (who have long ſince been extinct) ſhould bear the name of Henry: the other part king Henry VI. of the houſe of Lancaſter, to whom the eſtate of earl Lacy devolved, gave to his royal college at Cambridge, which town was either part of old Camboritum, or roſe out of its ruins, being ſo near it both in name and ſituation. Nor can I believe *Cam* derived from *Grant*, it being too forced a derivation, in which all the letters but one are loſt. I ſhould rather think the common people retain the antient name of *Camboritum* or the river *Cam*, though writers often uſe the Saxon name Grantbridge[d]. This city, which is the ſecond univerſity, the ſecond eye, and the ſecond ſupport of England, famous for being the magazine of religion and learning, is ſituated on the Cam, which after ſporting

Grant or *Cam* river.

CAMBORITUM. Of this ſee Eſſex.

Grantcheſter.

Cambridge.

[a] Lluyd in his map calls the river *Rhie*. As *Iſurium* ſo *Cam-Ritum*, *Gambo-ritum*. MS n. G.

[b] There is no ſuch word as Gron in the Saxon dictionary; but Lye cites Cædmon, &c. as uſing Grund for a deep place or abyſs; but *Groa*, *Gronna*, *Grunna*, are uſed by writers, Sim. Dun. 1040. Hoved. 251. b. Flor. Wig. 402. Aſſer, p. 30. 60. Flor. Wig. 590. ap. Du Cange, in vocib.

[c] H. Ec. IV. 19.

[d] Grantanbrycge, Grantabrycge, and Grantebrycge. Uſſer ſuppoſes it Ninnius' *Cair Granth*, or *Grant*. G. *Grentbridge*, Domeſd.

among the iſlands it has formed on its Weſt ſide, turns Eaſt, and divides the town into two parts, united by a bridge, whence the modern name of *Cambridge* aroſe. Beyond the bridge is a large old caſtle, which ſeems to have laſted its time, and the college of St. Mary Magdalen. On this ſide the bridge (where lies the largeſt part of the town) it makes an handſome appearance by the diſpoſition of the ſtreets, the number of the churches, and 16 beautiful reſidences of the Muſes or colleges, in which many learned men are ſupported, and the knowledge of arts and languages flouriſhes in ſuch a manner, that theſe may be accounted the fountains of religion and learning, which diffuſe their ſalutary ſtreams through the gardens of the church and ſtate. Nor is any requiſite of a moſt flouriſhing univerſity wanting here, except that the marſhineſs of the ſituation renders the air leſs wholeſome. But perhaps thoſe that founded the Univerſity in ſuch a place had a regard to Plato's opinion, who, enjoying an excellent ſtate of health himſelf, pitched upon an unhealthy part of Attica for an academy, that the bad air of the place might check the redundant humours of the body which would otherwiſe oppreſs the mind. However our prudent anceſtors were certainly directed by Heaven in their choice of this ſpot for the purpoſes of ſtudy, and for erecting ſuch fine buildings here.

Colleges. That I may not ſeem ungrateful to thoſe liberal patrons of literature, or, to uſe the words of Eumenius[e], thoſe parents of our children, I ſhall give, from the hiſtory of Cambridge, a ſhort account of them and the colleges they conſecrated to the improvement of learning. Cantaber the Spaniard is ſaid to have firſt founded this univerſity 375 years before Chriſt, and Sigebert king of the Eaſt Angles to have reſtored it[f]. Being ruined in the Daniſh invaſion, it lay long neglected till the proſpect began to clear under the Norman government. Houſes of learning, inns, and halls for ſcholars were now founded, but without endowments. The firſt college *(Peter houſe)* was built and endowed by Hugo de *Balſham* biſhop of Ely 1284; in imitation of whom Richard *Badew* aſſiſted by Elizabeth Clare counteſs of Ulſter 1340 founded *Clare hall*. Mary *de St. Paul* counteſs of Pembroke *Pembroke hall* 1347, and the brethren of Corpus Chriſti gild *Corpus Chriſti* college 1346, called alſo *St. Benedict's* college. William *Bateman* biſhop of Norwich founded *Trinity hall* about 1353. Edmund *Gonville* 1348 and John *Cay* the phyſician in our time *Gonville and Caius* college. *Henry* VI. king of England *King's* college 1441, to which he added a chapel deſervedly ranked among the fineſt buildings in the world. *Margaret of Anjou* his conſort *Queen's* college 1448. Robert *Woodlark Catharine* hall 1459. John *Alcock* biſhop of Ely Jeſus college 1497. *Margaret of Richmond* mother of Henry VII. *Chriſt's* college and *St. John's* about 1506, the latter ſo greatly enlarged with buildings. Thomas *Audley* chancellor of England built *Magdalen* college 1542, which Chriſtopher *Wray* chief juſtice of England lately enlarged and endowed, and the moſt potent prince *Henry* VIII. formed *Trinity* college 1546 out of three others, viz. *St. Michael's* college, founded by Hervey de *Stanton* in the reign of Edward II. *King's* college, founded by Edward III. and *Fiſhwick's* hotel. To make this a pleaſant retreat for the Muſes, it has been lately repaired, or rather new built in a magnificent manner by the care of Thomas *Neville*, the worthy maſter of the ſaid college, and dean of Canterbury; ſo that it may vie with any college in Chriſtendom for extent and beauty; and he may be pronounced μεγαλοπρεπης, magnificent, in the opinion even of the greateſt philoſophers, for his liberalities both of a public and private nature. To the honour of the preſent age, the right honourable and diſcreet ſir Walter *Mildmay*, knight of the garter, and privy counſellor to queen Elizabeth, founded a new college in honour of *Emanuel*; and Frances *Sidney* counteſs of Suſſex left by will £. 5000. to build a college called *Sidney-Suſſex*, which is now finiſhed.

I omit the ſmaller religious houſes and fraternities as of leſs note, except *Barnwell*, which Payne *Peverell*, a famous warrior, and ſtandard-bearer to Robert duke of Normandy in the holy war under Henry I. removed hither from St. Giles' church, where Picot the ſheriff had placed canons, and ſettled 30 monks, he being then 30 years old. Take the origin of the name from the private hiſtory of the place *. "Payne Peverell obtained of Henry I. a certain ſpot without the town of Cambridge, in the middle whereof were certain pure limpid ſprings, called at that time by the Engliſh *Barnewell*, the children's well, becauſe once a year on St. John's eve the children and youths reſorted thither according to Engliſh cuſtom, to amuſe themſelves with wreſtling and other youthful ſports, and with ſongs and muſic. From this reſort of boys and girls ſporting here, it became a cuſtom for traders to reſort to the ſame place on the ſame day to ſell their wares." Barnwell.

Cambridge, though ſacred to the Muſes, did not eſcape the ravages of war. When the Danes over-ran the country they frequently wintered here, and about A. D. 1010 when Suene the Dane oppreſſed the nation with the moſt cruel tyranny, he paid no attention to the fame of this place or the Muſes (though we read that Sylla had ſo much reſpect for Athens), but all was miſerably laid waſte by fire. In the early Norman times it was tolerably populous; for we find in the Conqueror's ſurvey[g] that "the burgh of Grentbridge was divided into ten wards[h], and contained 387 houſes, but eighteen were pulled down to build the caſtle," when William I. thought fit to erect caſtles everywhere to ſerve as curbs to his new conquered Engliſh ſubjects. In the barons war the proſcribed barons from Ely did it much miſchief, to check whoſe ravages Henry III. ordered that deep ditch on the Eaſt ſide of the town to be made, which is ſtill called *King's ditch*. Some may here expect that I ſhould give my opinion of the antiquity of this univerſity; but I ſhall not interfere; nor am I inclined to attempt a compariſon between our flou-

* Hiſtoria Barnwellenſis.

[e] Orat. pro reſtaur. ſcholis c. 5.

[f] Salm. Surv. p. 202, ſays A. D. 636 or 638.

[g] fol. 189. The total of the houſes in the 10 wards amount to 373, and the houſes deſtroyed for the caſtle 27.

[h] *cuſtodiæ.*

riſhing

riſhing univerſities, whoſe equals I know not. I fear, however, they build caſtles in the air who carry back its antiquity beyond the bounds of truth to Cantaber, preſently after the foundation of Rome, and many years before the Chriſtian æra. This is certain, whenever it was founded, it began again about the time of Henry I. to be the ſeat of literature. We have this account in the old appendix to Ingulphus by Petrus Bleſenſis: "Abbot Joffrid[i] "ſent to his manor of Cotenham near Cambridge, "Giſlebert his fellow monk and profeſſor of Divi- "nity, with three other monks who had followed "him into England, and were well verſed in philo- "ſophical learning and other antient ſciences, and "going every day to Cambridge hired there a public "barn, where, making profeſſion of their ſciences, "they ſoon drew after them a great number of "ſcholars. The ſecond year of their coming the "number was ſo increaſed, as well from all parts of "the country as from the town, that the largeſt "houſe, barn, or church, would not contain them. "They therefore ſeparated to different parts of the "town, on the plan of the univerſity of Orleans. "Early in the morning brother Odo, a ſingular "grammarian and ſatiriſt, read to the boys and "youths under his care grammar, according to "Priſcian's rules with Remigius' commentary on "him. At one o'clock Terrick, a moſt acute "ſophiſt, gave lectures to youths in Ariſtotle's "logic, according to the introductions and com- "mentations of Porphyry and Averroes. At three "o'clock friar William read Tully's Rhetorick and "Quinctilian's Inſtitutes, and maſter Giſlebert "preached to the people every Sunday and holiday. "This ſmall ſpring, which increaſed to a great "river, we now ſee making glad the city of God, "and rendering all England fruitful by many maſ- "ters and teachers, going forth from Cambridge as "from Paradiſe," &c. Robert de Remington[k] will inform you when it was made an *Univerſity*. "In "the reign of Edward I. ſays he, Grantbridge from "a place of ſtudy[l] was made an Univerſity, like "Oxford, by the court of Rome." But why do I enter theſe liſts, in which two learned old men[m] have already encountered each other, to whom I freely yield my arms, deferring with all poſſible reſpect to ſuch great names. The longitude of Cambridge is 23° 15″ Weſt, and its latitude 52° 11″[n].

Near to Cambridge, to the South-eaſt, are high hills, called by the ſtudents *Gogmagog* hills; by Henry of Huntingdon "the pleaſant hills of Bal- ſham[o]," from the village below, where, as he ſays, the Danes left nothing on which they had not exer- ciſed their horrid cruelties. On the top of theſe hills I ſaw a large fortification, triple trenched, and at that time certainly impregnable (in the opinion of thoſe who underſtand the art of war) but for the want of water. Some think it was a ſummer ſtation of the Romans or Danes. Gervaſe of Tilbury ſeems to call it *Vandlebury*. "Below Cambridge," ſays he, "was a place called Vandlebury, from the Vandals, who made a camp here when they ravaged part of Bri- tain, and cruelly maſſacred the Chriſtians. The plain where they pitched their tents on the top of the little hill is trenched round, having only one entrance." What he adds of the ghoſt of a warrior ſeen here I omit, as an idle ſtory of the ignorant vulgar; not profeſſing, as he[p] does, to inſert tales and tickle the ear. In the valley under theſe hills is *Salſton*, which paſſed from the *Burghs* of *Burgh Green* by Walter *Delapole* and the *Ingleſthorps* to John *Neville* marquis *Montacute*, and by his daugh- ter and heireſs to the *Hudleſtons*, who were eminent here. More Eaſt we have, firſt *Hilderſham*, once the ſeat of the *Buſtlers*, now, by marriage, of the *Paris's*; next, among the woods, *Horſheath*, long time the pro- perty of the antient and famous families of the *Argen- tons* and *Allingtons*, of which elſewhere, and ſtill the reſidence of the latter. *Caſtle Camps*, the antient ſeat of the *Veres* earls of Oxford, is not far off. It belonged to Hugh de *Vere*, as the inquiſition ſays, on "condition he ſhould be chamberlain to the king;" yet it is very certain that Henry I. king of England made the grant to Aubrey de Vere in theſe words: "the chief chamberlainſhip of all Eng- "land in fee and inheritance, with all dignities, "liberties, and honours, thereto belonging, as "freely and honourably as Robert Mallet held "it," &c. Notwithſtanding which our kings have appointed different perſons to this office at their pleaſure. Not far from hence are thoſe large and long ditches which it appears the Eaſt Angles made to keep off the Mercians, who, by their ſudden inroads, uſed to lay the country waſte in a moſt cruel manner. The firſt begins at *Hinkſton*, and runs Eaſt through *Hilderſham* to *Horſheath* above five miles. The ſecond near it is called *Brentditch*, and runs from *Melborne* through *Fulmer*. But I ſtop here, intending preſently to treat of theſe trenches.

Salſton. *Burghgreen.*

Hilderſham.

Horſheath.

Caſtle Camps.

Great Chamberlain of England.

Flemdike and other ditches.

Below Cambridge, to the Eaſt, near the little river *Sture*, every year in the month of September is held the moſt famous fair in all England, whether in reſpect to the reſort of people, or the quantity of goods. The road near it, formerly rugged and troubleſome to travellers, was raiſed with a fine cauſeway for about three miles towards Newmarket, by that excellent worthy man *William*[q] Hervey, Doctor of Laws, and maſter of Trinity hall, at a great expence; but with a moſt uſeful and laudable intention.

Sturbridge fair.

At the end of this cauſeway appears the third antient ditch, beginning at the Eaſt bank of the *Cam*, and paſſing ſtrait through *Fen Ditton*, or more properly *Ditchton*, from the ditch, between *Great Wilburham* and *Fulburn* to *Balſham*. This is now commonly called *Seven Miles dike*, becauſe at

Fen Ditton.

[i] He was abbot of Croyland, 1109—1124.

[k] His "Hiſtory of England," by ſome aſcribed to Peter de Ickham, and cited by Caius, Antiq. Cant. p. 61, is in the Bodleian Library, 2 MSS. Tan. B. B. 621.

[l] *Studium.*

[m] John and Thomas Caius. The latter, maſter of Univerſity college, Oxford, took occaſion from the Cambridge public Orator's ſpeech, in favour of the greater antiquity, to ſet up that of Oxford, and was anſwered by the former, maſter of Caius college. The controverſy was carried on in two or three tracts on each ſide. See Brit. Top. I. p. 211—213.

[n] 17″. G.

[o] VI. 207. *per montana amœniſſima loci delectabilis qui vocatur* Valeſham. al. Beleſham. He adds, the tower of the church was ſtanding in his time, from whoſe top a ſingle man defended himſelf againſt the Danes.

[p] *ut ille ait.* C. A certain author. G. [q] Henry. G.

that

Fleamdyke. that diſtance from Newmarket, antiently *Fleamdyke*, or the *ditch of flight*, probably from ſome remarkable rout here. *Wilburgham.* At *Wilberham*, antiently *Welburgham*, lived the barons de *Liſle de Rougemont*, of antient rank, of whom John for his valour was admitted among the knights of the Garter at the firſt inſtitution of the order by Edward III. The male heir of the family, Edmund de Liſle, is ſtill living, lord of the place, venerable for his age, and bleſt with a numerous iſſue.

Farther Eaſt, five miles inland, is the fourth line or ditch, the largeſt of all, with its vallum, which the common people, viewing with wonder as the work of devils rather than of men, have called *Devil's dyke*; others *Rechdyke*, from the little market-town of *Rech*, *Reche.* where it begins. This muſt be that of which Abbo Floriacenſis, deſcribing the Eaſt part of England, ſays, "On the Weſt the county joins to the reſt of the iſland, and is acceſſible; but, to prevent the frequent inroads of the enemy, is fortified with a bank like a high wall, and a ditch." It croſſes for many miles the plain called *Newmarket heath*, a place much expoſed to invaſions, begins at Rech, above which the country is marſhy and impaſſable, and ends near *Cowledge*[r], where the roads are obſtructed with woods. It was the boundary both of the kingdom and biſhoprick of the Eaſt Angles. Who was the author of this great work is uncertain; late writers refer it to Canute, the Daniſh king, though it is mentioned by Abbo, who died before Canute * was maſter of England; and the Saxon Chronicle, treating of the rebellion of Athelwolph † againſt Edward the Elder, calls it ſimply *the Dyke*, and ſays that king Edward ravaged all the country between the *Dykes*[s] and the river Ouſe to the North fen, and that Ethelwold the rebel, and Eohric the Dane, were ſlain there. But the writers after Canute's time call it *St. Edmund's boundary* and *St. Edmund's ditch*, and imagine Canute made it, becauſe of the high veneration he had for St. Edmund the Martyr, and in order to expiate the horrid cruelty of his father Suene to that prince[t], granted large privileges to the places ſacred to him as far as this ditch. Whence Malmeſbury in his Lives of Biſhops[u] ſays, "the tax-"gatherers, who are generally an impoſing ſet of "men, without regard to right or wrong, on the "other ſide of St. Edmund's ditch ſtop all proceſs "in a very humble manner." And it appears that the two laſt trenches were afterwards called *St. Edmund's ditches*; for Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays[x] that "the war with Ethelwolph was terminated "between St. Edmund's ditches."

Burwell. Near *Rech* is *Burwell*, where was antiently a caſtle, which in the confuſions of Stephen's reign was vigorouſly attacked by Geoffrey de Magnaville, earl of Eſſex (who loſt much reputation by unjuſt invading of other men's property), till he was wounded in the head by an arrow, and this country delivered from the fear they had long had of him. Scarce a mile from hence is *Lanheath*, where the knightly family of the *Cottons* have for many years reſided; and not far from that is *Iſleham*, formerly the eſtate of the *Bernards*, which by marriage came to the knightly family of the *Peitons*, who, as appears by their arms, are deſcended from the male line of the *Uffords* (from which alſo came the Uffords earls of Suffolk), though they took their name, according to the cuſtom of the times, from the little town of *Peiton* in Suffolk, where they had long been ſettled. *Lanheath.* *Iſleham.*

On the ſame ditch is *Kirtling*, called alſo *Catlidge*, now famous for the principal ſeat of the barons *North*, the firſt of whom, Edward North, had the title conferred on him for his prudence by queen Mary. It was antiently remarkable for a council held here during the furious conteſts about Eaſter. *Kirtling.* *Catlidge.* *Barons North.* A. D. 97

The upper and North part of this county is all divided into river iſlands, and interſected by innumerable ditches, canals, and drains, as by ſo many lines. It affords an agreeable verdure to the eye in ſummer, but in winter is covered with water farther than the eye can reach, and looks like a ſea. The Fen iſle of E

The inhabitants of this and the other fens, reaching from the borders of Suffolk to Wainfleet in Lincolnſhire, for 68 miles, and comprehending many thouſand acres in the four counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, were called in the Saxon times *Girvii*, i. e. as ſome interpret it, *Fenmen*, a ſet of people rough and uncultivated as the ſoil itſelf, envious of others whom they called *Upland-men*, devoted to feeding of cattle, fiſhing, and fowling, and uſually marching about on a ſort of ſtilts, like giants. The country in winter, and ſometimes for the greateſt part of the year, is covered by the water of the Ouſe, Grant, Nen, Welland, Glen, and Witham, for want of ſufficient outlets; but when the waters return to their beds is ſo luxurious with long graſs and rank hay called *Lid*[y], that when the inhabitants have cut down as much or more than they want, they ſet fire to the reſt in November, to make it grow ſtronger. At this time the blazing marſhes make an extraordinary appearance. This tract abounds likewiſe with turf and ſedge for firing, reeds for thatching, alders and other aquatic trees, eſpecially willows, which the ſoil particularly ſuits, and which are planted as a fence againſt floods, and being often lopt are of ſingular ſervice by their numerous ſhoots, or, as Pliny[z] calls them, offſpring. Of theſe both here and in other places are made baſkets, of which I ſuppoſe Martial, if I underſtand him right, ſpeaks in his Apophoreta[a], *Girvii.* *Lyd.*

Barbara de pictis veni Baſcauda Britannis,
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma ſuam.

From painted Britain I a baſket come,
Imported and adopted here at Rome.

Scordium, or *Triſſago* paluſtris, Water Germander,

* Abbo died 1003. Canute began his reign 1018. Sigebert. † A. D. 905.

[r] *Cartlidge.*

[s] Ditches; bet þeoh dicum ⁊ Foxan, A. D. 905, p. 101. The Cambridge MS. has dicon. Hunting p. 202. Inter *Dicum* (al. *Dacum*) et Uſam.

[t] i. e. to the abbey founded in his honour, which Suene plundered 1014, and afterwards died a painful death, exclaiming that St. Edmund ſlew him.

[u] II. p. 136. b. [x] 352. A. D. 902. inter duo foſſata Sancti Edmundi. [y] Lið, tener, mollis.

[z] *Cæſæque denſius innumero hærede proſint.* N. H. xvi. 37. [a] Epig. XIV. 99.

grows

grows plentifully on the banks of the ditches. Fœlix[b], an antient writer, gives this account of theſe fens: "There is a prodigious fen beginning "from the banks of the Roman Gronta, extending "a great way, interſected ſometimes by ſedge, "ſometimes with ſtreams of black water, with "woody iſlands, and crooked banks from the South "to the North as far as the ſea." William[c] monk of Crowland deſcribes the ſame in theſe lines of his Life of Guthlac:

Eſt apud Angligenas a Grontæ flumine longo
Orbe per anfractus ſtagnoſos & fluviales
Circumfuſa palus, orientaliſque propinqua
Littoribus pelagi ſeſe diſtendit ab Auſtro
In longum verſus Aquilone gurgite tetro,
Morboſos piſces vegetans & arundine denſa,
Ventorum ſtrepitus quaſi quædam verba ſuſurrans.

In England from the Roman Gronta's banks
Spreads a long fen in winding cuts and cranks;
Stretcht to the limits of the Eaſtern ſea,
From South to North it makes its lengthen'd way.
Infectious fiſh, thick reeds and ruſtling winds,
That whiſpers feign, are all that here one finds.

To theſe may be added Henry of Huntingdon's account of it[d]: "This fenny country is very plea- "ſant and agreeable to the eye, watered by many "rivers which run through it, diverſified with many "large and ſmall lakes, and adorned with many "woods and iſlands." To crown all, take this ſhort paſſage from Malmeſbury[e]: "Here is ſuch plenty "of fiſh as to cauſe aſtoniſhment in ſtrangers, while "the natives laugh at their ſurprize. Water fowl "are as plentiful; ſo that five perſons may not only "aſſuage their hunger with both ſorts of food, but "eat to ſatiety for a *penny*[f]."

I ſhall not ſtay to recount the various propoſals and debates in parliament concerning the draining theſe fens, which perhaps had private gain in view, only under the ſpecious pretence of public utility. But it is to be feared they will, notwithſtanding all endeavours, return to their original ſtate, as has often happened in draining the Pontine marſhes in Italy. So that ſome think the advice of the Oracle on a like occaſion the beſt, Not to interfere with the appointments of Providence.

The natural ſecurity of this place, and the plenty of proviſion to be found here, occaſioned its being made a retreat not only by the Engliſh who roſe againſt the Conqueror, but the barons whenever they were proſcribed, who from hence moleſted our princes, but always with ill ſucceſs, though they had fortified the moſt acceſſible parts of the iſland, at *Eryth* and *Athered*, now *Audrè*. There is ſtill to be ſeen at *Audrè* a military work, not very high, but broad, called *Belſars hills*, from ſomebody of the name of Belſar as is pretended.

The more Southern and largeſt part of this fenny tract within this county is called in Saxon Ely, now *the Iſle of Ely*, from the principal iſland. Bede derives the name from *Eel*, whence ſome have called it *Eely* iſland. Polydore Vergil, from the Greek Ελος, which ſignifies a *Marſh*; others from the Britiſh word *Helig*, a willow, with which trees it abounds, being unfit for others. We read that one Tombert, prince of the South Girvii[g], gave part of this country in dower to his wife Etheldreda; who, leaving her ſecond huſband, Egfrid king of Northumberland, to devote herſelf to Chriſt, founded in the principal of theſe iſlands, properly called Ely, and at that time containing 600 families, a nunnery, of which ſhe herſelf was the firſt abbeſs. Yet this was not the firſt church in theſe fens; for the book of Ely ſays our Auſtin built one at *Cradiden*, which was afterwards deſtroyed by Penda the Mercian; and Malmeſbury[h] tells us that Fœlix biſhop of the Eaſt Angles had his firſt ſee at *Soham*, which is ſtill a part of the ſee of Norwich. "Soham," ſays he, "is a town on the ſide of a lake, which was formerly "dangerous to thoſe who paſſed to Ely in boats; "now there is a cauſeway made through the planta- "tions of reeds, which is paſſable on foot. There "are ſome traces of a church deſtroyed by the "Danes, who burnt it with the town's-people in "it." At the ſame time the Danes demoliſhed Etheldred's monaſtery; but it was rebuilt by Ethelwold biſhop of Wincheſter; who purchaſed the iſland by an agreement with the king, and, turning out the ſeculars, filled it with monks; to whom king Edgar, as we find in his charter, granted "the "ſecular juriſdiction of two hundreds in the fens, "and of five hundreds and an half out of the fens, "in Wichlaw, in the country of the Eaſt Angles," which are ſtill called St. Etheldred's Liberties. Succeeding kings and nobles endowed it with moſt ample revenues, particularly earl Brithnoth, "who "being about to attack the Danes, in the year 999, "gave to the church of Ely, Somerſham, Spald- "wic, Trumpinton, Ratindun, Heiſbury, Fulburn, "Tmerſton, Tripleſtow, and Impetun[i]," in caſe he fell in that battle; becauſe theſe monks had entertained him magnificently: but he was killed at Maldun, after having fought with the Danes for 14 days. This monaſtery was ſo rich that the abbot, according to Malmeſbury[k], received yearly £.1400. Richard the laſt abbot, ſon of earl Gilbert, intoxicated with this wealth, and diſdaining to be ſubject to the biſhop of Lincoln, by golden promiſes, as the monks write, and unwearied application, ſolicited the king to erect a biſhoprick here; but his death prevented the execution of this deſign. Soon after Henry I. having the Pope's leave, made Hervey biſhop of Bangor, who had been driven from his own ſee by the Welſh, firſt biſhop here, giving to him and his ſucceſſors the county of Cambridge for dioceſe, which before belonged to the biſhop of Lincoln, and ſovereign powers in the iſle. To make up the loſs to the biſhops of Lincoln, from whom he had taken both the iſle and the county, he gave them the manor of Spaldwic; or, as the monks have it, "the biſhops of Lincoln had the "manor of Spaldwic given them for ever, in ex- "change for the epiſcopal cure of the town of "Grantbridge." Hervey upon his appointment to

St. Etheldred, commonly called St. Audry.

Cradiden.

Soham.

* Pauſan. in Corinth.

[b] Fœlix lived at Croyland about 730, and wrote the life of the patron ſaint. MS. Cott. Nero. E. I. 44. MS. CCC. G. 2. and W. 3. printed by Surius and Mabillon. Sæc. Bened. III. I. 263. alſo the acts of the abbots of Croyland. Tanner, 276.
[c] Not in Tanner. [d] V. 204. [e] de Pontif. III. 167. [f] halfpenny, *de uno aſſe*.
[g] A. D. 652. [h] de Pontif. II. 135. [i] Liber Elienſis. [k] IIII. 167. b.

this ſee had it much at heart to augment the dignity of his church: that it might be (to uſe the words of the Book of Ely) "every where free from toll, "and the burthen of watch and ward, which it "owed to the caſtle of Norwich." He made a way from Exning to Ely through the fens for near ſix miles, and purchaſed ſeveral eſtates. His ſucceſſors reduced the number of monks from 70 to 40, and abounded in plenty and wealth to the laſt age, ſo as to ſurpaſs all the monaſteries of England. Whence a poet of that time ſaid not amiſs:

Prævisis aliis Elienſia feſta videre,
Eſt quaſi prævisa nocte videre diem.

All others ſeen, ſee Ely's feſtal day;
'Tis to behold (night paſt) the ſun's bright ray.

They gradually rebuilt the church, decayed by time, and brought it to its preſent magnificence. It is a large, lofty, and beautiful ſtructure: but the ruinous ſtate of the monuments of nobles and biſhops in it is no ſmall diſgrace to it. The numerous company of monks are now ſucceeded by a dean, prebendaries, and a grammar-ſchool, where twenty-four boys are educated and maintained. Four things are commonly celebrated about this church: the lanthorn on its top over the choir raiſed on eight pillars with ſingular art by biſhop Hotham: the chapel of the Virgin Mary near the church on the North ſide, built in a moſt elegant ſtyle by biſhop Simon de Montacute: a high artificial hill on the South ſide called the *Mount*, with a windmill on it; and the vineyard formerly ſo fruitful now decayed. Theſe four things were comprehended in this rhyming diſtich by a monk of this place.

Hæc ſunt Eliæ, lanterna, capella Mariæ,
Atque molendinum, necnon dans vinea vinum.

The city of Ely is not inconſiderable, nor yet to be boaſted of for beauty or populouſneſs, being ſituate in a marſhy ſoil and unhealthy air.

In the ſame fens to the North-weſt was another very famous monaſtery, called from the thick thorns and buſhes about it *Thorney*, and antiently from the Anchorites *Ankeridge*, where, as we find in the regiſter of Peterburgh [l], Sexulphus a very devout man, built a monaſtery with cells for hermits. This being deſtroyed by the Danes, Ethelwold biſhop of Wincheſter, for the encouragement of the monaſtic life, rebuilt this monaſtery, filled it with monks, and planted it about with trees. The place, according to Malmeſbury [m], "was a picture of paradiſe, and "for pleaſantneſs might be compared to Heaven "itſelf, bearing trees in the very fens, towering with "their lofty tops to the clouds, while the ſmooth "watry [n] plain below attracts the eye with its verdant "dreſs, and may be paſſed without impediment. "Not the ſmalleſt ſpot is here unimproved, being "planted either with fruit-trees or vines creeping "along the ground or ſupported by poles. Here "ſeems to be a tacit conteſt between Nature and "Art, the latter producing what the former has "forgot. What ſhall I ſay of the beauty of the "buildings, which one is amazed to find ſo firmly "ſupported in the fenny ſoil? This vaſt ſolitude "is given to the monks to fix their affections more "on things above, and to make them holier men. "A woman would be deemed a prodigy here; but "men are welcomed as angels. I may juſtly ſay "this iſland is the abode of chaſtity, the reſidence "of virtue, the ſchool of divine philoſophers."

Thorney.

Of *Wiſbech*, a caſtle belonging to the biſhops of Ely, 13 miles from hence, among fens and rivers, and lately a priſon for Popiſh recuſants, I have nothing to add, but that this town, together with *Walpole*, was antiently given to Ely abbey by its owner, when he there dedicated his infant ſon Alwin to a monaſtic life: that William I. built the caſtle when the proſcribed barons made inroads from the fens: and that A. D. 1236 the ſea beat on this coaſt for two days together in a violent ſtorm, and made havock of lands and people far and wide. The preſent brick caſtle was built in the laſt age by John Morton, biſhop of Ely [o], who drew a ſtrait cut called the *New-leame* in this fen for the convenience of carriage to inrich his town by trade; but it has turned out otherwiſe, as it is now of very little uſe, and the neighbours complain that it obſtructs the courſe of the Avon or Neene into the ſea at *Clow-croſs*.

Wiſbech. *Walpole.* *Clow croſs.*

The firſt earl of Cambridge was *William*, brother of Randolph earl of Cheſter, as appears by the charter granted to Alexander biſhop of Lincoln 1139. Afterwards thoſe earls of *Huntingdon* who were of the blood royal of Scotland, may be ſuppoſed to have been earls of Cambridge, ſince it appears by records that *David* earl of Huntingdon received "the third penny of the county of Cambridge." Long after this Edward III. advanced *John* [p] of Hainault, brother of William third earl of Holland and Hainault, to this dignity, to oblige his wife Philippa, who was related to this John. For her ſake alſo, when John had gone over to the French intereſt, he conferred the ſame title on *William*, marquis of Juliers, ſon of Philippa's ſiſter. On the deceaſe of theſe foreigners, Edward III. transferred this honour to his own fifth ſon *Edmund de Langley*, who having held it four years (I have the authority of an antient MS. in the poſſeſſion of that excellent antiquary Francis Thynne), it was claimed in parliament by the earl of Hainault, relation of queen Philippa, and he had ſatisfaction for it [q]. Edmund de Langley, afterwards duke of York, had two ſons, *Edward*, duke of York and ſome time earl of Cambridge, ſlain at Agincourt, and *Richard*, created earl of Cambridge by the free favour of Henry V. and conſent of his own brother Edward; but this perfidious man, ungratefully contriving the death of that excellent prince, was beheaded; and the title of earl of Cambridge became extinct or ſunk among the titles of his ſon *Richard*, afterwards duke of York, and fully reſtored to all his dignities as kinſman and heir of his uncle Edward duke of York [r].

Earls of Cambridge.

In this county are 163 pariſhes.

[l] Hugo Candidus ap. Sparke, p. 6.
[m] de Pont. IV. 167. b.
[n] *æquorea planitie.*
[o] between 1478 and 1486.
[p] Brooke, p. 91, calls *William* earl of Cambridge before *John*, whom he calls *uncle* to queen Philippa. He ſays, William was ſo created 14 E. III. and John 16 E. III. 1342. Camden's account ſeems more probable, and is adopted by Dugdale, II. 113. William died 1360. Brooke, Ib. *Edmund de Langley* was created earl of Cambridge 1360, and died 1401. Ib.
[q] *Et placatus receſſit.*
[r] He was ſlain in the battle of Wakefield 1460. Brooke, 94.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Cambridge, called by the Saxons Epantabpyzcyp, in Domeſday *Grentebrigeſcire*, and in other writers *Grantebridgeſcire*, *Cantebrigſcire*, and *Cantebriggeſhire*, is in length 52 miles, in breadth 26, and in circuit about 130, divided into 17 hundreds and 163 pariſhes, and ſends ſix members to parliament [a]. It has of late years been much improved in its ſoil by planting ſaintfoin, which is brought from foreign parts, and thrives only in dry and harſh grounds, and by draining the fens in the iſle of Ely, at a vaſt expence, but with double profit in the acquiſition of ground, the improvement of the remainder, and the purging of the air [1].

The principal landholders in this county in Domeſday were, beſides the king, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Lincoln, and Rocheſter; the abbots of Ely, St. Edmund's Bury, Ramſey, Thorney, Croyland, St. Wandregeſil in Normandy, and the abbeſs of Chatteriz; the earls Montaign, Roger, Alan, and Euſtace; the canons of Bayeux; Walter Gifard, William de Warren, Robert Todeni, Robert Gernon, Geofrey Magnaville, Gilbert de Gand, Gilbert Fitz-Turold, Eudo Dapifer, Harduin de Scalers, Hugh de Berneres, Hugh de Port, Aubrey de Vere, Euſtace de Huntingdon, Wido de Reinbecurt, Peter de Valoignes, Picot de Grantbrige, Ranulph brother of Ilger, John Fitz-Waleran, William Fitz-Anſculf, William de Cahainges, Robert Fafiton, David de Argenton, counteſs Judith, &c. The county without the iſle of Ely was computed in the Conqueror's time at 2005 hides of land [b].

Cambridgeſhire was taken out of the biſhoprick of Lincoln, and made a ſeparate dioceſe for the newly erected biſhop of Ely by Henry I. 1114.

Burne is ſituate among meadows, paſtures, and woods, having a brook running through divers parts of it, whence its name. The caſtle ſtood on a riſing hill commanding the country round, and is ſuppoſed to have been built by Picot, lord of this manor, which was held ſucceſſively by the Reeches, Burnwyſhes, and Hagars [c], whoſe manſion-houſe ſtands in the middle of the old works.

The tower of *Boxworth* being much damaged by a ſtorm, a brief was granted for its repair 1636.

"*Royſton* ſtandeth in a mean valley betwixt two "hilles. The market-place in Hertfordſhire, the "other part of the town in Cambridgeſhire: the "towne itſelf is but of a mene building. The "market is merveloufly well frequented, eſpecially "with corn [d]." It is ſtill the greateſt corn-market in theſe parts. The town, ſurrounded by an extenſive tract of downs, conſiſts of four ſtreets, the principal of which runs down a hill from South to North. The church ſtands at the extremity of the Eaſtern ſtreet; at the Weſt end of which, near the centre of the town, is the baſe of a croſs, juſt by the cave or oratory of lady Roiſia. At the Red Lion or principal inn was held, till from non-attendance it was ſuſpended 1777, for ſome time before the Revolution, a club compoſed of the principal nobility, gentry, and clergy, in the neighbourhood for many miles round. Two handſome rooms were built for their accommodation, and adorned with portraits of our princes, from James I. to Anne, chancellor Jefferies, the earl of Oxford, Dr. Savage, maſter of Emanuel college, and ſeveral other eminent members ſtill remaining there.

A fire happening at *Baſſingbourne*, relief was collected for the ſufferers by the churchwardens and conſtables, by letters of requeſt under the hands and ſeals of the juſtices; in which is alſo mentioned the loſs the pariſhioners ſuſtained by the death of their godly and learned miniſter and preacher Mr. Barnes. Briefs ſucceeded this mode of collection [e]. Baſſingbourne.

Caxton is a little market and poſt town, and has ſeveral inns. Caxton.

Above Caxton is *Elteſley*. "From Cambridge "to Elteſle village al by champeyne counterey "eight miles. At Elteſle was ſumtym a nunnery, "where Pandonia the Scottiſh virgin was buried, "and there is a well of her name in the South ſide "of the quire. I hard that when this nunnery was "deſtroyed a new one was made at Hinchinbroke "by Huntendune [f]." Near the vicarage was the old nunnery of St. Pandonia, daughter of ſome king of Scotland, deſtroyed about the Conqueſt, and transferred to Eyneſbury [g]. Elteſley.

"A mile from Elteſle towards Neotes is the limes "of Cambridgeſhire [h]."

Croxton, on the borders of Huntingdon, was an antient manor of the Scales family [i], now belonging to that of Leedes. Croxton.

The church of *Papworth Agnes* ſtands on a very high hill, which ſeems as if it had been an old fortification. Mr. Thomas Rutherforth, who had collected materials for an hiſtory of this county, and was father of the late Dr. Rutherforth, was rector of *Papworth Everard* 1727. Several perſons of the name of Rutherforth occur in Cherry Hinton regiſter in the 16th century. Papworth Agnes.

Gamlinghay, a conſiderable village, ſituated on the diviſion of this and the adjacent counties of Bedford and Huntingdon. It belonged to the Averells and Bubbingtons. Here was a large houſe built by ſir George Downing, bart. pulled down ſince his couſin Gamlinghay.

[a] Mag. Brit. I. 238. [1] G. [b] ex Col. MS. Croylandenſi ad fin. Galei XV. Script. p. 748.
[c] Layer's and Blomefield's MS collections. [d] Leland, IX. 409. See p. 65.
[e] Minutes of Spalding Society, 1745. [f] Leland, It. I. 1. [g] Holland. Tanner, 41.
[h] Leland, I. 1. [i] Layer.

and

and heir ſir Jacob left his eſtate to build a college, for which purpoſe their revenues are ſtill accumulating.

Long Stow. At *Long Stow* was an hoſpital for poor ſiſters in the reign of Henry III. founded by Walter vicar here [k].

Shengay. The foundreſs of *Shengay*, 1130, the wife of John de Reynes, as Camden calls her, is not clear. She is not mentioned by Dugdale under this name. If ſhe was Sibylla daughter of Roger Montgomery, earl of Shrewſbury and Arundel, ſhe muſt have been widow of Robert Fitz-Haimon, or ſhe might have been daughter of Roger de Poitou, third ſon of that earl [l]. Shengay gave title of baron, 1677, to Edward Ruſſel, earl of Oxford, with whom it expired, 1727.

Wimpole. Somewhat North from it is *Wimpole*, from James I. to 1637, a manor of the Chicheleys, deſcended from the family of that name at Higham Ferrers, who had a chapel and vault there [m]. It was, in the laſt century, a ſeat of Charles Robarts, earl of Radnor [n]; afterwards of lord Harley, by marriage with the heireſs of John duke of Newcaſtle; afterwards of the earl of Oxford; now, by purchaſe, of the earl of Hardwicke; whoſe father, in digging canals, found many bones and pieces of weapons [o]. The title of Hardwicke was taken from a village adjoining.

Hatley St. George. *Hatley St. George*, ſometimes called, from the nature of the ſoil, *Hunger Hatley*, belonged from the reign of Henry III. to the St. Georges; of whom ſeveral have been heralds. Henry St. George, garter king at arms, died 1715, aged 92 [p]. Sir George went to Ireland a knight adventurer, in the reign of Elizabeth. His eldeſt ſon ſir Oliver was created a baronet by Charles II. and died 1704. His ſon George was advanced to the title of lord St. George, of Hatley St. George, in the county of Roſcommon in Ireland, 1714-15, 1 George I. and died 1735. The title lay dormant till 1763, when it was revived in the perſon of Uſher St. George, who, dying 1775, it is again extinct. Sir Richard Bligh St. George, of Athlone, who was created a baronet of Ireland March 12, 1766, is the male repreſentative of this family. One of this family was ſent by Charles I. with the order of the Garter to Guſtavus the great king of Sweden, who gave him the arms of Sweden in addition to his own.

Swaveſey. North-eaſt of Elteſley, at *Swaveſey*, was a cell to the Benedictine abbey at Angiers, founded by Alan Fergant I. 9 William the Conqueror, ſold to St. Anne's priory, near Coventry, 1381, in the reign of Richard II. [q] and ſuppreſſed, with other alien priories, 2 Henry V. 1414 [r]. It was the burial-place of the Zouch family [s].

Childerley. The caſe of *Childerley*, which from two pariſhes of Great and Little was reduced to a private chapel, is too remarkable in our hiſtory to be unnoticed here. Archbiſhop Laud complained to the king, 1639, that ſir John Cutts, then lord of the manor, kept a chaplain, whom he pretended to be curate to the rector, a titular incumbent without tithe or income, and that the ſite of the church was built upon with offices. It appears from the biſhop of Ely's regiſters that the two churches were united in one preſentation about 1489, as the manor and rectory were united in one perſon about 1466. The lordſhip and patronage fell, about 1527, to the family of Cutts, who ſold it, 2 James II. to the Calverts, the preſent lord. The rector's ſtipend was but £.5. at moſt till Mr. Metcalfe, rector 1717, ſued Mr. Felix Calvert in the Exchequer, and recovered the antient dues of the church; and 1719, leaſed the tithes to Mr. Calvert for 99 years, at £.20. [t]

Granchef. *Granta*, or *Grancheſter*, is ſuppoſed by Dr. Cay to have extended not only as far as *Grantbridge*, now corruptly called *Cambridge*, but North beyond the caſtle to St. James's chapel at *Homes*, a deſolate village, foundations of building having been ploughed up in the fields between Grancheſter and Cambridge. But this is rather to be referred to Cambridge after the deſtruction of Grantaceaſter, which is ſpoken of by Bede as in ruins about the year 700; ſo that whatever is related of this city before the Saxon times relates to Granteeſter, and after them to Cambridge. It is firſt mentioned as a village in Saher de Quincy's grant of it to his eldeſt ſon Robert, to endow his wife Hawiſe, 8 John [u].

Granta. The ſite of Roman *Granta* is very traceable on the ſide of Cambridge towards the caſtle, on an elevated ground on the North-weſt ſide of the river, of an irregular figure, containing 30 acres, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, great part of which remains, on the South-weſt ſide, and in the grounds behind Magdalen college [x]. Four ſtreets croſs each other at right angles; the principal running from South-eaſt to North-weſt, continued from the foot of Gogmagog hills, paſſed the Grant by a ford to Godmancheſter, another ſtation. The forum ſeems to have been on the South-weſt ſide of the city. Roman bricks are in the decayed walls of St. Peter's church, which ſtands within the works, as does St. Giles's church. That of All Saints ad caſtrum is now gone [y]. I have picked up fragments of urns among the corn. Mr. Gale [z] ſays, the caſtle, commonly called Cambridge caſtle, really belongs to *Cheſterton* adjoining. It was a ſtone building, and had a magnificent hall. Only the keep and gate remain, and two baſtions, with part of a third caſt up in the civil war. The gate now ſtanding was built in the time of Edward I. or Henry III. who made a ditch round the town called the King's ditch. In 1291 Edward I. lay two nights in Cambridge caſtle, as before that time, ſays Stowe [a], never any king had done that could be remembered. He had at that time a great ſtable of horſe at Barnwell, Adam de Kiſton being maſter thereof. Edward III. employed part in rebuilding his King's hall, now part of Trinity college. The ſtones and timber of the hall were begged of Henry V. by the maſter and fellows of King's hall, towards building their chapel [b]. Mary gave the other materials to build

[k] Tanner, 47. Blomefield, Collect. Cantab. 15. [l] Dugd. I. 329. Tanner, 43. [m] Layer. [n] Kip.
[o] G. [q] Carter's Hiſtory of Cambridgeſhire, 304. [p] Ib. 199.
[s] Tanner, 41. Alan Rufus or la Zouche, earl of Britanny and Richmond. [r] Mon. Ang. I. 572.
[t] Holland. [c] Blomefield, MS Coll. pen. Editor. [u] Layer's MS.
[x] Stuk. Pal. Br. II. 36. Bentham's Ely, p. 60, note. [y] Cantabrigia depicta, p. 6, 7.
[z] Gale on Antoninus, and MS note. [a] Gibſon ex Caio, II. p. 117. [b] Ann. p. 205.

Trinity

Trinity hall chapel, and to ſir John Huddleſton, who therewith built his houſe at Sawſton.

CAMBRIDGE. "Cambridge was not *Camboritum*. The Romans always in extending their conqueſts made a river their boundary. No other ſpot of like eminence with Cambridge on the river: the like at Bedford on the Ouſe, Caſtle Dykes two miles lower, Eaton by St. Neot's, and Huntingdon; all ſpots of high ground on the North ſide of the river, and fortified. Cambridge caſtle has Roman, Saxon, Daniſh, Norman, and modern works, and perhaps Britiſh; but the oldeſt ſeem thoſe from the turnpike South, returning by the garden walls to the Eaſt, including about thirty acres, with the preſent caſtle, which ſeems the prætorium. The Eaſt ſide may have been bounded with the river, though now at a diſtance, wherein the terrace of Magdalen cloſe may have been part, near which the river ſeems formerly to have run, for the deeds (in the Cottonian library) relating to the foundation of St. Giles's church mention the river as running cloſe to it. The works include the preſent caſtle, probably the prætorium improved by the Saxons; the mount might be Britiſh, though ſuppoſed Daniſh; the buildings were added by William I. the ditches deepened, and baſtions added by Oliver Cromwell, who ſigned a writ to fortify this caſtle; and the road turned South-weſtward by St. Peter's church over the green, and coming in again at the turnpike, but reſumed the old track on demoliſhing the two baſtions; great part of one remains Weſt of the gate, and a bit of the other on the Eaſt ſide of it[c]. This diverticulum ſeems older than the baſtions.

"Roman coins, from Veſpaſian downwards, have been found within or near this ſpot, and Roman bricks are in the North-weſt corner of St. Peter's church wall. Againſt the mile-ſtone near the rill of water called the Vicar's brook, which croſſes the London road at Pratt's pits, in a gravel-pit, were ſome time ago found many curious pateræ of fine red earth, one large vaſe three feet long, braſs lagenæ, a braſs diſh imboſſed, the handle of a ſacrificing knife, the braſſes of a pugillaris or table-book, ſome large bones, and Roman coins, now in Trinity college library. I have traced great part of the road in a direct line from Haverhill over Gogmagog hills, and by the direction it has come from Colcheſter, through Cambridge, and ſo Weſt by Huntingdon to Leiceſter and Cheſter. Another from Ely by Streatham and Cambridge caſtle by Barton and Orwell, winding by Armingfield to Aſhwell near Baldock, pointing towards St. Alban's; all proofs that Cambridge was a conſiderable Roman ſtation. It gave name to its ſhire. Bede repreſents Grantaceſter as a ſmall deſolated city, and ſo ſituated that they came from Ely thither in large boats *(navigiis)*; but no one that knows the country can think the river could have been navigable even ſo high as Cambridge without much difficulty, much leſs to Grantcheſter. It was deſolated 695, and 875 the whole Daniſh army ſtaid in it. It rather means only the Roman ſtation round the caſtle, to which the town had grown as an appendage, and that the inhabitants removed on the oppoſite ſide the river as at Lincoln, Bedford, &c. The brook coming from Burne, and falling into the river above Grancheſter, might have been the antient Grant, from that town near its mouth and Granteſden at the head, in whoſe fields it riſes. Few remarkable ſtations or paſſes of rivers but have leſſer ones adjoining, and to Cambridge are annexed Grancheſter and Cheſterton. Though no remains of defence at the latter, Cambridge caſtle is now in that pariſh[d], and Cambridge itſelf is in the hundred of Cheſterton[e]."

Dr. William Warren, vice maſter of Trinity hall, ſuppoſed the caſtle end of Cambridge was Bede's Grantaceaſter inſtead of old Granta, and had demonſtrated it as amply as a matter of that ſort allowed[f].

"The mount at Cambridge has been ſuppoſed Daniſh, probably from that people having wintered there; but I have great reaſon to think that no works of that kind, nor indeed of many other ſorts, did really belong to them, and that it ſeems rather of Britiſh origin, as is that at Ely; yet if it were antecedent to the Roman fort, they would have joined their work to it, and not have left that deep unſeemly hollow within their work. If we ſuppoſe that hollow part of the ditch originally encloſing the mount, we ſhould have found ſome traces of the like all round, of which there is only a ſlender appearance in one place. It may poſſibly have been leveled for building or gardens, but I rather think it was made in Oliver Cromwell's time, when the two wings or curtains connecting the mount with the fort were made, and ſeem to be much later work, and alſo to furniſh materials for raiſing the baſtions, which the ditches could not afford in ſufficient quantities[g]."

Roger de Montgomery, to be revenged of William Rufus, deſtroyed the town of Cambridge with fire and ſword. Henry I. to repair theſe damages, beſtowed on it many privileges, exempting it from the power of the ſheriff, making it a corporation on payment of 101 marks yearly to the Exchequer; which ſum the ſheriff paid before for his profits out of the town when under his juriſdiction. The ferry over the river, which before was left at large, began then to be fixed near this place[h].

The town is divided into four wards, containing thirteen pariſhes. Dr. Cay ſuppoſed it was antiently walled round, and had three gates, or rather barrs, of which in his time ſtood a wooden poſt at Barnwell gate, leading to that city. It was encompaſſed on the South and Eaſt by a ditch made by Henry III. when the barons held the iſle of Ely againſt him; which, though much levelled, is yet diſcernible running from the mills near Queen's college in the middle between Pembroke hall and St. Botolph's church, by St. Andrew's church, under the church of the Franciſcans, through Jeſus-lane, and ſo on to the river. Over the river are three bridges; of which that called the Great bridge was antiently maintained by the county, but ſince by certain towns and lands chiefly on the Weſt ſide of Cambridge. Small bridges by Queen's college in con-

[c] Dr. Maſon's MS. [d] Ib. [e] Nom. Villarum, 9 Ed. II. [f] Min. of Spalding Soc.
[g] Dr. Maſon's MS. [h] Q.

tradiſtinction to the former, and Garret hoſtle bridge only for horſes. The colleges on the river have alſo their ſeveral bridges over it.

The government of the town belonged to the ſheriffs of the county till 1101, when Henry I. eſtabliſhed a corporation. John honoured them with a mayor. Edward II. a. r. 9. gave them leave to eſtabliſh a guild of St. Edmund. Henry III. ordered that the mayor ſhould be aiding and aſſiſting to the chancellor of the Univerſity in puniſhing malefactors, &c. The townſmen growing jealous of theſe great privileges, broke out into open rebellion and violence againſt the Univerſity, ranſacking and miſerably ſpoiling Corpus Chriſti college, ſoon after its foundation, and obliging the members by oath to renounce their new privileges, and breaking open St. Mary's church burnt the Univerſity records. The mayor for this inſolence was deprived of the government of the town, which was conferred on the Vice-chancellor; in whom (as Dr. Cay affirms) it continued till reſtored by the eſpecial favour of Henry VII. and VIII. with ſome diminution however of their authority; and ſuch it now remains, the town being governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and four bailiffs [h].

Cambridge is not confined within the bounds and limits of the town, but ſtretches into the fields about, and has divers manors held formerly by the prioreſs of St. Radigund, the prior of Barnwell, the earl of Lancaſter, and ſeveral private perſons [i].

To the foundation of the univerſity *Cantaber*, I think, can have no better claim than a fancied reſemblance of names. Sigebert may have ſomewhat better, at leaſt to a grammar-ſchool, which in that age was equivalent to an univerſity, and may ſerve to ſupport its priority againſt Oxford. It were to be wiſhed it could ſupport as well its ſuperiority for the encouragement of learning by its preſs. One of the firſt endowments for exhibitions is ſuppoſed to be 200 marks, given, 1256, by Kilkenny biſhop of Ely, to Barnwell priory, for founding two divinity exhibitions here [k]. The firſt mention of the chancellor is in the charter of 53 Henry I. 1264, wherein the ſheriff of the county and the mayor of the town are directed to be ready to aſſiſt him [l].

Colleges.
Peterhouſe.

Hugh Balſham began the foundation of *Peterhouſe* about 1257, without Trumpington gate, by the church of St. Peter (now called St. Mary), from whence it ſeems to have taken its name. He removed the ſcholars before placed in St. John's hoſpital to two hoſtles here. But all the advantage which the ſcholars had at firſt, was only the convenience of chambers in two hoſpitals, which exempted them from the high rents exacted by the townſmen. He ſettled the endowment 1284, for a maſter, 14 fellows, 29 bible clerks, and eight poor ſcholars [m]; which number might be increaſed or diminiſhed according to the improvement of their revenues [n]. Here are now 22 fellows. The college was built with money left by his will [o]. Nine biſhops, one cardinal, and two archbiſhops, were educated here, beſides ſome eminent writers.

Clare hall was preceded by *Univerſity hall*, founded by Richard Badew, chancellor of the univerſity 1326, which being burnt was rebuilt 1342, by the aſſiſtance of Elizabeth de Burgh, grand-daughter to Edward I. and third daughter and coheir of Gilbert laſt earl of Clare, Glouceſter, and Hertford [p], for a maſter, 10 fellows, &c. The parliament ſeized the ſtone and timber intended for it, to fortify the caſtle in the civil war, for which Dr. Tillotſon recovered £.1000. out of the Exchequer [q]. It is at preſent one of the neateſt and moſt uniform houſes in the Univerſity, having been rebuilt of freeſtone [4], with a new chapel. It has a maſter, 20 fellows, and 74 ſcholars. Two archbiſhops and five biſhops had their education here, among other learned men [r]. Clare hall.

Pembroke hall was founded by Mary, third wife to Audomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke, who being, as is reported, ſlain in a tilting on the wedding day, ſhe renounced the world, and, among other pious acts, built this college for a maſter and ſix fellows, augmented by ſucceeding benefactors, particularly by Henry VI. to 14 and two bye fellows, now nine and two tanquam fellows, and 20 ſcholars [s]. The chapel was built by biſhop Wren, from a deſign of his nephew ſir Chriſtopher. Twenty-ſix biſhops and ſeven archbiſhops were educated here. Pembroke hall.

Corpus Chriſti, or *Bene't* college, aroſe out of two gilds or fraternities of Corpus Chriſti, and the Bleſſed Virgin, who united to found this college about 1344, which was perfected by Henry duke of Lancaſter, 1356, and has its name from the adjoining church of St. Benedict. It conſiſts of a maſter, 12 fellows, and 40 ſcholars [t]. Their greateſt benefactor was archbiſhop Parker, once maſter, who recovered ſeveral rights, founded two fellowſhips and five ſcholars, and gave them a moſt invaluable collection of MSS. [5] Six archbiſhops and 16 biſhops have been bred here. Corpus Chriſti or Bene't college.

I cannot better expreſs my own obligations to this ſeminary of Britiſh Antiquaries, than in repeating the grateful wiſh of the old poet for his monaſtic mother:

Sit tibi tuta quies!
Hic locus ætatis noſtræ primordia novit,
Annos felices, lætitiæque dies.
Hic locus ingenuis pueriles imbuit annos
Artibus, et noſtræ laudis origo fuit.

Trinity hall was built on a place once belonging to the monks of Ely, who ſtudied there before biſhop Bateman, 1351, exchanged the advowſons of certain rectories for it. He was a great civilian; and the maſter, two fellows, and three ſcholars, of his foundation, now 12 fellows, and 14 ſcholars [u], are bound to purſue the ſame ſtudy. The number of fellows has ſince been increaſed to 12, two of whom are divines [6], and the houſe conſiderably improved by buildings. Eight biſhops were educated here. Trinity

Gonville hall was founded 1348, where are now the tennis court and garden for Bene't college, for a Gonville hall.

[h] Layer's MS. [i] Ib. [k] Bentham's Ely, ex MS. Baker, p. 149. [l] Layer. [m] Tanner, 49.
[n] G. and Bentham's Ely, 150, who puts the firſt foundation 1280, after he was biſhop. [o] Bentham. Ib.
[p] Tanner, 51. [4] G. [q] Birch's Life of Tillotſon. [r] Tanner. Ib. [s] G. Tanner, 52.
[t] Tanner, 53. Hiſtory of the College by Mr. Maſters. [5] G. [u] Tanner, 53. [6] G.

warden

warden and four fellows, by Edmund Gonvile, rector of Terrington and Kuſhworth, in the county of Norfolk, who leaving money to complete it with biſhop Bateman, he transferred it nearer to his own foundation. In the next century the fellows were increaſed to eleven, and a hotel added by William Phiſwicke, eſquire beadle, called after his name, and governed by a diſtinct principal. John Caius, phyſician to queen Mary, refounded it 1557, under the name of Gonvile and Caius college, for a maſter, and 12 ſenior and 14 junior fellows, and 75 ſcholarſhips, and built the South court [x]. It has produced nine biſhops and one archbiſhop.

nvile and ius college.

King's college was firſt founded only for a rector and 12 ſcholarſhips; but having added to it St. Nicholas, an hoſpital for grammarians, founded by William Bingham, and the church of St. John Baptiſt or Zachary (where afterwards ſtood St. Auſtin's hall and God's houſe), the founder changed its form 1443, placing therein a provoſt, 70 fellows, and 120 ſcholars, 10 prieſts, 6 clerks, a muſic-maſter, 16 choriſters, 16 officers of the foundation, 12 ſervitors for the ſenior fellows, and 1 poor ſcholar [y]. The civil wars interrupted his building; ſo that his magnificent chapel, 304 feet long, 70 broad, and 91 high to the battlements, was completed by Henry VII. and VIII. the latter adding the beautiful painted windows; where, in correſponding compartments above and below, the whole hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament is repreſented, and the Crucifixion in the Eaſt, under which a moſt elegant Gothic altar-piece has been erected by Mr. Eſſex, in which is fixed a painting of the deſcent from the croſs by Daniel da Volterra, the gift of the earl of Carliſle. This college has produced 25 biſhops and four archbiſhops, beſides other eminent ſtateſmen, &c. The Weſt ſide of the quadrangle was completed 1724. The old court contains the other apartments.

g's col- e.

Queen's college was founded by Margaret of Anjou, conſort to Henry VI. on the South of the Carmelites' houſe in Mill-ſtreet; but the civil wars interrupting her deſign, Andrew Ducket, principal of St. Bernard's oſtle (which made part of it at firſt, and had ſtudents in it 1519 [z]) who had been 36 years the firſt maſter, prevailed on Elizabeth Grey, queen of Edward IV. to perfect what her profeſſed enemy had begun. He obtained benefactions from other well-diſpoſed perſons; and the foundation was at laſt advanced to a maſter, 19 fellows, and 45 ſcholars; and this houſe has produced 19 biſhops, and one archbiſhop. Eraſmus, while a ſtudent here, reſided in a turret yet ſtanding in the South-weſt angle of the college.

een's col- e.

Catharine hall was founded about 1474, by Robert Woodlark, third provoſt of King's college and chancellor of the Univerſity, overagainſt the Carmelites' houſe, for a maſter, and three fellows, ſince increaſed to ſeven, and one bye fellow and 22 ſcholars [a]. Eleven biſhops and three archbiſhops have been bred here. Half the college has been rebuilt, and laid open very advantageouſly to the ſtreet.

narine

college.

Jeſus college ſtands on the ſite of an old nunnery dedicated to St. Radegund, as old as the Conqueſt, diſſolved by Henry VII. and pope Alexander VI. for the notorious incontinence of the nuns, and the ſite granted to biſhop Alcock, who eſtabliſhed in it, 1497, a maſter, ſix fellows, and ſix ſcholars, ſince augmented to 16 fellows, and 30 ſcholars [b]. Twelve biſhops and five archbiſhops have had their education here. The original chapel, or rather church, of the nunnery, built by Malcolm king of Scotland, 1160, in form of a croſs, ſtill remains. The reſt of the houſe is built of brick, with a cloiſter of the ſame.

Chriſt's college was founded on the ſite of God's houſe, an hoſtel built near and ſubject to Clare hall, for grammarians, by William Bingham, 1442, tranſlated hither by Henry VI. who intended to have augmented it from a provoſt and four fellows and ſcholars to ſixty ſcholars. His maternal ſiſter, Margaret counteſs of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. ſettled here, 1506, a maſter, 12 fellows, and 55 ſcholars; a 13th fellow was added by Edward VI. to obviate the ſuperſtitious number as alluding to Chriſt and the 12 Apoſtles [c]. Seventeen biſhops and ſeven archbiſhops were educated here. There has been a new building added in this century. Chriſt's college.

The ſame munificent princeſs founded *St. John's college*, on the ſpot where Nigellus biſhop of Ely, or rather Henry Froſt, burgeſs of Cambridge, founded an hoſpital for canons regular. Northwold biſhop of Ely, 1240, placed ſeculars; biſhop Hugh Balſham, 1280, converted it into a priory, dedicated to St. John. Their revenues being greatly reduced by the end of the reign of Henry VII. the counteſs of Richmond's thoughts of a ſecond foundation were turned hither by her confeſſor, biſhop Fiſher, who, with others her executors, ſet about it 1511, for a maſter and 54 fellows, and about 80 ſcholars [d]. 37 biſhops and two archbiſhops had their education here. This college conſiſts of three courts, and has a well-furniſhed library and handſome chapel. In a ſmall chapel on the North ſide of the altar was lately diſcovered an altar-tomb without braſſes, ſuppoſed to have been prepared by biſhop Fiſher for himſelf had he lived his full time: it never was finiſhed. St. John's college.

Magdalen college is ſaid by biſhop Tanner to have been founded on the ſite of St. Giles's priory, after that priory was removed to Barnwell, and the place made a retreat for the monks of three houſes, till Edward Stafford, duke of Bucks, erected on it *Buckingham* college, 1519: but this could not be; for there was a river between St. Giles's priory and this college. This new foundation reverting to the crown on the founder's attainder, was granted to lord chancellor Audley, who founded a college for a maſter and four fellows, which ſir Chriſtopher Wray, lord chief juſtice, enlarged to ſeven fellows, and ſeveral ſcholars, which were afterwards further increaſed [e]. Here are now 16 fellows and 31 ſcholars, and a handſome building has been added. Seven biſhops and one archbiſhop have been educated here. Magdalen college.

St. Michael's houſe, founded 1324, by Harvey Aungier of Stanton, prieſt, chancellor of the Ex- Trinity college.

[x] G. Tanner, 53. [y] G. Tanner, 55. [z] Hiſt. of C. C. C. p. 45. n. Tanner, 56. [a] G. Tanner, 56.
[b] G. Tanner, 43. [c] G. C. Tanner, 55. [d] G. Tanner, 43. [e] G. Tanner, 54.

chequer,

chequer, gave education to three biſhops[f]. *King's* hall intended by Edward II. was accompliſhed by his ſon Edward III. 1337[g]. The maſter's lodge and other buildings behind the chapels were part of it; and it educated five biſhops and one archbiſhop. *Phiſwicke* hall was an appendix to Gonvile hall 1393, to which Phiſwicke before-mentioned gave his houſe. Out of theſe three Henry VIII. compoſed his foundation of *Trinity* college 1546 for a maſter, vice maſter, 60 fellows, and 71 ſcholars. Henry VIII. began the chapel and old library, which were finiſhed by Elizabeth; and the cloiſter or ſecond court was erected by Thomas Nevile, maſter, 1609. The new library was built from a deſign of ſir Chriſtopher Wren, under the maſterſhip of Dr. Iſaac Barrow. It is well ſtocked with books and MSS. and has the remainder of the Roman inſcriptions collected in Britain by ſir Robert Cotton; and in the antichapel is an elegant ſtatue of Newton by Roubiliac. The grand court is 344 feet by 325, and the obſervatory well furniſhed. This college now maintains 65 fellows, 91 ſcholars, 20 almſmen, and other officers, and three royal profeſſors. No leſs than four archbiſhops and 32 biſhops have received their education here, beſides a number of eminent writers, ſtateſmen, &c. Among them, Bacon, Newton, Ray, Bentley, Barrow.

Emanuel college.

Emanuel college was erected on the ſite of the Dominican friary, founded or augmented 1280 by Alice widow of Robert Vere ſecond earl of Oxford, granted at the diſſolution to Mr. Sherwood, of whom it was purchaſed by ſir Walter Mildmay, chancellor and treaſurer of the exchequer, who founded this college 1589 for a maſter and three fellows, now 14 fellows and 60 ſcholars. The chapel was built by archbiſhop Sancroft[7], and the front of the college has been lately finiſhed in a ſubſtantial elegant taſte. Seven biſhops and one archbiſhop received their education here[h].

Sidney Suſſex college.

Sidney Suſſex college was founded on the ſite of the Franciſcans or Grey friars built by Henry III. or Edward I. and famous for being the place where the public exerciſes were kept before the ſchools were founded. Frances Sidney, widow of Thomas Radcliffe third earl of Suſſex, left a ſum of money for founding this college, which was performed by her executors for a maſter, 16 fellows, &c. Sir Francis Clark augmented the ſcholarſhips, founded four fellowſhips and eight ſcholarſhips, beſides building the South ſide of the ſecond court. The chapel and library were the refectory of the Franciſcans, and are now rebuilt; and ſir John Brereton was another benefactor to the amount of above £.2000. It has 12 fellows and 28 ſcholars[i]. One archbiſhop and ſix biſhops were bred here.

The Schools.

The Schools were at firſt kept in private houſes, hired every ten years for the ſole uſe of the Univerſity. In 1443 public ſchools were begun, in the place where they now ſtand, at the expence of the Univerſity aſſiſted by benefactors. The Weſt ſide of the court, containing the Philoſophy or Batchelors' ſchool below, and the Phyſic and Law ſchools above, was built at the coſt of the Univerſity. The North ſide, containing the Divinity ſchools below, and the Regent and Non Regent houſes above, by ſir William Thorpe of Lincolnſhire. The South ſide, containing the Logic and Greek ſchools, 1475, by Laurence Booth biſhop of Durham, and chancellor of the Univerſity; and the Eaſt ſide or entrance with the handſome porch (whoſe arch is now at Maddingley and the gates themſelves at Suffolk) by archbiſhop Rotherham 1475. The library above was built and furniſhed by the ſame benefactor and Tunſtall biſhop of Durham. Few of the original books are now to be found. But it hath been greatly aumented by the bounty of king George I. who, having purchaſed for £.12,000. a large and valuable collection of books and MSS. 30,000 volumes, made by Dr. John Moor, biſhop of Ely, was pleaſed to beſtow it on the Univerſity[8]. The whole building above ſtairs, the Eaſt ſide being rebuilt, has been appropriated to the uſes of a library. The Senate-houſe forming the North ſide of an intended quadrangle, whoſe oppoſite ſide was to contain the conſiſtory, regiſter houſe, and printing-office, was begun 1722, and finiſhed 173.. 100 feet long, 43 broad, and 33 high. The great bridge over the Cam was rebuilt 175.. and ſeveral Roman coins and other antiquities found in the foundations. Among the ſeveral bridges laid over this river for the convenience of the colleges, the cycloidical one of three arches at Trinity college, built 1765, deſerves notice.

A 17th college is about to be erected by the will of ſir Jacob Downing of Gamlinghay, bart. who left the reverſion of his eſtate there for that purpoſe, under the direction of truſtees.

Before the founding of the preſent 16 colleges and halls, here were, including ſome already mentioned, upwards of 30 inns or hoſtels where ſtudents lived and ſtudied at their own charge and under a principal[k]. The following is but an imperfect liſt of them.

1. *Auguſtine's* hoſtel, on the South ſide of the Mitre tavern, now Jude's coffee-houſe.

2. *Bernard's* hoſtel, where now Bene't college ſtable-yard.

3. *Bolton's* place, now part of Pembroke hall.

4. *Borden's* hoſtel, between the Roſe back gate and St. Michael's church.

5. *St. Botolph's* hoſtel, between St. Botolph's church and Pembroke hall *.

6. *St. Clement's* hoſtel, South of St. Clement's church.

7. *Couſin's* place, part of Pembroke hall.

8. *St. Croſs's* hoſtel, in Freeſchool-lane behind Bene't college garden and tennis court.

9. *St. Edward's* hoſtel, oppoſite the Eaſt end of Little St. Mary's church, between Pembroke and Peter houſe lodge.

10. *Ely* convent for the monks of Ely, an old building behind Trinity-hall lodge.

11. Another between the Roſe back gate and the Weſt end of Green-ſtreet.

12. *Garret's* or *Gerard's* hoſtel, part of Trinity hall next to Garret hoſtel bridge.

13. *God's* houſe, now profeſſor Plumtree's houſe, and others Southward.

[f] Tanner, 51. [g] Tanner, 52. [7] G. [h] G. Tanner, 49. [i] Tanner, 48. [8] G.
[k] Fuller's Hiſtory of Cambridge, 26. * The houſe of Mr. Finch, now Mr. Mortlake's, occupies the ſite.

14. Another

14. Another, or *Bingham's* hoſtel, now King's college old court, removed to Chriſt's college by Henry VI.

15. *St. Gregory's* hoſtel, where now Trinity college hall or lodge.

16. *Jeſus* and *St. John's* hoſtel, included in Peter houſe.

17. *St. John's* hoſtel, part of St. John's college. The old chapel is ſtanding.

18. *St. Katherine's* hoſtel, now Mr. York and Mr. Burrows's houſes oppoſite the end of Green ſtreet.

19. *Knapton's* place, part of Pembroke hall.

20. *St. Margaret's* hoſtel, Eaſt of Trinity college, facing the White Bear.

21. *St. Mary's* hoſtel, on the North ſide of Little St. Mary's church.

22. *St. Michael's* houſe, now part of Trinity college bakehouſe.

23. *St. Nicholas'* hoſtel, the houſe of the late profeſſor Chappelow, nearly oppoſite the Brazen George yard in St. Andrew's pariſh.

24. *Oving's* inn, now that part of Trinity college called Biſhop's hoſtel.

25. *St. Paul's* inn, now the Roſe tavern.

26. *Phiſwick's* hoſtel, part of Trinity college, next to Caius college.

27. *Rud's* hoſtel, now the Caſtle inn in St. Andrew's pariſh.

28. *St. Thomas's* hoſtel, now the maſter of Pembroke's garden; and the adjoining leas are called St. Thomas's.

29. *Tiled* hotel, now part of Trinity college ſtable yard.

30. *Trinity* hoſtel, South of Trinity college, now gardens.

31. *Univerſity* hoſtel, granted to Pembroke hall, 1350.

goras' l.

Pythagoras' ſchool, or *Merton hall*, in a garden adjoining to St. John's college walks, is falſely ſuppoſed to have been the place where the Croyland monks read lectures, or a college founded before the Conqueſt, but is really the infirmary to St. John's hoſtel. Edward IV. took it from King's college here, and gave it to Merton college, Oxford, whoſe property it has ever ſince been.

"Univerſity education being eſſential in the deſign of Walter de Merton, and the Univerſity itſelf not in that way of eſtabliſhment at Oxford on his firſt as on his after modeling his deſign, he (who had ſeen the interruptions here by interdicts, ſucceſſions, and removals, &c.) no leſs naturally began it in the uncertainty of 1264, by making proviſion for his ſcholars either in or out of Oxford, as it might happen. Thence (under the better auſpices of 1274) he ſupereminently completed it by ſo eſtabliſhing them in it, as at the ſame time it fixed them here was effectual in itſelf and its example to fix and eſtabliſh, in other ſort than before, and in ſort as at preſent, the entire univerſity here.

"Merton hall in Cambridge, though obtained between the two periods, being (as all endowments before the laſt of them) *ad perpetuam ſuſtentationem ſcolarium in ſcolis degentium Oxoniæ vel alibi, ubi ſtudium vigere contigerit*; it ſeems almoſt a queſtion of courſe whether the founder in this addition (the place as well as *domicilium* in it conſidered) might be altogether unmindful of ſuch an *alibi* in Cambridge, in caſe of variation at Oxford, and transferring hither.

"The college concern then taking us more than 500 years back, we are to look to its evidences for the poſſeſſors before them. And herein it is found, that a family of the name of Dunning, by a ſucceſſion of anceſtors from the Conqueſt, hereditarily poſſeſſed this eſtate from the crown (allowing for detachments from and additions to it), with the capital meſſuage or manſion in Cambridge in which they lived, and which (till its change of name on its coming to the college) paſſed under the deſcription of the or *their ſtone houſe* in Cambridge, with a garden and court, and all other its appurtenances; the ſame too being deſcribed as a manor, and appearing to have been ſituated by the caſtle in Cambridge. Among the title deeds, and as part of the title of this eſtate, we find perpetual grants from Anthony and Richard, the maſters and brethren of the old houſe, or hoſpital of St. John the Evangeliſt in Cambridge, in the time of Henry III. made under the common ſeal thereof to the Dunnings and their heirs for ever (which the college in a generation or two after came to be), of two beds with all neceſſary bedding for ſick perſons to be found within *that their* ſtone houſe (ſcil. the hoſpital) for ever: and likewiſe of a chaplain from among the religious of the ſaid hoſpital perpetually to celebrate for the ſaid Dunnings, &c. and both theſe in conſideration of lands by them granted to the ſaid hoſpital out of this eſtate. So that the college by themſelves or their bailif, &c. of *this their* old ſtone houſe, and its appurtenances, could, as it ſhould ſeem, ſupply the two beds with ſick, &c. according to the agreement, ſo long as the hoſpital was in a condition, or remained capable, of performing it.

"To all which need only be added, that though we often have the name of Merton hall, we meet not with one word of Pythagoras in all the writings of this eſtate, being no leſs than 117 charters and two rolls, and ſome among them with broad ſeals, in the reign of Henry VI.[l]"

Religious houſes.

Religious houſes, beſides thoſe converted into colleges, were a houſe of Bethleemite mendicants in Trumpington-ſtreet, 1257, and of friars de Sacco in the ſame ſtreet, 1258. Friars of the order of ſervants of St. Mary, near the caſtle, before 1273. Dominicans, or friars preachers, founded where now Emanuel college, and the ſtreet by it called from them Preachers-ſtreet. Auguſtines in the Peaſe and Fiſh market about 1290[m]. Their gate and cloiſter were ſtanding forty years ago. The houſes of Mr. Finch and Mr. Mortlake now occupy the ſite: the refectory ſerves for a lecture-room to the profeſſor of Botany in Freeſchool-lane, and the green-houſe of the Phyſic garden is built on the ſite of the church. Gray Friars or Franciſcans, where now Sidney college. They ſucceeded the Jews' ſynagogue, now the gaol and buildings adjoining. On taking down part of the gaol to enlarge the town-hall, a coffin lid with a croſs and initials on it was found. White Friars,

[l] Ex inform. rev. Joſeph Kilner of Merton college.

[m] Tanner, 48, 49.

or Carmelites, 1291, where now Queen's college and the provoſt of King's garden is. An arch of the gate remains in the walls.

Alms-houſes. By the caſtle end in Bell-lane is an alms-houſe for clergymen's widows. Another near it for antient maidens. Another for the ſame oppoſite Butt's green. One for men in Walls'-lane. The Spital houſe for women at the South entrance of the town. Another belonging to Caius college near the Phyſic garden. A free grammar-ſchool in Freeſchool-lane; beſides ſix leſſer ſchools, ſupported by voluntary contributions of the town and univerſity jointly, on a plan of Mr. William Whiſton.

Round church. The round church at Cambridge is properly called the church of the *Holy Sepulchre* in the Jewry; and from thence aroſe the vulgar opinion that it was a Jewiſh ſynagogue, and that the Jews lived there: but it being clear that the Jews had their ſynagogue, and lived in another part of the town, we may conclude that this church was built by the Templars, or by ſome perſon concerned in the Croiſades. It will be eaſier to aſcertain the age, than the founder of it: for the age may be nearly aſcertained by the ſtyle of the building, which, notwithſtanding the alterations and additions which have been made in it, has ſo much of the original left, that Mr. Eſſex has been able to trace all its parts, and repreſent it in the ſtate in which the builders left it; and from thence he ventures to pronounce, that it was built in the reign of Henry the Firſt, or between the firſt and ſecond Croiſades; and is, he apprehends, the oldeſt church of this form in England, being built before the Templars became maſters of the vaſt property they had afterwards in this and other parts of Europe. We have no certain account[n] that the Templars poſſeſſed any part of what is called the Jewry; but that they did not poſſeſs the whole in the time of Edward the Firſt is certain; for in the year 1276, the fourth of his reign, one Robert Fulburn gave ſome ſtone houſes oppoſite St. Sepulchre's church to the canons of Bernwell[o]. This was 37 years before the order of Templars was diſſolved; therefore theſe could not have been part of their habitations. Of thoſe houſes there are now nothing remaining. There was formerly in this pariſh, betwixt St. John's college and the Round church, or St. Sepulchre's, an antient houſe called *Bede's houſe*; in which ſome have ſuppoſed venerable Bede lived and ſtudied[p]. But, beſides the improbability that a common dwelling-houſe built in the ſeventh century ſhould be ſtanding in the ſixteenth, and the uncertainty whether Bede ever lived in Cambridge, it is moſt probable the houſe ſo called might be built when the church was, for the reception of Beadſmen, to pray for thoſe who were engaged in the wars for recovering the Holy Land from the Saracens; and therefore not improperly called the Beads' houſe: which name it might retain ſome centuries after the uſe of it was forgotten, and the Beads'-houſe would be eaſily miſtaken for Bede's houſe. As the church was built within a few years after the firſt eſtabliſhment of the order of Templars, we cannot ſuppoſe it was built by them, but by ſome perſon who had been in the firſt Croiſade, or, intending to engage therein, built it and appointed a number of Beads-men to pray therein for the ſucceſs of their arms and ſafe return: and as churches of this ſort were ſometimes built by private perſons, and given to the Templars, by this means the advowſon of it and the Beads-men's houſe might come into their poſſeſſion, if it ever belonged to them. The pariſh called *the Jewry* is but ſmall, and it ſeems was originally taken out of All Saints, the advowſon of which belonged to a ſmall Benedictine nunnery in the adjoining pariſh of St. Radigund, to whom, in the year 1122, Pope Honorius II. granted the impropriation of the rectory of St. Clement's[q], probably as a recompence for what was taken from the pariſh of All Saints when St. Sepulchre's church was built, which was about that time, and when he appointed a habit for the Templars, and gave them a rule for their government. In the year 1134, Henry Froſt, a burgeſs of Cambridge, founded an hoſpital in the ſame pariſh, and dedicated it to St. John the Evangeliſt[q], which being enlarged by Nigellus biſhop of Ely, the nuns were recompenſed by a ſmall rent paid out of ſome grounds lying in St. John the Baptiſt's pariſh[r]: but by theſe foundations the pariſh of All Saints was almoſt all taken away, and the nuns, who were poorly endowed, ſuffered very much, until Malcolm IV. king of Scotland, at that time earl and lord of all the town of Cambridge, gave them ten acres of land adjoining the nunnery, for their better ſupport; he likewiſe united the pariſh of St. Radigund to the remains of All Saints, and gave that church to the nunnery. Since that time, which was in the year 1160, the two pariſhes have been called by the name of All Saints, and the church is now called All Saints in the Jewry, and formerly All Saints near the hoſpital, to diſtinguiſh it from All Saints near the Caſtle; it being near the Hoſpital of St. John the Evangeliſt before-mentioned[s], but not properly in the Jewry[t].

After the order of Knights Templars was diſſolved in the year 1313 the advowſon of St. Sepulchre's church was given to the priory of Bernwell[u], at which time it is probable the church was raiſed a ſtory higher for the reception of bells, and the chancel was then added, and dedicated to St. Andrew[x], the patron of Bernwell priory, in which the preſentation continued until that was diſſolved by Henry VIII. and is now in the gift of the biſhop of Ely. There can be no doubt either of the time when this church was built, or that they who built it

[n] Parker's Hiſtory of Cambridge, from a MS. in the Cotton Library.
[o] Parker's Hiſtory of Cambridge, p. 161.
[p] Fuller's Church Hiſt. p. 98.
[q] Tanner, p. 43.
[r] Archives of Jeſus college.
[s] Now St. John's college.
[t] In a taxation roll, 1255, it is called eccleſia "Omnium Sanctorum juxta Hoſpitale." In 1255, in a taxation made of all eccleſiaſtical and temporal eſtates, according to their true value throughout all England, it was valued at 1 mark by the name of Eccleſia S'ti Sepulchri.
[u] As this church was not taxed among the ſpiritualities belonging to the priory of Barnwell, in the year 1291, twenty-two years before the order was diſſolved, it probably did not belong to them until after the year 1313; but it is uncertain to whom it belonged before.
[x] Blomefield's Collect.

intended

intended it ſhould reſemble the church of the Reſurrection or Holy Sepulchre in Jeruſalem; and that, as far as can be judged from the deſcriptions given of that church, this is the beſt copy we have of it in England. But a perfect reſemblance muſt not be expected, where the ſmallneſs of one compared to the other would make an exact imitation no better than a large model, which could be of no uſe but to amuſe the curious. This church, in its preſent ſtate, appears under a variety of diſadvantages, ariſing from the many alterations and additions it has undergone ſince it was firſt built. It is a ſtory higher than the architect intended it ſhould be. This addition was made for the reception of bells, in the reign of Edward the Second, and all the windows (except one now out of view) were then altered to give more light. The preſent chancel was likewiſe added at that time, and the ornaments about the door were defaced and partly hid by a wooden portal; but, to complete the deformity, a modern building has been added on the North ſide of the chancel. The inſide is much deformed by a gallery built juſt above the arches, which reduces the circle to a ſquare, and by its projection hides the pillars and arches of the upper portico. Pews, which are no ornament to any church, and never intended in this, fill the area below, and not only incumber the pillars, ſo that they appear much heavier, and more out of proportion, than they are, but deſtroy the real form and apparent magnitude of the building [y].

Water was firſt brought to the town from the Nine Wells at the foot of Gogmagog hills, by the firſt maſter of Sidney college, on a plan of archbiſhop Parker's. It was continued through Pembroke hall into the King's ditch through Sidney college by Jeſus green into the river. Hobſon the carrier built the conduit, and laid leaden pipes from the town's end to the conduit and market-place.

In this town were born ſir John Cheke 1514, who died 1557; and about 1600 the learned Dr. Jeremiah Taylor, biſhop of Down and Conner, who died 1667.

Barnwell priory, firſt founded 1092 for a prior and ſix canons regular, near St. Giles's church by the caſtle, by Picot a Norman, lord of Bourne, and many years ſheriff of this county, removed to the other ſide of the river by Pain Peverell for Auſtin canons, was valued at the diſſolution at *£.256. per annum.* [z] Scarce a few walls now remain. To it belonged the ſpot whereon is now kept *Stourbridge* fair. This fair, which Dr. Stukeley deduces from his hero Carauſius, is certainly of early origin, and has continued of great note till the different mode of tranſacting buſineſs now in uſe has ſuperſeded the concourſe of traders to it. On the field is a ſmall antient chapel belonging to an hoſpital for lepers founded in the beginning of the 13th century [a], called the free chapel of St. Mary Magdalen at Stereſbrygge by Barnwell, whoſe cuſtos demanded dues from all merchandizes expoſed in its yard, 6s. 8*d.* for every booth [b] ſet up there, which, by a jury 1412, 14 Henry IV. was given in his favour againſt the bailiffs of Cambridge. Mr. Blomefield [c] derives *Stereſbrigge* from the bridge over which the ſteers or beaſts were driven, and not from the river Sture, or Stur, as Layer and others.

"The burgeſſes of Cambridge, I ſuppoſe, as founders, had the preſentation to the hoſpital for lepers at Stourbridge near Barnwell, where there was, and is yet, a ſmall chapel (endowed) dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This, they complain, had likewiſe been alienated from them by Hugh Norwold and his ſucceſſors, who had collated chaplains at their pleaſure. But what is moſt remarkable, they find upon inquiſition that there was a certain fair belonging to the ſaid hoſpital at the feaſt of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs within the precincts of the hoſpital, which was held by grant from king John for the uſe and maintenance of the lepers, which, falling in September within the compaſs allotted for that purpoſe, did doubtleſs give birth and original to Sturbridge fair. This is certain, that in Henry VIIth's time John Arundell, the chaplain of the free chapel of Stereſbridge, claimed a right of ſtallage within the precincts of that chapel from all perſons merchandizing in that fair; and upon a hearing in the Exchequer the ſame privilege was adjudged to him upon this plea, that the ſame right had been enjoyed there by his predeceſſors. This perhaps is too large a digreſſion, but will not, I hope, be unacceptable to ſcholars, being only a ramble from Cambridge to Sturbridge fair [d].

In the year 1388, Richard II. came to the priory of Barnwell, and held a parliament there, which by all authors is ſaid to be held at Cambridge, and indeed ſo it was, for Barnwell is a pariſh in Cambridge. Here it was that the ſaid king delivered all the temporalities of the biſhoprick of Ely to John Fordham, whom he had preferred to that ſee, which was vacant by the tranſlation of Thomas de Arundell to York [e]. In this parliament divers ſtatutes were ordained; "as for the limiting of ſervants wages; for puniſhing of vagrant perſons; for inhibiting certain perſons to wear weapons; for the debarring of unlawful games; for maintenance of ſhooting the long bow; for removing of the ſtaple of wooles from Middleburgh into Calis; for labourers not to be received but where they are inhabiting, except with licence under ſeal of the hundred where they dwell." There was alſo an act made, that none ſhould go forth out of the realm to purchaſe any benefice with cure or without, excepting licence obtained of the king; and if they did contrary thereto, they were to be excluded out of the king's protection. The clergy granted a tenth and the laity a fifteenth in this parliament. During the ſitting of this parliament ſir Thomas Trivett riding with the king towards Barnwell, where the king lodged, by ſpurring his horſe too much the horſe fell with him ſo violently to the ground that his entrails within him were ſo much bruiſed that he died

[y] Mr. Eſſex on the origin and antiquity of Round Churches. Archæol. VI. 173.—177.
[z] Tanner, 41. [a] Ib. 48. Reg. Fordham ep. Elien. [b] *Macellus.* [c] Coll. MSS. pen. Editor.
[d] Extract from Mr. Baker's Hiſtory of St. John's houſe and St. John's college, fol. 3 and 4, copied from the original in the Britiſh Muſeum, and given to the Library of St. John's college by Dr. Newcome, Maſter, Jan. 5, 1765.
[e] Reg. Fordham. Vita Ric. II. 105, 106. Stowe's Ann. p. 304. Holinſhed, II. 465.

the

the next day. Many rejoiced at his death, he being eſteemed a haughty proud man, as well as ſuſpected not to have dealt juſtly with the biſhop of Norwich in the journey which the biſhop had made into Flanders. But the chief reaſon of his being hated was, becauſe he ſtood with the king againſt the lords, and counſelled him in the year laſt paſt to diſpatch them out of the way [e].

Stow Quoi. At *Stow Quoi* was born 1650 Jeremiah Collier the Nonjuring writer, and as ſome ſay biſhop, who died 1730.

Arbury. Chesterton. A mile North of Cambridge at *Arbury* [f] in *Cheſterton* or *Impington* pariſh is a large ſquariſh camp, in which Roman coins have been found, particularly one of ſilver with the head of Rome on one ſide, and on the reverſe Caſtor and Pollux on horſeback. The pariſh has the name of Cheſterton [g] from Cambridge caſtle, which is in Cheſterton pariſh. In the church-yard are ſeveral ſtone coffin-lids with croſſes; and the remains of a manſion-houſe of the priors of Barnwell ſerve as a granary.

Haslingfield. At *Haſlingfield*, South-weſt of Cambridge, on *Whitehill*, about half a mile from the town, was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much reſorted to by devout perſons. Among other offerings hung up was a huge pair of iron fetters, offered by one of the lords Scales in commemoration of his deliverance from ſome impriſonment. The ſite in Mr. Layer's time was incloſed with trees or buſhes. Out of a barrow between this village and Comberton was taken a freeſtone coffin covered with a ſtone inlaid of divers colours, as Mr. Layer was told, which he ſuppoſed belonged to ſome noble perſonage. Such an one now lies on the ſite of the abbey church at Waverley in Surrey.

Comberton. The manor of *Comberton* adjoining, was held by Philip de Haſtings of the king by the ſervice of keeping the king's falcon, and not by knights ſervice [h]. Half a hide here was held by grand ſerjeanty of being the king's baker in the reign of Edward I. In the windows of the church are two devices: one a ladder, probably of the family of Deſchalers, who had great property in theſe parts; the other a tun pierced by a tree, probably the rebus of ſome diſtinguiſhed inhabitant or benefactor.

Maddingley. *Maddingley*, three miles Weſt of Cambridge, the ſeat of ſir Charles Cotton, bart. ſtands within two miles of the Roman road, whence Mr. Gale ſuppoſed it might have its name *Maidenley* as *Maiden Caſtle* near Dorcheſter [i].

The ſtatute 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 24, recites, that certain perſons were infeoffed of and in the manor of *Burlewas*, otherwiſe called the *Shire manor* of the county of Cambridge, lying and being in the pariſh of Maddingley, being of the yearly value of £. 10 to letten the ſame to farm at this day, to the uſe and intent that the profits thereof ſhould be received and taken for and towards the payment of the fees and wages of the knights of the ſame county of Cambridge, being choſen for the parliament within the ſaid county; and therefore, for the ſure and more perfect continuance thereof, and at the requeſt of the gentlemen and inhabitants of the county, it enacts, that John Hind, one of the king's ſerjeants at law, ſhall ſtand ſeiſed of the ſaid manor, to the uſe of himſelf, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, on condition to pay every Michaelmas 10£. to the ſheriff and two knights of the ſhire, who are thereby incorporated by the name of *Wardens of the fees and wages of the knights of the ſhire of Cambridge*, for the uſe of the ſaid knights of the ſhire, towards the maintenance of their charges.

Long Stanton. *Long Stanton* houſe, built 1560, ſeven miles from Cambridge, has been the ſeat of the Hattons ever ſince the end of the 16th century. The chancellor Hatton was of this family. This village has two diſtinct pariſhes and churches.

Cottenham. *Cottenham* belonged to Croyland abbey, and is remarkable for a peculiar kind of new cheeſe. It gave birth 1630 to Thomas Teniſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury 1694, who died 1715.

Girton. *Girton*, the next village, produces a particular ſort of pippins called by its name.

Hokington vicarage belonged to Croyland abbey, of the gift of Turketil. They had a diſpute with the abbey of Barnwell about its tithes. It was purchaſed by Queen's college Cambridge, about 1591, and is the only impropriation they have. It founded 12 ſcholarſhips, which are ſo ſmall that they are of little uſe to the college.

Gogmagog hills. The camp on *Gogmagog hills* or *Vandlebury* has been ſuppoſed Britiſh. It is triple-trencht, with two ditches, rudely circular, and 246 paces diameter. It is on the hill, as the Britiſh manner was, and the camp at Arbury might be Roman oppoſite to it. Near it runs a Roman way from the brow of the hill Southwards, which, together with the Roman coins found there 1685 in making a cellar, probably induced Dr. Gale in his Comment on Antoninus, to reckon it Roman, not regarding its circular figure, as it appears from Vegetius and from other inſtances in England that the Romans did not confine themſelves to a ſquare, but conſulted the nature and conveniences of the ground [12]. Several Roman coins in large braſs and a ſilver ring were found here 1730 [k]; and in 1752 a ſmall braſs of Nero, NERO CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS GER. PRINC. IVVENT. Reverſe a globe on an altar [l]. The Roman way from theſe hills points to Grantcheſter, or as others to Cheſterton. All agree it paſſed near Cambridge. Perhaps Grantcheſter and this camp may have been æſtiva to Cambridge [m]. Salmon [n] ſuppoſes Cheſterton named from the æſtiva to Hogmagog hills, q. d. *Vadum ad Caſtra*. The road in Antoninus's 5th Iter from Colcheſter to Lincoln paſſes the river here. He fixes *Camboritum* on Hogmagog hills, where, he ſays, coins of Valentinus and Valens were found; and thinks Aubrey by *Arbury* meant the place of that name incloſed by a vallum without a ditch a mile above Aſhwell in Herts, at the head of the river that comes to Cambridge, where Mr. Camden [o] *once* placed *Magiovinium*. Salmon [p] queries if *Cam* had that name till it comes to Cambridge.

Vandlebury is the 4th of the chain of forts which begin at the large camp on the hill where the Hunting tower ſtood oppoſite to Audley inn. Little-

[e] Reg. Fordham. Vita Ric. II. p. 105, 106. Stowe's Ann. p. 304. Holinſhed, II. 465.
[f] *Arborrow* meadows, MS n. G.
[g] G. ex Aubrey MS.
[h] Paſ. Brevia 9 E. II. rot. 40. a. Madox, Hiſt. of Exch. p. 454.
[i] MS n. G.
[12] G.
[k] A. S. Min.
[l] Ib.
[m] Horſley, 431.
[n] Survey, 204, 205.
[o] Herts, p. 56.
[p] Survey, 200.

bury

bury church ſtands in another. The walled town at Cheſterford is a third. To Vandlebury ſucceeded Grantaceaſter, then Arbury, and laſt Belſars hills: all within ſight of one another, reaching from the woodland of Eſſex to the fens, and croſſed by ſeveral parallel ditches quite to the Devil's ditch, ſucceſſively made by Boadicea and the Iceni as they retreated before the Romans after they had ſacked Verulam.

This trench antiently had only one entrance to it as it were by a gate; but at this day, if I be not miſtaken, ſays Mr. Layer in his MS collections, it hath four ſeveral entrances into it. The Vandals ſtationed here were ſent with the Burgundians by Probus into Bretagne, where they were ready in caſe of any diſturbances. Mr. Layer conceives theſe hills had the name of *Gogmagog* from a huge and mighty portraiture of a giant, which the ſcholars of Cambridge cut upon the turf or ſurface of the earth within the ſaid trench, and not unlikely might call it *Gogmagog*, which he had ſeen, but which was in his time diſcontinued. If this were the caſe, this enormous figure is to be added to thoſe already mentioned, as Dorſet, Berks, Buckingham, and other counties. Theſe hills are in *Stapleford* pariſh on the river Cam [q].

It is remarkable there ſhould be a *Vandlebury* and a camp at or near Biceſter and between it and Oxford. On Gogmagog hills is a modern houſe of lord Godolphin's, in digging the foundation for which were found a knuckle ring, with coins of Trajan and Antoninus Pius [r]. In opening a tumulus by the ſide of the Roman way 1778, were found a number of bodies laid by each other's ſide, but in different directions [s].

Linton, a ſmall market-town, had a priory, cell to St. Jacutus in Bretaigne, valued at £.23. 8s. 10d.[t] given by Henry VIII. to Pembroke hall, who are now poſſeſſors of it; but no remains of it appear. It ſeems to have ſtood on the ſpot where a handſome houſe now ſtands, cloſe by the river and bridge in Linton, lately purchaſed by the biſhop of Ely of lord Montfort. I have ſeen a bronze buſt of a ſatyr found here, very like that engraved by C. Caylus I. pl. LXV. fig. 1. Here alſo at *Bareham* was a priory of Crouched friars, cell to Welnetham, Suffolk [u], where three or four crutched friars uſed to dwell. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Philip Paris, who ſold it to the family of Milliſent, the widow of the laſt of whom married Mr. Linſdale, preſent poſſeſſor in her right. The preſent manſion was probably built out of the materials of the priory, being an antient ſtructure, ſeemingly of the age of Elizabeth: no cloiſters remain, and the glaſs painting in the chapel window is very inconſiderable. The chapel, ſtill uſed as ſuch, is very ſmall. Mr. Cole had the original ſeal of this houſe; St. Margaret crowned holding a croſs in her right hand wherewith ſhe pierces a dragon, and in her left a book; before her a crouched friar on his knees, and over him a croſs patée. Round the ſeal, "S. prioris ſce crucis de Barhaum."

Baberham was the ſeat of ſir Toby ſon of ſir Horace Palavicini, afterwards of the Benets, whoſe heir ſold it, and the magnificent houſe was pulled down 1767, and the materials ſold. Here were two great floods 1655 and 1749 [x]. The church was given by Geffrey de Scales to Waltham abbey [y]. The conſtant tradition that prevails about ſir Horace Palavicini at the place where he lived, is, that he was collector of the Pope's dues in England in queen Mary's time, and on her death, and her ſiſter's acceſſion, he took the liberty of detaining his maſter's money, and ſtaying in a country, where, at that time, ſuch a piece of knavery and diſhoneſty would be ſure to meet with public applauſe, and not to be looked upon in the light it deſerved. Thus much is certain, that he was owner of the eſtate and houſe at Baberham, about five or ſix miles from Cambridge, where in the hall, on a noble chimney-piece, adorned with the hiſtory of Mutius Scævola, were his arms, as they were alſo over the portal of the door of the manor-houſe at Little Shelford, two miles from Baberham, built by him in the Italian ſtyle, with a large piazza or gallery, with pillars in front of the ſecond ſtory. This laſt houſe was pulled down about 20 years ago, and a new one erected in the ſame delightful ſituation, on the banks of a pretty trout ſtream, by Mr. William Finch, an opulent ironmonger of Cambridge, who purchaſed the eſtate. The Palavicini family were all baptized and buried at Baberham, as appears by the following entries in the pariſh regiſter of that village.

Toby, ſon of ſir Horatio Palavicini, born 20th May, and baptized the ſame day, 1593.

Baptina, daughter of ſir Horace Palavicini, baptized 22d September, 1594.

Horace Palivicini, ſon of Toby Palivicini, and Jane his wife, baptized 1ſt September, 1611.

Tobias, ſon of Toby Palivicini, baptized July 14, 1612.

James, ſon of Toby Palivicini, baptized 3d December, 1620.

Sir Horace Palivicini, died 6th July, 1600; his body was buried the 17th, and his funeral kept Auguſt 4, 1600.

Tobias Palivicini, buried 19th November, 1612.

Elizabeth, daughter of Toby Palivicini, buried 23d May, 1620.

Mr. Oliver Cromwell, and the lady Anne Palivicini, married July 7th, 1601.

By the laſt entry it appears that ſir Horace's widow paid him the compliment not to marry again till a full year after the death of her huſband: but one cannot help obſerving, that it was the very firſt day after the year was complete.

The following epitaph upon ſir Horace is remarkable for the oddity of it, and confirms what is ſaid before of him, concerning his honeſty and integrity:

Here lyes Horatio Palavazene,
Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queene.
Hee was a Theife. A Thiefe! Thow lyeſt.
For whie? Hee robb'd but Antichriſt.
Him Death with beſome ſwept from Babram
Into the boſome of ould Abraham:

[q] Layer's MS.
[r] Spalding Society's Min.
[s] Ex inform. M. Tyſon.
[t] Tanner, 48.
[u] Ib. 51.
[x] Carter, 117, 118.
[y] Reg. Waltham Abb. in Bibl. Cott.

But then came Hercules with his clubb,
And ſtruck him down to Belzebub.

If we had not the aforeſaid authorities from the Regiſters and this epitaph, for ſir Horace's living in Cambridgeſhire, we were ſufficiently informed of that circumſtance, by that very ridiculous fellow, Tom Coryat, who tells us, p. 255. 259. of his Crudities, that he met at Mezolt one John Curtabatus of Chiavenna, who ſpoke pretty good Engliſh, having ſerved ſir Horace Palavicini many years in Cambridgeſhire. How long before 1593 ſir Horace ſettled himſelf at Baberham, I know not; but ſuppoſe only for a ſhort time. That he was in ſome repute at court in 1596, is evident, I think, from lord Arundel of Wardour, as he was afterwards created, referring his caſe (on his accepting the title of Count of the empire, for which he was put into confinement by the queen) to him among others, in theſe words, in his letter to one of the principal lords of queen Elizabeth's court[z]: "Neither doe "I thinke England to be ſo unfurniſhed of expe-"rienced men, but that either Horatio Pallavicino, "ſir Robert Sidney, Mr. Dyer, or ſome other, can "witneſs a truth therein." That he was knighted before 1589, appears from a copy of verſes addreſſed to him on that occaſion, by Thomas Newton, in his *Illuſtrium aliquot Anglorum Encomia*, printed that year, and republiſhed in the 2d edition of Leland's Collectanea, 1770, vol. V. p. 174. In the Acta Regia, p. 504, it appears that he was employed by the queen the year following, *viz.* 1590, to William Landgrave of Heſſe; and at p. 508 of the ſame Collections, in this: "A patent for the "veneration of Horace Palaviceni, a Genoeſe, dated "Nov. 2, 1586, at Weſtminſter. The king makes "denizens, and the parliament naturalizes. Horace "Palavicini was employed by the queen in her Ne-"gotiations with the German princes."

Sir Horace Palavicini purchaſed the houſe at Baberham probably about this time, for on one of the fronts of the noble old houſe were theſe letters R. T. for Robert Taylor, and this date 1576. This noble Gothic building, being one of the beſt houſes in the county and the largeſt, was called Baberham Place; and Mr. Cole's father's houſe was contiguous to part of the offices, in a farm-yard, he being tenant under the family of Benet, who owned it for ſome generations. Alexander Benet, eſq. who married a daughter of the late Peter Burrell, eſq. to the admiration of every one, in 1765 ſold the family-houſe and pictures, and eſtate, and rectory, which had been in the family ever ſince Charles Iſt's time. The chief front to the Eaſt was of brick, and had three fine ſemicircular bow-windows in it. In the church are ſeveral good monuments of the family of Benet, who were baronets, and repreſented the county in many parliaments. Levinus Benet founded a free-ſchool here. On the death of ſir Richard Benet the eſtate came to the Fiſhers. Robert Jones, eſq. an Eaſt-India Nabob, purchaſed the eſtate of the perſon who bought it of Mr. Benet. He built a neat box on the ſite of the old houſe, and having repreſented Huntingdon in parliament died 1774.

The arms of Palavicini are thus blazoned according to father Meneſtrier: Cinque Points d'Or équipollez à quatre d'Azur, au Chef d'Or chargé d'une Eſtacade alaiſée de Sable.

Balſham, ſeven miles South-eaſt of Cambridge, gave birth to Hugh de Balſham, founder of Peter houſe. Balſham.

At *Great Shelford* was born William Redman biſhop of Norwich 1602. In the church at *Little Shelford* is a monument for ſir John de Frevile in the reign of Edward II.[a] whoſe family were ſeated here from the reign of Henry I. till Robert and his ſon George ſold it to John Banks, eſq. who alienated the principal part of it to ſir Toby Palavicini, who built here a neat manſion-houſe, which was ſcarce finiſhed ere he ſold it to John Gill of Gillingham, eſq.[b] It was afterwards taken down by William Finch, eſq. who built a handſome ſeat on the ſpot. Great and Little Shelford.

Sawſton, ſix miles from Cambridge, ſtill belongs to the Huddleſtones, a Catholic family, deſcended from ſir John Huddleſtone, high ſheriff of this county, who entertained princeſs Mary, and in the uſurpation of Jane Grey conveyed her behind him to Framlingham caſtle, for which, on her acceſſion, ſhe made him a privy counſellor, and gave him the materials of Cambridge caſtle to build his fine manſion here. John Nevill, created marquis of Montacute by Edward IV. who purpoſed to match his eldeſt ſon George duke of Bedford with his own eldeſt daughter Elizabeth, was one of the moſt notorious temporiſers of that or any other reign, and at laſt ſlain by his brother the earl of Warwick's ſervants, for intending to deſert from Henry VI. at the battle of Barnet. He married Iſabel daughter of ſir Edward Ingoldeſthorp of Burgh green, by whom he had two ſons, the younger buried here, and five daughters, the younger married to ſir William Huddleſtone of this place[c]. Sawſton.

At *Burgh green*, 12 miles from Cambridge, are ſome old monuments of the Burghs within and without the church. Burgh gr

Willingham is memorable for a lad, who, before he was a year old, had marks of puberty; before he was three years old was above three feet and a half high, and before he was ſix, died as it were in an advanced age 1741, as his epitaph in the churchyard ſets forth[d]. Willingh

Cheveley has a handſome ſeat of the late duke of Somerſet, who much enlarged it. It formerly belonged to the earl of Dover. Cheveley

Newmarket is a long well-built market-town partly in this county and partly in Suffolk[e], ſurrounded by a heath, and much reſorted to for its races, which are twice a year, in Eaſter week and in October. The king has a houſe here, built by James I. and being demoliſhed by the civil war, it was rebuilt by Charles II. and two royal plates are run for annually, one for £. 100. Theſe races are ſuppoſed to have been eſtabliſhed in the reign of Charles II. The town was burnt down in March 1683, when the king, queen, and duke of York were there; the damage amounting to upwards of £. 20,000. towards which not quite £. 3000 was collected, and Newma

[z] Printed in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, vol. II. p. 52. Lib. 7.
[a] Blomefield, Coll. Cantab. 7. [b] Layer, MS. [c] Dugd. Bar. I. 307.
[d] Phil. Tranſ. 475. Dawkes' Prodigium Willinghamenſe, 8vo. [e] Where ſee before, p. 159.

by

by a second fire 17.... Here are two charity-schools[f]. Near the heath were found, about 1750, several coins of Trajan, one of Fauſtina ſen. rev. FOECVNDITAS, and one of Maximianus Herculius, rev. GENIO POP. ROM.

Whether *Kirtling*, or, as it is alſo called, *Catledge*, be the ſcene of the ſynod of A. D. 977, is uncertain. The Saxon Annals place it at Kyntlingtune, Bromton at *Kerling*, Hoveden at *Kyrding* in Eaſt Anglia[g], Florence of Worceſter at *Kyrtlinege* in Eaſt Anglia. Spelman, finding no ſuch place there, ſuppoſes it ſhould be *Kirtleton* in Oxfordſhire. He reads it Kyntlingtune, n being eaſily miſtaken for n; and Sideman biſhop of Devonſhire, dying at this ſynod, willed to be buried in his own church at Crediton; but king Edward and archbiſhop Dunſtan ordered that he ſhould be buried in the church of Abingdon, and he was accordingly laid on the North ſide in the porch of St. Paul. So ſays the Saxon Chronicle, p. 124, and ſo biſhop Gibſon tranſlates it; thence inferring that *Kirtlington* was near Abingdon: but Spelman[h] tranſlates the command ꝺ hine man ꝼeꝼeꝺe to ꝼra manan myꝛte ꝺ ıꝛ aet Abbandune, that the *hinds* ſhould *go on pilgrimage* to Abingdon, and then concludes that the porch of St. Paul was at *Crediton*, contrary to the meaning of the original. Biſhop Gibſon adds, had the biſhop died in this county, Peterborough would have been a nearer monaſtery, unleſs Abingdon was preferred for being within the Weſt Saxon kingdom. Dr. Wilkins[i] places it at *Kyrtlington* in Oxfordſhire. The manor of *Kirtling* was purchaſed about 22 Henry VIII. by *Edward North*, clerk of parliament, and afterwards king's ſerjeant, created a baron 1 May. He died 1564, and his great-grandſon *Charles* marrying a daughter of the lord Grey of Wark, was created lord *Grey* 25 Charles II. and his ſon *William* united the two titles. That of Grey ended with him, 1734, and his kinſman was created lord *Guildford* 1683, who died 1684, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and *name-ſake*, created earl of Guildford 1752, whoſe ſon *Frederick* lord North was for 12 years ſucceſſively chancellor of the Exchequer. Much of Kirtling hall is pulled down. In the windows are arms of Henry VIII. and his laſt queen; others are adorned with medallions, &c. and in the hall is a portrait of a man with a falling band and this diſtich:

Terra eſt nocte die, ſed ego ſine lumine ſolis:
Occaſus terræ principis umbra mihi.

In the church are many family inſcriptions, unnoticed by the Peerages.

Dominus Du. North baro
de Kertling poſt varios
errores et infortunia
morbumque coævum
pernicioſiſſimū ex
fide Dei et Salvatoris
n̄ri miſericordia beat-
ior factus aut[r] fort[æ] an.
do. 1665. Febr. 22. æta.
84. vivens poſuit.

At *Horſeheath* William Allington, ſheriff of the county in the reign of Henry V. and knight of the ſhire 7 Henry VI. had a ſeat. His deſcendant William was created baron Allington of Killard 1642, and died 16...; and his ſon William, baron of Wimondley, co. Herts, 1682, 35 Charles II. which title expired with his ſon Giles, a minor, and the other title with his brother Hildebrand[k]. The eſtate was bought by John Bromley of the antient family of that name in Shropſhire. His only ſon Henry was created lord *Montfort*, baron of Horſeheath, 1741, 14 George II. which titles are enjoyed by his ſon Thomas. Every thing was ſold here 1775, the park let to farm, the dwelling-houſe to be pulled down. Hugh de Balſham, biſhop of Ely, founder of Peterhouſe, is ſaid to have been born here[l]; but ſee p. 228. Horſeheath.

Part of the caſtle of the Veres at *Caſtle Camps* is ſtill remaining. Adjoining to it is *Sude*, or *Suthi*, q. d. *South Camps*, vulgarly called *Shady Camps*, the ſeat of the Darrels[13]. The advowſon was given to Waltham abbey[m]. CaſtleCamps. Shady Camps.

Fleamſdyke began at *Pampiſford*, and runs by Hilderſam and Horſeheath five miles. Brent ditch runs from Melborn to Foulmire. Mr. Eſſex accounts for theſe dykes as thrown up ſeverally as the Britans or Eaſt Angles retreated from the enemy. Fleamſdyke.

The title of baron de L'Iſle probably ended in Robert, ſon of the firſt baron. Their eſtate at *Wilburgham* belongs now to the Wards. Here died, in retirement, the diſgraced and wretched ſimoniacal biſhop of St. David's Dr. Thomas Watſon, 1717, 80 years old[n]. The knights Templars had a ſettlement here, in which they were ſucceeded by the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem[o]. Wilburgham.

Trumpington, a village two miles South of Cambridge, memorable for the Millar in Chaucer's Reeve's Tale. The ruins of the mill ſtill remain. At Dam hill, in this pariſh, near the river, have been found urns and other Roman antiquities, with human bones, now in Trinity college[p]. Lord Oxford had ſeveral beautiful vaſes and pateræ found here. I have a drawing by Beaupré Bell of a patera, having in the centre a griffin tearing a ſtag, ſurrounded by a border of dogs, boars, hares, &c. and an outer one of flowers. A vaſe is engraved Pl. V. fig. 6. Trumpington.

At *Fulburne* are alſo two churches, in one churchyard, dedicated to St. Vigor and to All Saints, and an alms-houſe for 11 poor people in the churchyard[q]. St. Vigor's church fell down, through neglect of repairs, a few years ſince. On one of its bells was an inſcription that might be paralleled with that in the hinge at Mountneſſing in Eſſex before mentioned, p. 131. Fulburne.

Jhe Nazarenus rex Judeorum.
Campana ſancti Vigoris.

And in the chancel a large braſs plate and inſcription for William Fulburne, canon of St. Paul's, who died 1397[r].

Cherry Hinton, ſo called from the abundance of cherry-trees formerly growing there, is a village in a valley at the foot of Gogmagog hills, and the chief Cherry Hinton.

[f] Carter, p. 230. [g] 249. b. [h] Concil, p. 493. [i] Ib. I. 262. [k] Blomefield, MS Coll.
[l] Ib. [13] G. [m] Layer's MS. [n] Richardſon's Godwin. [o] Tanner, 46.
[p] Carter, 278. [q] Blomefield, MS. [r] Blomefield, Coll. Cantab. p. 36.

place

place where saffron is planted in this county[s]. In the chalk-pits here are found various small fossil teeth, and vertebræ of fish.

Triplow. *Triplow* gives name to the hundred on whose skirts it stands. Here was born Elias Rubeus, an author of Henry the Third's time, 1280[t], and here the parliament officers, influenced by Cromwell, formed the Council of Agitators, 1648[u].

Meldrith. *Meldrith* gave birth to Andrew Marvell, his father being vicar there[x].

Shepreth. *Shepreth* came from Chatteris abbey to the Wantons, of whom Nicholas left it to his nephew *John Layer*, of the family of that name in Suffolk and Norfolk, and author of the collections for the history of three hundreds in this county, so often cited, who built a pretty house there, and rebuilt the chancel, being patron of the rectory.

Ickleton. At *Ickleton*, one of the Aubreys de Vere, earls of Oxford, founded a nunnery, in the reign of Henry II. valued at *£.*71. 9*s.* 10*d. per annum*[y]. The nave of the church is one of the specimens of rude Saxon architecture, with massive short pillars and rude capitals.

Swaffham Bolebec. *Swaffham Bolebec*, four miles South-west of Newmarket, so called from its lords, had a Benedictine nunnery, founded by one of them, valued at *£.*40. *per annum*[z]. This village is made up of three parishes; the other two, called *Priors* or *Little Swaffham*, from its belonging to Anglesea priory, and *St. Ciric*, have their churches in one yard. The tower of Swaffham Priors is square at bottom, with an octagon story above, and double that number of sides upwards[a].

Horningsea. At *Horningsea*, near Cambridge, was a monastery of some note in the early Saxon times, ruined by the Danes, about 870[b].

Devil's ditch. The *Devil's ditch* was probably so called by corruption from one *Davilier*, who held the manor of Broome in Suffolk, by the service of being conductor of the footmen of Norfolk and Suffolk, who were bound to serve the king in his Welsh wars, and their rendezvous was always to be at this ditch[c]. Mr. Warton[d] takes it for the division of the East Angle kingdom, or rather their ecclesiastic jurisdiction. This ditch is one mile and an half from Newmarket, and the ditch on the Cambridge side. It begins at Reche from the West bank of the Cam, crosses Newmarket heath, and runs to *Catlidge*, and so into Suffolk[e]. The ten or twelve parishes on its East side, though in this county, still belong to the bishop of Norwich[14]. This looks as if, whoever made the other ditches, this was only a boundary of kingdoms.

"That the Devil's Ditch and like works were made by those that inhabited between them and the sea is manifest by its being on the side from the sea, as it is in all those in Wilts, as noted by Dr. Stukeley, who assigned the same origin, that they were made some centuries before Cæsar, by the first inhabitants that settled Eastward, to secure themselves from the attack of the inland Aborigines. The situation of this is so well chosen, that being only seven miles long it could secure Norfolk and Suffolk from midland invasions, the fen securing all between that and Lynne; and if there was a continuation of wood from Ditton to the Thames, as we have some accounts of its having been in later ages, it would cover Essex also. Its greatness proves it the work only of a whole province, especially as there was for greater security a second parallel to it, called Fleamdike, at seven miles distant, not so big, but longer, beginning at Fen Ditton and ending at Balsam, about 12 miles. One argument of its great antiquity is, that many ways have been cut through it and the ditch filled up, yet such is the nature of the soil, being chalk almost to the surface, that it drinks in all the rain that falls, and no water is ever seen in it nor upon any part of the heath; yet near Stetchworth, where the chalk is deeper below the surface, violent rains will occasion some water to run and remain in hollows. Not far from thence was a gap cut in a low place, to which the water floating the surface tended, which has by length of time brought so much soil with it as to fill up the ditch for about a furlong each way, so that it is now ploughed.

"Another ditch, about one mile South of Bourn bridge, between Abingdon and Pampesford, points to Cambridge, on declining ground. Towards the middle it has been filled up for the Iknield way to pass over it, and therefore is older than the road. It is very large and deep, but what is remarkable is that it has no bank on either side. What became of the soil taken out, being chiefly chalk and rubble, and not fit for manure, is doubtful. This ditch is also conveniently situated for preventing the march of an army, the upper end closed with woods, the lower with flat soft land.

"*Brant* ditch, another such ditch from Haydon, pointing near to Barrington, on the decline of the hill, is large, but on the lower land changes into a small bank between two ditches, and two lesser banks, continuing over part of Foulmire field, till it ends in a piece of boggy ground. This part is just like that a mile North-east of Newmarket.

"A bank of chalk, visible in the fens, with deep moors on each side, continued for above a mile, setting off from North-east of Swaffham, and pointing to Denny.

"Another is said to be continued above half a mile parallel to the river on Wicken uplands.

"Lesser banks are, one in the field between Whitlesford and Foxton: another between Triplow and Foxton running up to Foulmire hedge[f].

Reche. *Reche*, formerly a market-town, to which before the draining of the fens ships of considerable burden came up, is now only a small village or hamlet to Burwell, and famous for its horse fair[g], which was granted to the corporation of Cambridge by king John by charter a. r. 2.

Burwell. *Burwell* is now memorable only for having had two churches, of which but one remains, and the

[s] Carter, 204. Of this plant and cultivation see before, in Essex. [t] Fuller. Tanner, Bib. Brit.
[u] Carter 277. [x] Fuller. Carter, 226. [y] Tanner, 45. [z] Ib. 46.
[a] Blomefield. Collect. 177, 178. [b] Tanner, 46.
[c] MS note of Sm. Lethieullier, esq. in Gibson's Camden, pen Ed. See p. 152. [d] Hist. of Kiddington, p. 41.
[e] Carter, 246. [14] G.
[f] Dr. Mason, MS. The *ditches* a camp mentioned by Camden in Cambridgeshire, a mistake. [g] Carter, 245.

melancholy

melancholy accident which happened here 1727, when above 80 perſons were burnt and ſuffocated at a puppet-ſhew in a barn [h]. The only remains of the caſtle are the foundations, ſurrounded with a deep moat and other outworks.

Landwade, or, as Mr. Camden calls it, *Lanheath*, came to the Cotton family before Richard II. of whom ſir John was created a baronet 17 Charles I. and by marriage with Hinde became poſſeſſed of Maddington. His great-great-grandſon, ſir Charles Cotton, the fifth and preſent baronet, enjoys both theſe eſtates. The family burying-place is at the former.

Iſelham belonged to the Uffords, a branch of the Peytons, in the reign of Henry III. and created earls of Suffolk 4 Edward III. which ended with the ſecond earl, 5 Richard II.[i] Here was a priory, cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus in Bretaigne, valued at £.10. 13ſ. 4d.[k] The manor was held 18 Edward III. by Florence, wife of Nicholas Fraunces, of the earl of Arundel, by the ſervice of finding him whenever he came to a place therein called Heringeſmere, and there was war in England, and not elſe, a ſmall piece of bacon on a lance, and a pair of gilt ſpurs, valued at 3ſ. 4d.[l]

Spinney, in *Wicken* pariſh, had a priory of Auſtin canons, founded by ſir Hugh de Malebiſſe, its lord in the reign of Henry III. united to Ely 1449 [m]. Here retired, died, and was buried, Henry Cromwell, who was here viſited by Charles II. or one of his court, on which occaſion this tradition prevails, that his ſervants, remembering the office he had formerly borne, could not forbear ſhouldering a fork before him as a mace. It was the ſeat of the Gernons and Peytons. Lady Mary Baſſingburn, 15 Edward II. endowed here an hoſpital for ſeven poor men, ſubject to the priory [n].

At *Chippenham*, four miles from Newmarket, is a houſe built by admiral Ruſſel, who won the battle of La Hogue, and whoſe daughter married Samuel Sandys, eſq. member for Worceſter, who ſucceeded to it 1729. It belonged afterwards to lord Sandys [o], as it did formerly to the Cromwells, Henry before mentioned having married a daughter of ſir Francis Ruſſel. It has been ſince ſold to Criſp Molyneux, eſq. member for Lynne. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars [p]. Here was found, 1718, a ſkeleton, with iron chains and rings, probably of his horſe [q]; and another at *Doddington*, in the iſle of Ely, where the biſhops of Ely had a palace [r], as they had alſo with a park at *Downham* in the iſle [s].

The *Great Level*, as it is called, of the fens, or *Bedford Level*, includes thoſe in the four counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, and Norfolk, though much the greater part, except the firſt, including near 400,000 acres, was, till within about two centuries ago, almoſt entirely covered with water, except here and there a few iſlands. What accident occaſioned this alreration from the face which this tract is repreſented as wearing by the monkiſh hiſtorians, is not known. The reign of Elizabeth may be properly fixed on as the period when the great level began to become immediately a public care. In her 20th year a commiſſion was granted to ſir Thomas Cecil, ſir William Fitz-Williams, and others, to drain the fens about Clow's croſs; with what ſucceſs is not known. An act of parliament paſſed 43 Elizabeth, on a general plan for draining not only this level but all the drowned lands in England; but the deſign failed on the queen's death. James I. revived it, but in ſo complex and unſteady a manner that nothing was effected till the reign of Charles I. In the 6th of that reign ſir Cornelius Vermuiden, a Hollander, well verſed in the buſineſs of draining, contracted with the commiſſioners of ſewers for draining the Great Level, to have 95,000 acres of the lands by him drained. His propoſals were rejected, becauſe he was a foreigner; and an agreement was entered into with Francis earl of Bedford, who owned a very large quantity of this level, on the ſame terms. Charles granted to him and his adventurers a charter of incorporation; and the ſame year, which was only four from the date of Vermuiden's propoſals, the commiſſioners declared the great level drained, and his majeſty's ſurveyor attended to ſet out the earl's proportion: when, by the irreſolution which marks the character of Charles I. the king's meaſures with regard to this proceeding were totally changed. Every diſcouragement was thrown in the way of the corporation. The king was declared undertaker of the work for 69,000 acres more. The earl, who had devoted himſelf to the public ſervice here, died 1641; the troubles came on, and his ſon William, who adhered to the court no longer than its meaſures were to be juſtified, was by the parliament reſtored to the part his father had taken in the drainage of the fens. An act paſſed 1649 which gave new life to the undertaking; and was confirmed by another 15 Charles II. who eſtabliſhed a corporation for the better governing the Great Level, whoſe bounds were not ſettled. It conſiſted of a governor, ſix bailiffs, 20 conſervators, and commonalty, in whom were veſted 80,000 acres, part of the above 95,000. Of the remaining 12,000 10,000 were veſted in the king, who aſſigned them to his brother the duke of York, and 2000 were given to the duke of Portland. Theſe commiſſioners have power to levy taxes on the 95,000 acres, and ſell them for non-payment. The ſeveral adventurers with the earl had expended above £.400,000. and were almoſt ruined, as the expence of draining amounted to more than the value of the 95,000 acres which they were to have. The earl, advanced to the title of duke, died 1700. The Great Level had been divided, 1697, into three diſtricts, North, Middle, and South, comprehended under the general name of the Bedford Level, having a ſurveyor each, and the middle two. From theſe a miſconceived diſtinction of intereſts aroſe during a minority in the Bedford family, to whom as principal proprietors of the North Level the two others were deeply indebted. This debt was generouſly remitted, 1753, and the North Level ſeparated from the reſt by act of parliament, except in thoſe inſtances where their connexion can operate for

[h] Carter, 133. [i] Dugdale, II. 47. [k] Tanner, 50. [l] Blomefield, MS. [m] Tanner, 47.
[n] Tanner, 51. [o] Carter, 148. [p] Tanner, 46. Blomefield, 195. [q] A. S. Min.
[r] Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely, 163. n. [s] Ib. Carter, 161.

the good of the country; and upon this footing it now ſtands [t].

Bedford Level is bounded Eaſtward, from Stoake bridge or cauſeway to Brandon bridge, on the uplands of Northwold, Netherwold, Felton, Hockwold, and Wilton, co. Norfolk, and from Brandon bridge to the end of Worlington load upon Mildenhall river upon the uplands of Brandon, the low grounds of Wainsford, excluding the ſame: the uplands of Lakingheath, the low grounds of Earſewell, excluding the ſame: and the uplands of Mildenhall, co. Suffolk, Southward from Worlington load unto Burwell block on the uplands of Frekingham, Iſelham, Fordham, Soham, and Wicken, co. Cambridge, and excluding the low grounds of Burwell, Landwade, and other places lying Eaſtward from Burwell block aforeſaid, and from thence into the mill near Angleſey abbey, upon the uplands of Burwell reach, Swaffham Prior, Swaffham Bulbeck, and Botiſham, co. Cambridge.

Oldfield dyke, by Marſhland, in the iſle of Ely, being cut and broken down by ſome evil-minded perſons, the cutting or breaking down of dykes was made felony by ſtatute, 22 Henry VIII. c. 11.

ELY. *Elge*, or Elig, ſays Bede [v], is a place in the province of the Eaſt Angles, containing about 600 families or hides, like an iſland, ſurrounded by fens, whence, and from the quantity of eels taken in theſe fens, it has its name. Tombert, who poſſeſſed it in right of his wife Etheldreda, was one of thoſe Eolbepmen or princes, afterwards called Eorles and *Comites*, who in the Saxon times held one or more diſtricts hereditarily and in fee or by royal grant, and with the biſhops compoſed the ſupreme council of the nation. Of this kind of provinces there were two in the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, *South* and *North Girvia*. Ethelreda, after the death of Tombert, 655, was obtained in marriage, after much ſolicitation, by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, whom ſhe afterwards forſook, and took the veil at Coldingham, where her aunt was abbeſs. Thence ſhe removed to Ely, where ſhe intended to repair the old church of king Ethelbert's foundation at *Cratendune*, whoſe ſite is now called *Cratendon field*, about a mile South from the preſent city. But ſhe ſoon pitched on a more commodious ſpot, on an eminence near the river, where ſhe built a church and monaſtery 673. She became firſt abbeſs of her new foundation, and granted to it the whole iſle of Ely. In 678 ſhe died of an epidemic diſorder. Her body, being found incorrupt 16 years after her death, was replaced in a marble ſarcophagus brought from the Roman ſtation at Granta. The monaſtery was deſtroyed by the Danes 868, together with that of Soham. Beorhed, king of Mercia, took its revenues and juriſdiction into his own hands, and ſome ſeculars were afterwards ſettled there. Theſe Ethelward biſhop of Wincheſter ejected, having purchaſed the whole iſle of king Edgar 970, and ſettled monks here, appointing Brithnoth firſt abbot. His namefake Brithnoth, who gave ſo liberally to the convent, and was ſlain at Malden 999, was buried here in the choir; but was afterwards removed, with other benefactors, and placed in a wall on the North ſide of the choir in the new church; where, in the late alterations, his bones were found; which agreed with the accounts of his large proportion, making him ſix feet and an half high. His head was carried away by the Danes, and ſupplied with a wax one, not found [u]. His bones, with thoſe of the other benefactors, are removed into biſhop Weſt's chapel. Ely ſtood a long ſiege againſt William the Conqueror, who plundered the monaſtery. He alſo quartered on it a number of his principal officers for a time; but the abbot, whom he nominated, prevailed on him to reſtore its wealth and all its privileges. Richard, tenth and laſt abbot, withſtood the biſhop of Lincoln's claim over it, and ſuggeſted to Henry I. the idea of erecting a biſhoprick here, which was not carried into execution till after his death, 1107, in favour of Hervey biſhop of Bangor, from whom there has been a ſucceſſion of 52 biſhops to the preſent, the hon. Dr. James Yorke [x]. The biſhop has all the rights of a county palatine, and is ſovereign: he appoints a judge to hear and determine all cauſes within the iſle, holds aſſizes, gaol delivery, and quarter ſeſſions of the peace within the liberty, and has his chief and under bailiffs for execution of proceſs, and his cuſtos rotulorum [15]. The monks had not an equal diviſion of lands with the biſhop, who was the perſon mentioned by Malmeſbury "as "pocketing above £.1000. a-year, beſides what he "ſpent on his houſehold and hoſpitality, and al-"lowing only £.300. to the monks [y]." It was a mitred abbey from 1413, and valued at the Diſſolution at £.1084. *per annum* [z].

Of the firſt Saxon church built here, 673, there are very conſiderable remains, now converted into prebendal houſes, and the area of the nave left clear between them [a]. It was 169 feet long by 40 broad [b]. The Eaſt end was lengthened 1102 [c]. The preſent church is 535 feet long from Eaſt to Weſt, 190 from North to South, height 112, of the Weſt tower and ſpire 270. The preſent church was begun by abbot Simeon before 1093 [d]; and finiſhed by Richard, the laſt abbot, 1106 [e]. Norwold, 1235-1251, added the preſbytery or ſix arches to the Eaſt end, at the expence of £.5350. and the ſpire on the Weſt tower [f]; and Hotham rebuilt the three adjoining ones towards the dome, together with the octagon lantern, 1342 [g]. St. Mary's chapel, on the North ſide of the choir, now Trinity church, was built by the convent 1321 [h]. Biſhop Ridel, who died 1189, built the Weſt tower [i]; Euſtachius the Galilee [k]. The North and South tranſepts were built in the reigns of Rufus and Henry I. the nave before 1174. The preſbytery is of a far more laboured and finiſhed ſtyle of building than the reſt; and for elegance, proportion, and decorations, may juſtly be deemed one of the choiceſt and moſt perfect remains of Gothic architecture. Into this the choir is now removed from under the octagon lantern, and the real harmony

[t] Preface to Cole's Laws of Bedford Level, 1761, 1—31.
[u] Archæol. III. ad fin. [x] Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely.
[y] See Bentham, p. 135. n. Malmeſb. de geſt. pont. p. 293. [v] IV. 19. Comp. the Saxon verſion.
[z] As at Peterborough and Glouceſter. [15] G.
[a] Bentham, ib. 24. 29. 289. [z] Tanner, 35. See Bentham, 224.
[b] Ib. 117. [c] Ib. 29. [d] Ib. 112.
[e] Ib. 136. 148. [f] Ib. 156. [g] Ib. 37. 136. 143. [h] Ib. 136.

and

and proportion of this cathedral reſtored. In the old choir were found immured in the walls the bones of Wolſtan archbiſhop of York, Oſmund a Swediſh biſhop, Alwin, Elfgar, and Athelſtan biſhops of Elmham, Ednoth biſhop of Dorcheſter, and Brithnoth duke of Northumberland, and removed into ſimilar cells in biſhop Weſt's chapel. Here are monuments of biſhops Northwold 1254, Kilkenny 1256, de Luda 1298, Hotham 1336, Barnet 1373, Gray 1478, Alcock in a beautiful chapel built about 1488, Redman 1505, Stanley 1514, Weſt in another chapel built 1530, cardinal Lewis de Luxemburgh 1443, John Tiptoft earl of Worceſter and his two wives 3 Richard III. beſides many modern biſhops, &c.[l] The cloiſters and conventual buildings have been long ſince demoliſhed. The refectory is the deanry; and an elegant little chapel, built by prior Crauden, now a granary, adjoins to it. Ely porta, or the great gate, was built between 1366 and 1397. At the Diſſolution Henry VIII. placed in Ely a dean and eight prebends, with vicars, lay clerks, choriſters, ſchool-maſter, and uſher, and 24 king's ſcholars[m].

The biſhop's palace was built by biſhops Alcock and Goodrich[n], and much improved by the late biſhop. They had three palaces in the iſle, beſides ſix others in different counties and London[o].

Of the caſtle built by biſhop Nigellus, in the reign of Stephen, there are no remains but the name of *Caſtle ward*[p]. On the South ſide of the church is a high mount like a keep.

Here were two hoſpitals of St. John and St. Mary Magdalen, united by biſhop Northwold[q]. No traces of the vineyard are now remaining, except in biſhop Hervey's charter[r]. The temporal juriſdiction of the abbot, and afterwards of the biſhop, extended over the two hundreds of the iſle, with the executive part of juſtice[s]. A great council of the nation was held here by Henry II. in the time of biſhop Ridell, 1177[t]. Here are two conſiderable fairs; and moſt of the ſoft water is fetched from the river, up-hill, in leathern bags; but they have good ſpring or well water in all parts of the town.

A. D. 1071 many Engliſh, unable to bear the Conqueror's oppreſſions, came hither, under the conduct of the earls Edwin of Cheſter, Morchar, and Siward, and of Egelwin biſhop of Durham, ravaged the adjacent country under the command of Hereward, an Engliſh nobleman, and built here in the marſhes a wooden caſtle, called *Hereward's caſtle* in Matthew Paris's time. William hearing this, beſieged the iſland, made roads of great length in the marſhes, built many bridges over the bogs, and erected a caſtle at a place called *Wiſeberum*, on which all but Hereward and his followers ſubmitted[u].

The camp occupied by the Conqueror during this long and difficult ſiege is ſtill viſible, at the South end of Aldrey cauſey, within the manor of Wivelengham, at a place called *Belſar's hills*. Dr. Stukeley ſays it was Roman, and repaired by the Conqueror's head engineer[x]. The right name of the field wherein it lies is, is in records of the reign of Henry III. *Belaſis*, probably from William's general of the name, afterwards one of the knights quartered on the monks. It is not improbable that Aldrey cauſeway was firſt made during the ſiege, and from time to time occaſionally repaired, and ſo continues a common way into the iſle[y]. The road from Ely to Cambridge has been lately made turnpike, at the expence of £.300. a mile in ſome places.

During the conteſt between king John and the barons, 1216, William Buuk, with the Brabanters, by favour of the ice entering the iſland towards Herebie, and the earl of Saliſbury, Falcaſius and others by Stuntney bridge, plundered the churches, and committed great ravages, compelling even thoſe who were placed in all the churches to pay large ſums by way of ranſom for their lives[z], and the prior to pay 200 marks to ſave the cathedral from being burnt. It was plundered again 1267[a].

In the iſle of Ely was born Dr. William Bulleyn, a learned phyſician and botaniſt in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, who died 1576.

Twenty-four ſmall earthen Roman lamps were found in the iſle of Ely, and were in the hands of W. Collins, collector of exciſe at Stamford, 1740[b].

Soham. *Soham* monaſtery was founded by St. Fœlix, firſt biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, who made it his ſee, afterwards removed to Dunwich, as his bones were to Ramſey, when the great church here built by one Luttingus, a Saxon nobleman, was burnt, and the monks ſlaughtered by the Danes, 870[c]. Elfric, biſhop of Elmham, gave Soham to Bury abbey[d]. Here was a market, and is a charity-ſchool. At Soham Roman urns were found, but no coins near them[e].

Fordham. At *Fordham* was a Gilbertine priory, founded by Henry III. valued at £.40. 3s. 4d.[f] Some walls remain. Admiral ſir Charles Wager was lord here 1716, and built a new ſeat, which he ſold to governor Harriſon, whoſe daughter and heireſs brought it by marriage to lord viſcount Townſhend. The town is the head of the deanery.

Snailwell. At *Snailwell* is the ſeat of the Clarks, of whom Samuel was created a baronet 10 William III. whoſe grandſon Arthur, the fifth baronet, ſtill enjoys it.

Sutton. In the pariſh of *Sutton*, five miles Weſt of Ely, was turned up by the plough, 1634, a thin piece of lead, and ſeveral antient coins. The labourer thruſting his hand into the earth, which was a light mooriſh ſoil, pulled out three ſilver plates, the two largeſt faſtened with a round ſilver wire, riſing through the middle, and locking them together. One of the plates (ſee pl. V. fig. 7.) had this Dano-Saxon inſcription ſlightly engraved round it: ÆDVƿEN ME A ꝸAꝸEÞ. O DRIÞTEN DRIÞTEN ÞINE AWERIE ÐE ME ÞIRE ÆTFERIE BVTON ÞYOME SELLE ÞIRE AGENES ƿILLES, which, except the three firſt words, Dr. Hickes[g] thus tranſlates: *O Lord, Lord, him always defend,*

[l] Bentham, 282, 289. [m] Tanner, 35. [n] Bentham. Ib. 183. 191. [o] Ib. 163. n. [p] Ib. 137.
[q] Ib. 147. Tanner, 45. [r] Bentham, 134. [s] Ib. 132. [t] Ib. 142. [u] M. Paris, 7.
[x] Pal. Brit. 11. 38. 139. [y] Bentham, 104. n. [z] M. Paris, 278. [a] Ib. 1000.
[b] Spalding Soc. Min. [c] Tanner, 35. [d] Reg. ejuſd. ab. et Blomfield, Coll. C. MS.
[e] Dugdale's letter to ſir T. Brown in his Poſthumous Works, p. 4. [f] Tanner, 47. Blomefield, Coll. Cantab. 239.
[g] Theſ. p. 187. inter nummos.

who

who carrieth me about him. Grant him whatever he deſire.

Mr. Blomefield reads it[h] *Eadwin Meagage ſhe (is) owner (of me). Lord, him curſe that me from her carries, unleſs ſhe me gives of her own will.*

Dr. Hickes ſuppoſes them to contain a charm, and that the knots and fillets on the other ſide have a magical meaning. Mr. Blomefield takes it only for a diſh belonging to Edwin Meagage before the Conqueſt, and laid over theſe things hidden to preſerve them probably during the ſiege of Ely. Nobody ſeems to have attended to the Runic characters on the broken ſlip croſſing the plate; or that except the four firſt words the reſt are rhyme: ΓΑΓЄΙΓΑΗ being Mæſo Gothic for purchaſe, *Agaghe* may be a tenſe of it, and ſuppoſing the γ a ſtop, the verſe will begin with the firſt O Dnihten. Ƿpæpian is to *protect* or *defend*, Ƿpeꝛꝛian to *curſe*, Ƿetꝛepian to *take away*, Bvton *without*, Sellan to *ſell*.

ſЄöpin me aȝaȝhe.
Dnihten hine apepie
Đe me hine ætꝛepie
Bvton hyo me ſelle
Þine aȝenes ſille

Edwin bought me
O Lord him curſe
That me from him takes away.
Unleſs he ſell me
Of his own accord.

Several large gold rings were found with them[14].

The church, built by Barnet biſhop of Ely, who died 1373, is one of the moſt beautiful buildings in the county, and ſituate on a hill[i].

Haddenham. At *Haddenham* was the baſe of a croſs, now removed to Ely minſter, commemorating Ovinus, Etheldreda's ſteward, native here, who died about 680.

✠ LVCЄM. TVAM. OVINO.
DA. DЄVS. Є T. RЄQVIЄ
.AMЄN.

Thorney. *Thorney* abbey was founded by Saxulph firſt abbot of Peterborough. The church was rebuilt 1085 by abbot Gunter, and dedicated by Hervæus firſt biſhop of Ely 1128[k].

The nave of the abbey church ſtill remains, and over the Weſt door nine ſtatues of Saints between two towers. The ailes were taken down 1636, and not a ſingle monument of any antiquity remains. It is a curacy of exempt juriſdiction in the gift of the duke of Bedford, who has 19,000 acres in the ſurrounding fens, and has made a fine cauſey from it to Peterborough. The ſchool houſe is ſuppoſed to have been part of the cloiſter. The inhabitants of this town are moſtly French proteſtants.

Malmeſbury's deſcription of this ſpot, as an image of Paradiſe and Heaven, has been much wondered at in later ages, when the vineyards and orchards are no more to be found; but, if we attend to his deſcription, we ſhall find in it nothing more than what might be expected concerning a ſpot which a parcel of retired religious would take all poſſible pains to make agreeable to themſelves. The ſituation is far ſuperior to Croyland, the ſoil within two miles of the town capable of bearing apple-trees, which are planted as hedges by the ſides of the cauſey, and nearer the town are oaks and elms growing ſpontaneouſly. When Malmeſbury ſpeaks of ſo pleaſant and cultivated a ſpot, "amid the very marſhes," he only ſhews they were capable of improvement; and as to the *æquorea planities*, which *viridantibus comis oculos advocat, currentibus per campos nullus offenſioni datur locus*, if we underſtand it with biſhop Gibſon of the eaſe with which a perſon might run over it without obſtruction, this is no more than might be ſaid of Tatterſall or Burrow fen in ſummer; or, if we refer *currentibus* to the eyes which could take in this extenſive level of water and ſedges without any interruption, he need not be ſuppoſed to deſcribe it in its wintry or worſt ſtate when under water, though even in thoſe times the higher ſituation of Thorney is in its favour. Its preſent inhabitants, if their teſtimony may be admitted, have not very different notions of their ſituation; and even at Peterborough and the neighbourhood they are ſurpriſed to hear a perſon expect to find Thorney in the fens. But one may ſee what idea the monks had of Paradiſe by the deſcription of Ramſey abbey in its Hiſtory, quoted by Mr. Camden in Huntingdonſhire. "It is encloſed with alders, which, with *freſh green* "*reeds* intermixed with *bulruſhes* make a *beautiful* "*ſhew*. Long before it was inhabited, it was covered "with ſeveral ſorts of trees, and with elms in abun-"dance; but now of late *ſince theſe woods were* partly "*cut down, the land is ſaid to be arable, and of a fat* "*mould*, and is *plentiful in fruit and corn, planted with* "*gardens, rich in paſture*. In ſpring the pleaſant "meadows ſmile on the ſpectators, and the whole "iſle is *embroidered* as it were with *a variety of* "*flowers*." The whole deſcription is crowned with the plenty of its fiſh and fowl. Malmeſbury's deſcription of Thorney might vindicate him in his diſtinct notions of *Vineyards* and *Orchards* with an unprejudiced reader; and he blends the labours of art and nature to conſtitute his *monaſtic* paradiſe, though he does not admit the female ſex as eſſential to it. The revenues of this monaſtery, which was one of the mitred ones, were valued at between 4 and 500*l.* a year, and granted with the ſite to the earl of Bedford[l]. The town has ſtill a ſmall market.

A Britiſh gold coin was found at Thorney[m].

Whittl *Whittleſea*, a large village in the fens, gave birth to William de Whittleſey, archbiſhop of Canterbury 1367. Here are two churches, one of which is engraved by P. S. Lamborne. Of its meer, one of the largeſt in England, well ſtocked with freſh fiſh, ſee in Huntingdonſhire.

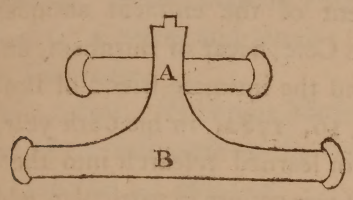
March At *March* in the iſle of Ely, in the road between it and Wiſbeach, were found 1730, three urns full of burnt bones, and a pot of 160 Roman denarii of all the emperors from Veſpaſian to Antoninus Pius, both incluſive[n]. The coins were chiefly of Antoninus Pius, and but two or three varieties[o]. Another parcel of the lower empire was found at *Ebne*[p],

[h] Coll. Cantab. 197. [14] G. [i] Blomefield, Coll. Cantab. 196. [k] Regiſter in Mon. Ang.
[l] Tanner, 39. [m] Spalding Soc. Min. [n] Vyner Snell's Letter to Mr. R. Gale. Gale's Letters, p. 163.
[o] Gallienus, Salonina, Victorinus ſen. Cl. Gothicus, Tetrici, Diocletian, Conſtantine M. Valentinian, Gratian.
[p] See Mr. Bell's Letter to Mr. Blomefield, 1731. Gale's Letters, p. 465.

and

and an altar twenty-one inches high [q]. An urn with braſs coins was dug up here, 1713, near a tumulus; and foundations of buildings may be ſeen on a piece of high ground near the ſame place [r]. Dr. Stukeley ſays a Roman road goes from Grancheſter to Ely by Stretham, and thence by Upwell and Elme to Wiſbeach, which was a Roman town or ſtation. Coins have been found at *Welney* in urns within reach of the ploughſhare [s].

Well ſeems of Roman origin, and there was found this braſs inſtrument.



A paſſes through *B*, and faſtened with a nut [t].

The fiſhery of *Staney* having been by the ſervants of the abbey of Ely leaſed at will to one Begmund de Holland, and the kindred of one Aſwen a widow, at the rent of 2000 eels, the latter diſpoſſeſſed the abbey not only of the fiſhery but of Staney itſelf: whereupon in the reign of Edward, ſucceſſor to king Edgar, the abbot of Ely ſued in the alderman's court for the recovery of the poſſeſſion, and had judgment given him by default by Agelwinus, who was *totius Angliæ aldermannus* [u].

Wiſbeach, or *Ouſebeach*, q. d. the town on the beach or bank of the Ouſe, was given to Ely by Alwyn afterwards biſhop of Elmham. It has a palace of the biſhop of Ely, a good market, and ſix fairs. In the church is a rich braſs for Thomas de Bramſton, conſtable of the caſtle 1401. In the years 1613 and 1614 the ſea broke in, and overflowed the whole town and the hundred about it with great loſs [x]. Secretary Thurlow rebuilt and finiſhed the caſtle juſt before the Reſtoration, when the eſtate returned to the biſhop. Here was before 1345 an hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt, and another at *Leverington* hard by [y].

The ſtatute 1 Edward VI. 5. 10. which gives all colleges, free chapels, and chantries, with their eſtates, to the king, excepts *inter alia* the pariſh church called the *Chapel in the fee* in *Newton* within the iſle of Ely.

The ſtatute 4 James I. c. 13, for draining 6000 acres of low ground ſubject to hurt by drowning, commonly called *the ring of Walderſea and Cooldham*, relates to this neighbourhood.

At *Upwell* was *Mirmaud*, a Gilbertine priory, cell to Sempringham, valued at £.10. 7s. 7d. [z]

At *Chateris* in the iſle of Ely was a Benedictine nunnery founded by Alfwen, wife to Ethelſtan earl of the Eaſt Angles about 980, valued at £.97. 3s. 4d. [a] Here, in a kind of tumulus near *Somerſham* ferry were found 1757 ſeveral human ſkeletons with the iron ſword, ſpear, and umbo of a ſhield, with an earthen urn and glaſs vaſe; which Dr. Stukeley refers to ſome Britiſh king reſident and buried here [b].

At *Bottiſham*, ſeven miles from Cambridge, William and John de Bottiſham, ſucceſſive biſhops of Rocheſter 1399, 1404, were born [c]. In the church is a braſs inſcripton for Elias de Beckingham, one of the juſtices itinerant to Edward I. [d]

At *Angleſey* in this pariſh was a priory of Auſtin canons founded by Richard de Clare, or Henry I. and valued at £.124. *per annum* [e]. Over the door of the farm houſe are O. a croſs G. the arms of the abbey, impaling Clare, and P. W. and R. Part of the cloiſters make a cellar. Some arches ſloping downwards remain in a wall. Angleſey.

In *Landbeach* church was found a heart in pickle wrapt up in hair, now in the Britiſh Muſeum. Landbeach.

At *Waterbeach* adjoining are ſix alms-houſes for poor widows. Waterbeach.

At Waterbeach begins *Carſdike*, by Dr. Stukeley aſcribed to Caraufius, and continued to the Nene in Northamptonſhire.

Denny in Waterbeach was a cell of Benedictine monks ſubject to Ely, founded 1160 by Robert, chamberlain to Conan duke of Brittany, and Aubrey Picot. The manor being purchaſed 13 Edward III. by the counteſs of Pembroke, third wife of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, who was killed at a tournament on his wedding day 1338, ſhe removed hither the nuns of Waterbeach, whoſe houſe was founded 1293. She died in advanced age 1374, and was buried in a tomb of touch-ſtone between the nun's choir and that of the ſeculars [f]. The houſe was valued at £.172 [g]. The refectory, the nave and tranſept of the church, and part of the cloiſter walls remain [h]. The whole ſite was moated round, and a place ſtill retains the name of the Vineyard. Denny.

The following original letter is inſerted from Mr. Blomefield's MS collections for this county:

"Reverent and worſchypfull Syr, afṫyr due recommendacion premiſyd, pleſythe you at the reverens of oure ſpouſe Ihu, to qwom we be wilfully profeſſyd, to here gracyouſly oure humble petyſcioun, as now compellyd eyther to compleyn us, eyther elles to ſuffre our devout place falle and peryſche in owre dayis qwyche hath been ſo longe tyme wrongfully oppreſſid be plee for oure beſte moſte ſubſtancyal lyvelode, ſo that oure goode and holſom modyr that was abbeſſe is ſo weryd and brokyn with thowt that ſche is overthrowyn with daily ſeeknes, unhabill to occupie the offiz, and we compellyd agens oure wille gyf it might odyrvyſe a been to cheeſe anodyr, be the qwyche elecciouṅ afṫyr our cuſtume we muſt paye to the biſchope of Lyncolne xx marke and to the biſchope of Norwych as myche; and as to the payment of the biſhope of Lyncolne, we be ſo ſtreyṫly boundyn that the ſeyde lorde may ſtreyne oure goods of the wyche we have our neceſſary ſuſtenaunce, and nowt only we be thuſe putte in diſcomforte and hevyneſſe but alſo oure jeuells qwyche were ordeynid of oure fyrſte fundacion to arraye oure chyrche and to ſtere uſſe and provoke others to worſchipe God and to have oure benefactoris in more freſche remembraunz are now for nede leyde

[q] Gale's Letters, 170. [r] Stukeley. [s] Bell, Ib. [t] Ib.
[u] Selden's Titles of Hon. II. 5. 629. from a MS book of Ely.
[x] Blomefield, Coll. Cantab. 244—247. Inſcription in the church. [y] Tanner, 52. 56. [z] Ib. 46. [a] Ib. 46.
[b] Gentleman's Magazine, 1766, p. 119. [c] Blomefield, Coll. Cantab. 35. [d] Blomefield, Ib.
[e] Blomefield, Ib. 34. Tanner, 42. [f] Leland. [g] Tanner, 44. 50. [h] Blomefield, MS Coll.

" in morgage, and ſume loſte for ever, and others in " haſte lyke to be loſte, and yerto oure placys " beſyde all this miſery are ſo far decayed be non " reparacion that we may nowt wele repayre yem " ageen, and ſo owr tenants are the more pore and " ye werſſe yer may paye to us ye dettez of yeyr " fermes; and reverent ſyr, i beynge ful ſymple and " zonge of age and choſin to be abbeſſe of yis " wrongfullye oppreſſid place God knowt ful myche " agens my will, in my compleynt makyng to God I " was putt in mynde of the goods that been in zoure " hands, and alſo of zure holſom and good diſpoſi- " cion qwyche gave me a gret corage to make my " petyſcion to zou for the recovere of ower pore " place beſechynge zour goodeneſſe to conſydre how " we be cloſyd withynne the ſton wallys and may " nonodyrvyſe ſpeke with zou but only be wrytynge, " and the rathur ſocour us for owr Lord's love with " ſweche goods as we may continue ſtylle the ſervant " of Ihu and odyr aftyr us in lyke wyſe, the " qwyche we wolde thynke to us as a newe fundacon, " and ſo in our ſuffrages we wolde annexe the ſowle " of that worthy knyght ſir John Faſtolff, and ſwyche " odyr as ze will deſyr unto the ſoule of owre blyſſid " foundatrice; and worſchipfull ſyr, is more eſy as " zeet to releve us ap azeen yan to belde a newe " place, qwyche i truſte veryli ze wolde doo, and " zif ze knewe the blyſſid diſpociſſion of my weel " diſpoſyd modris and ſuſtris be qwos goode con- " ſacon i truſt in Ihu to have of zou ſume ſocour " and comfort now at my moſt hevy begynnynge, " and zif owre lord wolde move zour hert to ſee " owre pore place i truſt verily to god we ſhoulde " have zou and zours ever aftyr in good remem- " braunz. The brynger of thys ſymple lettre wry- " tin in greete hevynes hath experience of all owre " inportable hurtys before reherſyd, the qwyche " trewly was the cauſe that he wolde of his owne " cooſtis be meſſenger: our blyſſid Lord revard him " therefore, qwyche ever preſerve zou and zours " body and ſoule in goodneſſe for hiſe gret mercy. " Wrytyn at denneye the laſte day of januer.

" Zour pore bedewoman jone
" keteryche abbeſſe of Denneye.

Endorſt,

" To the right worſchipfull gentilman, parſton,
" Executur to ſyr John Faſtolff."

In *Stretham* church is an old altar-tomb for Nicholas de Kynaſton, founder of the chancel, and rector here, in the reign of Edward I.[1] Stretham.

At *Milton*, a ſmall village on the Ely road, was the retirement of the eminent antiquary the rev. Mr. William Cole, vicar of Burnham, in the county of Bucks, and the intimate friend of Browne Willis. Here, Dec. 16, 1782, in his 68th year, he cloſed a life ſpent in learned reſearch into the hiſtory and antiquities of this county in particular, which nothing but his declining ſtate of health prevented this work from ſharing the benefit of. He left to the Britiſh Muſeum, to be locked up for 20 years, his valuable collections, in 100 volumes in folio, fairly written in his own hand; which was not unlike that of Mr. Thomas Baker, to whoſe memory he has bequeathed a monument in St. John's college chapel. Mr. Cole was buried under the belfry of St. Clement's church in Cambridge. Mr. Cole's collections were opened for public uſe in 1802. Milton.

The title of earl of Cambridge was conferred on *James* marquis of Hamilton 1619; who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *James*, and his ſecond ſon *William*; who, dying without iſſue, of his wounds received in Worceſter fight, the title became extinct. The title of duke of Cambridge was after the Reſtoration conferred on *Charles Stuart*, eldeſt ſon of James duke of York, who died 1661; and afterwards on his three brothers, *James*, *Edgar*, and *Charles*, who all died young, 1667, 1671, 1677. Queen Anne conferred it on *George Auguſtus*, elector of Hanover, afterwards king George I. His preſent Majeſty has revived the title of duke of Cambridge, in the perſon of prince Adolphus Frederick, his eventh ſon, ſo created 1801. Earls and Dukes of Cambridge.

[1] Blomefield, Collect. Cantab. 22.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Cambridgeſhire.

Achillea *Ptarmica*. Sneeze wort: in wet meadows and woods; at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Acorus *Calamus*. Sweet-ſmelling Flag or Calamus: in deep dirty rivers and ponds; in *Dove-houſe* cloſe, *Cambridge*.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel: in the hedges of the firſt cloſe on the right hand going from *Cheſterton* up *Mill-lane*.

Agaricus *campanulatus*. Bell Agaric: in meadows and paſtures; at *Teverſham*.

Agroſtis *polymorpha* δ ſtolonifera. Creeping Bent graſs: in meadows; near *Trinity Conduit Head*.

Aira *cærulea*. Purple Hair Graſs: on *Teverſham* moor.

—— *criſtata*. Criſted Hair graſs: in barren paſtures; on the *Hill of Health*.

—— *flexuoſa*. Heath Hair Graſs: in meadows.

—— *præcox*. Early Hair Graſs: in ſandy places about *Gamlingay*.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle: in the paſtures about *Gamlingay* and *Balſham*.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer water Plantain: on the moors at *Shelford* and *Cherry Hinton*.

Allium *vineale*. Crow Garlic: in meadows and paſtures; at *Girton*, and in the cloſe called by Mr. *Ray*, the *Chalk-pit* cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

—— *urſinum*. Ramſon: in *Chriſt* college pieces, *Cambridge*, at *Ditton*, and elſewhere.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow: in ſea marſhes; at *Wiſbech*.

—— *officinalis* β. A variety of the Marſh Mallow: in the iſle of *Ely*.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. Female Pimpernel, or blue-flowered Pimpernel: amongſt the corn on the left hand of the way from *Cambridge* to *Hiſton*, a little beyond the firſt cloſes.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Evergreen Alkanet: on rubbiſh; near *Emanuel* college, *Cambridge*.

Anemone *nemoroſa*. Wood Anemone: in woods; at *Madingley* and iſle of *Ely*.

—— *Pulſatilla*. Paſque Flower: on *Gogmagog* hills, and *Hilderſham*, and at *Bartlow*.

Anethum *Fœniculum*. Fennel or Fincle: in *Parker's* pieces, *Cambridge*, and in *Caxton* church-yard.

Angelica *ſylveſtris*. Wild Angelica: in marſhy woods and hedges; at *Cheſterton*, by the river *Cam*, and elſewhere.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Kidney Vetch, or Ladies Finger: in dry meadows, eſpecially chalk; at *Cheſterton*, *Gogmagog* hills, and in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe at *Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Antirrhinum *Cymbalaria*. Ivy-leaved Toad-flax: on the walls of the Great houſe at *Drayton*.

—— *Elatine*. Sharp-pointed Fluellin: in corn-fields; at *Teverſham*.

—— *Linaria*. Toad-Flax: in barren meadows and fields: in the lanes and cloſes about *Cherry Hinton*, on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

Antirrhinum *majus*. Greater Snap-dragon: on old walls; in the iſle of *Ely*.

—— *minus*. Leaſt Toad-flax; in the corn, by the lower road on *Gogmagog* hills.

—— *ſpurium*. Round-leaved Fluellin: in corn-fields: in the way from *Cambridge* to *Hiſton*, and elſewhere.

Aphanes *arvenſis*. Purſley Piert: on the *Hill of Health*.

Apium *Petroſelinum*. Parſley: on *Gogmagog* hills.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbines: in a cloſe on the right hand of *Teverſham* moor, as you enter the moor from the town.

Arabis *turrita*. Tower-wall Creſs: on *St. John* and *Trinity* college walls, *Cambridge*.

—— *Thaliana*. Codded Mouſe Ear: in ſome cloſes on the North ſide of *Gamlingay* town.

Arenaria *rubra*. Purple-flowered Chickweed or Spurry: on *Gamlingay* heath.

—— *rubra* γ marina. Sea Spurry: on ſea-ſhores; at *Wiſbich*.

—— *tenuifolia*. Fine-leaved Chickweed: in the corn-fields on the borders of *Triplow* heath, *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

—— *trinervia*. Plantain-leaved Chickweed: in woods and hedges; at *Balſham*.

Ariſtolochia *clematitis*. Climbing Birthwort: in woods and hedges; at *Whittlesford*.

Artemeſia *campeſtris*. Field Southern Wood: in meadows near *Shelford*.

Arundo *Calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed Graſs: in and about *Madingley* wood in the iſle of *Ely*, and elſewhere.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus or Sperage: in *Great Shelford* church-yard.

Aſperugo *procumbens*. Small wild Bugloſs, Great Gooſegraſs, German Madwort: on rubbiſh; about *Newmarket* town.

Aſperula *Cynanchica*. Squinancy-wort: on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden-Hair; on the churches of *Ditton*, *Coton*, *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

—— *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden Hair, Wall Rue, or Tentwort: on the churches of *Cheſterton*, *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

—— *Scolopendrium*. Harts Tongue: in the hedges of a grove near *Cheſterton*, about *Ely* cathedral, and elſewhere.

—— *Trichomanes*. Common Maiden-Hair: on the South ſide of *Stretchworth* church, about the cathedral at *Ely*, and elſewhere.

Aſter *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort: on ſea-ſhores; at *Wiſbich*.

Aſtragalus

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort: on the drier part of *Hinton* moor, on *Gogmagog* hills, on *Newmarket* heath, *Royſton* heath, and elſewhere.

——— *glycyphyllos*. Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch: about the caſtle-hill, *Cambridge*, by the lane ſides that leads from *Cambridge* to *Cherry Hinton*, and in many other places.

Athamanta *oreoſelinum*. Mountain Stone Parſley: on *Gogmagog* hills.

Atriplex *haſtata* β. Wild Orach: } by the river
——— *patula* β. Spear-leaved Orach: } ſide below *Wiſbich*.

——— *portulacoides*. Sea Purſlane: near *Wiſbich*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale: in the lanes about *Fulborn*, in *Dove-houſe* cloſe, *Cambridge*, and at *Reech*.

Ballota *nigra* β alba. A variety of ſtinking Horehound: on rubbiſh at *Coldham* near *Barnwell*, and on the banks of the road to *Newmarket* near the *Paper-mills*.

Berberis *vulgaris*. Berberry-buſh: at *Cheſterton*, *Granchеſter*, and elſewhere.

Betonica *officinalis*. Wood Betony: in *Madingley* and *Kingſton* woods.

Betula *alba*. Birch Tree: at *Chippenham*, and elſewhere.

——— *Alnus*. Alder Tree: at *Fulborn*, and elſewhere.

Bidens *cernua*. Whole-leaved Water-Hemp Agrimony: in marſhy and watery places; at *Audrey* cauſeway.

——— *tripartita* β minima. Leaſt Water Hemp Agrimony: in marſhes; on the moor between *Cherry Hinton*, and the road to the hills, and on the moor. M. T.

Borago *officinalis*. Borage: in *Emanuel* college, *Parker's piece*, in *Cow fen*, and elſewhere.

Briza *media*. Middle quaking Graſs, Cow Quakes, Ladies Hair: in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe, *Cherry Hinton*, and at *Madingley*.

Bryonia *alba*. White Bryony: in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

Bryum *carneum*. Shining Bryum: in wet places in *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors, and elſewhere.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Thorow-wax: in cornfields; by the lower road on *Gogmagog* hills, among the wheat at *Teverſham*, and elſewhere.

——— *tenuiſſimum*. Leaſt Hares Ear: on that ſide of the moor at *Cherry Hinton* which is next the hills road.

Butomus *umbellatus*. Water Gladiole, or flowering Ruſh: in the *Stour* near the *Paper-mills*, at *Granchеſter*, and elſewhere.

Campanula *glomerata*. Leſſer Throatwort or Canterbury Bells: in *Madingley* wood, on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Bell Flower: on *Gogmagog* hills.

——— *Trachelium*. Great Throatwort or Canterbury Bells: in *Madingley* and *Kingſton* wood.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle: on *Cherry Hinton* moor, and near the new poſt-houſe, *Cambridge*.

Carduus *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle: in mountainous paſtures of a chalky ſoil; in many cloſes about *Madingley*, *Childerley*, *Kingſton*, and elſewhere.

——— *helenoides* β heterophyllus. Melancholy Thiſtle: in paſtures; about *Cherry Hinton*.

Carex *caneſcens*. Grey Carex: on the bogs on *Gamlingay*.

—— *dioica*. Small Carex: on the bogs on *Gamlingay* heath.

—— *diſtans*. Looſe Carex: on *Hinton* moor.

—— *flava*. Yellow Carex: on *Cherry Hinton* moor, and elſewhere.

—— *globularis*. Globular-headed Carex (*Lyons faſc.*): on *Gogmagog* hills and *Hinton* chalk-pit.

—— *muricata*. Prickly Carex: in the cloſes near *Granchеſter* meadows.

—— *panicea*. Pink Carex: in the wood at *Everſdon*.

—— *paniculata*. Panicled Carex: on the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

—— *pendula*. Pendulous Carex: in wet woods and hedges; at *Fulborn*, and elſewhere.

—— *pilulifera*. Round-headed Carex: on *Gamlingay* heath.

—— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex: in the fenny meadows near *Qui* water, and on *Hinton* moor.

—— *ſylvatica*. Woody Carex: in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

Carlina *vulgaris*. Carline Thiſtle: on *Newmarket* heath.

Carum *Carvi*. Caraways: in the meadows by the road ſide between *Cambridge* and *Quoy*, and elſewhere.

Caucalis *Carota*. Wild Carrots, or Bird-neſt: in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe.

——— *daucoides*. Fine-leaved Baſtard Parſley: about the *Devil's ditch*, *Newmarket* heath, and in corn-fields about *Kingſton*.

——— *latifolia*. Purple-flowered great Baſtard Parſley: in corn-fields in this county frequent; as between *Cambridge* and *Cherry Hinton*.

Centaurea *Calcitrapa*. Star Thiſtle: in *Parker's* piece, *Cambridge*.

——— *ſcabioſa*. Great Knapweed, or Matfellon: in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe, *Cherry Hinton*.

——— *ſcabioſa* (flore albo). Great Knapweed, with a white flower: at *Babram*.

Ceraſtium *aquaticum*. Marſh Mouſe-ear Chickweed: on the banks of the river *Cam*.

——— *arvenſe*. Long-leaved rough Chickweed: on heaths and dry banks amongſt buſhes; on the *Hill of Health*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſemidecandrium*. Leaſt Mouſe-ear Chickweed: on the *Hill of Health*.

Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara: } in the horſe ferry in the
—— *hiſpida*. Prickly Chara: } way from *Cambridge* to *Cherry Hinton*.

Chelidonium *hybridum*. Violet-coloured Horn Poppy: among the corn between *Swaffham* and *Burwell*.

——— *majus*. Celandine: in *Cow fen*, *Cambridge*.

Chenopodium *Bonus Henricus*. Common Engliſh Mercury;

Mercury: on rubbiſh, walls, corn-fields, and highways.

Chenopodium *maritimum*. Sea Blite, or White Glaſswort: by the river ſide below *Wiſbich*.

——— *murale* β. A variety of Common Gooſe Foot: ——— *Vulvaria*. Stinking Orache: } in rubbiſh, ways, and walls; in *Jeſus lane, Cambridge*.

——— *urbicum*. Upright Gooſefoot: on dunghills; in *Cherry Hinton* town.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury: in mountainous meadows and paſtures; in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock: in a creek over againſt the tiled houſe on *Rimney balk*.

Cineraria *alpina*. Mountain Ragwort: on *Gogmagog* hills, *Newmarket* heath.

——— *paluſtris*. Marſh Fleabane: in the fen ditches about *Marſh* and *Chateris* in the iſle of *Ely*.

Circæa *Lutetiana*. Enchanter's Nightſhade: in the lanes and cloſes about *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sunflower: on *Triplow* heath, on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

—— *Helianthemum* β (flore albo). Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sunflower with a white flower: on *Gogmagog* hills.

Clematis *Vitalba*. Great Wild Climber, or Traveller's Joy: } in the meadows and lanes about *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Clinopodium *vulgare*. Wild Baſil }

——— *vulgare* (var. fol. non crenatis). A variety of Wild Baſil: in the ploughed lands on the borders of *Gogmagog* hills and *Newmarket* heath.

Cochlearia *Armoracea*. Horſe Radiſh: in *Parker's* pieces, *Cambridge*.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil: on the bogs in the park at *Gamlingay*, and elſewhere.

Conferva *reticulata*. Net Conferva: in ditches and ponds in *Cow fen, Cambridge*.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lily of the Valley, or May Lily: in *Whitewood, Gamlingay*.

Convolvulus *arvenſis* β. A variety of Small Bindweed: amongſt the corn between *Little Everſdon* and *Harleſton*.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard: in chalky ſoils; at *Hilderſham*, *Abingdon*, and *Whittlesford*.

Crepis *fœtida*. Stinking Hawkweed: in meadows and paſtures; between *Little Shelford* and *Whittlesford*, on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

Crocus *officinalis*, ſativus. Saffron: on *Gogmagog* hills, and frequently planted in this county.

Cucubalus *Otites*. Greater Spaniſh Catchfly: near the gravel-pits, on the North ſide of *Newmarket*, and at *Chippenham*.

Daphne *Laureola*. Spurge Laurel: about *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Dianthus *Deltoides*. Maiden Pink: on a little hill where furze grows, next to *Juniper* hill, near *Hilderſham*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Small Wild Teaſel, or Shepherd's rod: at *Ditton*, and elſewhere. M. T.

Delphinium *Conſolida*. Lark's ſpur: amongſt the corn on *Swaffham* fields, and elſewhere.

Droſera *longifolia*. Long-leaved Sun Dew, or Roſa Solis: on *Hinton Moor*; about the watery places, plentifully.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sun Dew, or Roſa Solis: on the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

Echium *vulgare* β Anglicum. Engliſh Viper's Bugloſs: on the *Hill of Health*, *Madingley*.

Epilobium *paluſtre*. Marſh Willow herb: on the bogs at *Gamlingay*, and elſewhere.

Equiſetum *limoſum*. Smooth Horſetail: in marſhes and watery places; in *Cow fen*, *Cambridge*, and at *Granchester*.

Equiſetum *ſylvaticum*. Wood Horſetail: in and about *Madingley* wood.

Erica *tetralix*. Croſs-leaved heath: on the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

—— *vulgaris*. Common heath or Ling: on *Gogmagog* hills.

Eriophorum *polyſtachion*. Cotton Graſs: on *Cherry Hinton* moor, and elſewhere.

Erigeron *acre*. Blue-flowered Fleabane: in dry meadows and paſtures: at *Whittlesford* and *Linton*.

Eryſimum *chieranthoides*. Treacle Wormſeed: in the oſier holts about the bridge at *Ely* plentifully, and in the other oſier holts by the river ſide in the iſle of *Ely*.

Euonymus *Europæus*. Spindle tree or Prickwood: in woods and hedges; at *Granchester*, and elſewhere.

Euphorbia *amygdaloides*. Wood Spurge: in woods and hedges at *Cheveley*.

——— *platyphyllos* β ſegetalis. Corn Spurge: amongſt the corn near *Kingſton* wood, and about *Triplow*.

Euphraſia *officinalis*. Eyebright: on *Gogmagog* hills.

Feſtuca *ovina*. Sheep Feſcue graſs: in dry paſtures.

——— *rubra*. Purple Feſcue graſs: on *Gogmagog* hills.

——— *myuros*. Wall Feſcue graſs: on a wall at *Barnwell*.

——— *decumbens*. Decumbent Feſcue graſs: on *Shelford* moor, and in the cloſes at *King's hedges* near *Impington*.

Fontinalis *antipyretica*. Greater Watermoſs: in the well on the road ſide at *Madingley*.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth Sea Heath: in ſea marſhes; at *Tid Goat* near *Wiſbich*.

Fumaria *officinalis* β capreolata: in woods and hedges; in the corn on the borders of the hills towards *Hinton* moor on *Gogmagog* hills.

Galeobdolon *luteum*. Yellow Nettle Hemp: in *King's* wood, and in the wood at *Madingley*, and elſewhere.

Galeopſis *Tetrahit* δ. A variety of Hemp-leaved dead Nettle: amongſt corn at *March*.

Galium *mollugo*. Great Ladies Bedſtraw, or Baſtard Madder: in hedges and on heaths; at *Linton*.

——— *montanum*. Mountain Ladies Bedſtraw: on *Gamlingay* heath.

——— *paluſtre*. White Ladies Bedſtraw: in the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

Galium *ſpurium*. Corn Ladies Bedſtraw: amongſt the corn *about Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

——— *uliginoſum*. Marſh Ladies Bedſtraw: in the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

Geniſta *Anglica*. Needle Furze or Petty Whin: on a ſmall hill near *Hilderſham*, and elſewhere.

——— *tinctoria*. Dyer's Broom, or Woodwaxen: in paſtures and margins of fields; at *Madingley*, and elſewhere.

Gentiana *Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort: in dry paſtures; on *Gogmagog* hils, and on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *campeſtris*. Vernal Dwarf Gentian: in and about *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *centaurium*. Leſſer Centaury: in the way from *Cambridge* to *Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— *centaurium* (flore albo). Leſſer Centaury, with a white flower: at *Linton*.

Geranium *cicutarium*. Hemlock Craneſbill: on the *Hill of Health*.

——— *lucidum*. Shining-leaved Craneſbill: on walls and on ſandy ſhady places; at *Barnwell* and *Cheſterton*.

——— *molle*. Common Dove's-foot Craneſbill: on the *Hill of Health*.

——— *moſchatum*. Muſk Craneſbill of Muſcovy: in the ruts of the road on *Gamlingay* heath.

——— *pratenſe*. Meadow Craneſbill: in damp meadows and paſtures; at *Ditton*, *Hiſton*, *Girton*, and elſewhere.

——— *rotundifolium*. Doves-foot Craneſbill: in *Whitewood*, and in hedges near *Trinity Conduit*.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Cranesbill: about the *Devil's ditch*, *Newmarket* heath.

——— *ſanguineum* β. Bloody Cranesbill, with larger, paler, and more deeply divided leaves: on the banks of the *Devil's ditch*, *Newmarket* heath, towards *Reche*.

Geum *urbanum*. Avens: in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

Glaux *maritima*. Sea Milkwort, or black Saltwort: in ſea maſhes; at *Wiſbich*.

Glycyrrhiza *glabra*. Common Liquorice: planted at *Elme*, in the iſle of *Ely*, and elſewhere.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed or Cat's foot: on divers parts of *Newmarket* heath and on *Gogmagog hills*.

——— *montanum*. Leaſt Cudweed: in *Gamlingay* park and elſewhere.

Hedyſarum *Onobrichis*. Medick Vetchling, Cockſhead, commonly called Saintfoin: on *Gogmagog hills*, and elſewhere.

Hedypnois *hieracioides*. Yellow Succory or Rough Hawkweed: in margins of fields of a chalky ſoil; on *Gogmagog hills*, at *Comberton* and *Cherry Hinton*.

Helleborus *fœtidus*. Great Baſtard black Hellebore, Bear's-foot, or Setterwort: in meadows, paſtures, and hedges; near *Cherry Hinton*, and in ſome cloſes near the mill at *Fulborn*.

——— *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore: in the cloſes adjoining to the parſonage garden at *Ditton*, and in *Bigwyn* cloſes beyond the town.

Heracleum *Sphondylium* β. A variety of Common Cow-parſnep; in *Kingſton* wood.

Hieracium *umbellatum*. Narrow-leaved buſhy Hawkweed: on a ſmall hill overgrown with furze near *Hilderſham*, in *Gamlingay* park.

——— *ſabaudum* β. A variety of broad-leaved buſhy Hawkweed: in *Gamlingay* park.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſeſhoe Vetch: on the chalky grounds about *Gogmagog hills*, and elſewhere.

Hippurus *vulgaris*. Mare's Tail: in the *Stour* near the *Paper-mills*, at *Fulborn*, and elſewhere.

Humulus *Lupulus*. Wild Hops: in hedges at *Cheſterton*, and elſewhere.

Hyacinthus *non-ſcriptus* (flore albo.) Engliſh Hyacinth or Harebells (with a white flower): in *Kingſton* wood.

Hydrocharis *Morſus Ranæ*. Frogbit: in ditches and ſlow rivers; at *Granchefter*, in the river *Cam*, and elſewhere.

——— *Morſus Ranæ* (flore pleno): at *Audrey* cauſeway.

Hydrocotyle *vulgaris*. Pennywort or White Rot: in marſhy places; on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

Hypericum *Elodes*. Marſh St. Peter's wort: in the boggy grounds at *Gamlingay*.

——— *humifuſum*. Trailing St. John's wort: at *Hilderſham*

Hypericum *perforatum*. St. John's wort: in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe, *Cherry Hinton*.

——— *quadrangulum*. St. Peter's wort: on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

Hypnum *Adiantoides*. Upright Hypnum: on bogs and wet heaths; on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *bryoides*. Dwarf Hypnum:
——— *alopecurum*. Fox tail Hypnum:
——— *dendroides*. Tree Hypnum: in ſhady places
——— *proliferum*. Proliferous Hypnum: in hedges and woods; in and
——— *ſericeum*. Silky Hypnum: near *Moor-*
——— *ſerpens*. Creeping Hypnum: *barns* thicket,
——— *ſciuroides*. Squirrel-tail Hypnum: and *Madingley*.
——— *triquetrum*. Triangular Hypnum, or Trunks of Trees:

Hyocyami *nigri varietas*. A variety of the common Henbane: on the caſtle hill, *Cambridge*.

Hypochæris *maculata*. Broad-leaved Hungarian Hawkweed: on the banks of the *Devil's ditch*; near *Reche* not far from *Newmarket*, and elſewhere.

Hyoſeris *minima*. Small Swines Succory: in meadows and paſtures of a gravelly ſoil, near the wind-mills on *Newmarket* heath, and in a ſandy oat-field adjoining to *Whitewood* wood.

Jaſione *montana*. Sheeps Scabious: on a ſmall hill near *Hilderſham* and at *Gamlingay*.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſs: near the windmills on *Newmarket* heath.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane: in the paſtures about *Madingley*, *Barton*, *Coton*, and elſewhere.

——— *pulicaris*. Leſſer Fleabane: in the way from *Cambridge* to *Hiſton*.

Iris *fœtidiſſima*. Stinking Gladwyn: in a grove by the ſide of the road from *Cambridge* to *Hiſton* church, and elewhere.

Iſatis *tinctoria*. Wild Woad: in the iſle of *Ely* and *Littleport*.

Juncus

Juncus *bulboſus*. Bulbous Ruſh: in damp meadows and heaths; at *Gamlingay* and elſewhere.

—— *campeſtris*. Field Ruſh: on the *Hill of Health*.

—— *conglomeratus*. Round-headed Ruſh: in damp heath and meadows, at *Gamlingay*, and elſewhere.

—— *piloſus*. Common hairy Wood Ruſh: in the woods at *Everſden* and *Kingſton*.

—— *ſquarroſus*. Moſs Ruſh or Gooſe Corn: in the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

Juniperus *communis*. Juniper: on the little hill called *Juniper hill* at *Hilderſham*.

Lactuca *Saligna*. Leaſt wild Lettuce: on the bank of a little lane leading from the *London* road to the river a little beyond the *Spittle houſe* end at *Cambridge*.

—— *viroſa* β. A variety of ſtrong-ſcented wild Lettuce: in hedges and margins of fields; in the iſle of *Ely*.

Lathyrus *latifolius*. Broad-leaved Peaſe Everlaſting: in *Madingley* wood, and other woods near *Cambridge*.

—— *Nyſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch: in margins of fields; at *Hadnam*.

—— *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling Vetch: in a buſhy cloſe near *Little Everſdon* church.

—— *pratenſis*. Tare Everlaſting, or common Yellow Vetchling: in *Madingley* wood.

—— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow-leaved everlaſting: near the *Caſtle Crampes*; in the hedges in the way that leads from thence to *Bartlow*.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort: on the banks of the road from *Stourbridge* to *Newmarket*, and elſewhere.

Leontodon *Taraxacum* δ paluſtre. Marſh Dandelion: on *Hinton* moor.

Lepidium *ruderale*. Narrow-leaved Wild Creſs, or Dittander: on the banks of the river below *Wiſbich* near the windmills.

Lichen *calicaris*. Channelled Liverwort: on trunks of trees in *Gamlingay* park.

—— *ciliaris*. Ciliated Liverwort: on trunks of trees in and near *Moorbarns* thicket.

—— *farinaceus*. Mealy Liverwort: on trunks of trees in *Gamlingay* park.

—— *juniperinus*. Juniper Liverwort: on trunks and branches of trees; in and near *Moorbarns* thicket.

—— *nigreſcens*. Blackiſh Liverwort: on Willows; in *Granchеſter* meadows. M. T.

—— *phyſodes*. Palmated Liverwort: on trunks of trees, ſtones, and heaths in *Gamlingay* park.

—— *pyxidatus*. Cup Liverwort: in heaths and woods.

—— *pyxidatus* β. A variety of ditto: in *Gamlingay* park.

—— *pyxidatus* ξ *digitatus*. Fingered Liverwort: in heaths and woods; on *Newmarket* heath.

—— *rangiferinus*. Rhendeer Liverwort: on *Gogmagog* hills.

—— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Liverwort: on ſtones, rocks, and trunks of trees at *Whitwell*.

Liguſtrum *vulgare*. Privet or Prim: in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

Limoſella *aquatica*. Common Mudwort: in a cart rut as ſoon as you are out of *Milton* in the way to *Ely*.

Linum *Carthartícum*. Purging Flax: in the Chalk-pit cloſe, and on the moor at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— *perenne*. Wild Perennial Blue Flax: on the borders of the corn-fields about *Gogmagog* hills, in ſome cloſes about *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— *perenne* β. A variety of Wild Perennial Blue Flax: in the ſame places.

——— *uſitatiſſimum*. Flax: in corn-fields at *Wiſbich*.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Common Gromwell or Graymill: in groves and dry places; at *Hinton* and *Teverſham*.

Littorella *lacuſtris*. Small Littorella: on *Hinton* moor.

Lonicera *Caprifolium*. Honey Suckle: in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Hinton*.

Lotus *corniculatus* β & γ. Two varieties of Common Bird's Foot Trefoil: at *Gamlingay*, and elſewhere.

Lycoperdon *boviſta*. Common Puff ball, or Bulls fiſts: in meadows and paſtures.

Lycopodium *clavatum*. Common Clubmoſs: on the bogs in *Gamlingay* heath.

Lyſimachia *Nummularia*. Moneywort: in *Kingſton* wood.

——— *tenella*. Purple Moneywort: on *Teverſham* moor, and elſewhere.

——— *vulgaris*. Yellow Looſeſtrife, or Willow herb: in woods, bogs, and banks of rivers; on the banks of the river *Cam*, and elſewhere.

Lythrum *hyſſopifolia*. Hedge Looſeſtrife, Hyſſop, or Graſs Poley: in the corn-fields and ſhady lanes about *Hiſton*, and elſewhere.

——— *Salicaria*. Purple Spiked Looſeſtrife: in marſhes and banks of rivers at *Hiſton*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow: in *Kingſton* wood.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound: on rubbiſh and ways; on the *Hill of Health*.

Medicago *falcata*. Yellow Medick: in the margins of fields and highways; between *Linton* and *Bartlow*, and elſewhere.

——— *polymorpha* β. The Smalleſt Hedgehog Trefoil: in an old gravel-pit in the corn-field near *Wilbraham* church; alſo at *Newmarket*, where the *Cucubalus otites* grows.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Purple headed Creſted Cowwheat: in *Madingley* and other woods in this county abundantly.

——— *pratenſe*. Meadow Cowwheat: in meadows and paſtures at *Stitchworth*, and in *Whitewood*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Yellow Cowwheat: in woods at *Gamlingay*.

Meliſſa *Calamintha*. Common Calamint: in highways and margins of fields: at *Cheſterton* and *Shelford*.

——— *Nepeta*. Field Calamint: in highways and on banks; at *Granchеſter*, at *Hilderſham*, and *Babram*.

Mentha *arvenſis* β. A variety of Corn Mint: in watery places and damp corn-fields; at *Shelford*.

——— *pulegium*. Pennyroyal or Pudding Graſs: about the Caſtle hill, and elſewhere.

Mentha

Mentha *ſylveſtris.* Long-leaved Horſemint: in lakes and watery places at *Granchester*, in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Hinton*, and at *Triplow.*

Menyanthes *Nymphoides.* Fringed Water Lily: in ſlow rivers and ditches; at *Streatham* ferry, and in the river *Cam.*

——— *Trifoliata.* Buck or Bog-bean: on moors and marſhy places; on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

Mercurialis *annua.* French Mercury: about *Madingley* wood.

Myoſurus *minimus.* Mouſe-tail: in the fields where *Stourbridge* fair is kept, and elſewhere. M. T.

Myriophyllum *ſpicatum.* Spiked Water-milfoil: in the river *Cam*, at *Streatham* ferry, and elſewhere.

——— *verticillatum.* Water-milfoil: in the *Stour*, and elſewhere.

Myrica *Gale.* Sweet Willow, Dutch Myrtle, or Goule: in the fens in the Iſle of *Ely*, in many places abundantly.

Narthesium *Oſſifragum.* Lancaſhire Aſphodel, or Baſtard Aſphodel: in the bogs on *Gamlingay* heath.

Narciſſus *poeticus.* Pale Daffodil, or Primroſe Peerleſs: in meadows and paſtures at *Whittlesford.*

——— *Pſeudonarciſſus.* Engliſh Daffodil: in woods and hedges at *Whitwell* and *Whittlesford.*

Nardus *ſtricta.* Mat-graſs: on *Gamlingay* heath.

Nepeta *Cataria.* Cat-mint: in hedges at *Ditton*, and elſewhere.

Nymphæa *alba.* White Water Lily: in ſlow rivers and ponds; on *Triplow* heath; in the horſeway from *Cambridge* to *Hinton*, and on *Teverſham* moor.

——— *lutea.* Yellow Water Lily: in the river *Cam.*

Ononis *inermis*, arvenſis. Corn Reſtharrow: in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton.*

Ophioglosſum *vulgatum.* Adders-tongue: in damp meadows and paſtures; at *Ditton* and *Granchester.*

Ophrys *Apifera.* Bee Orchis: in a cloſe near *Burrough* church, and in *Kingſton* wood, at *Shelford*, and elſewhere.

——— *aranifera.* The Green-winged humble Bee Satyrion: in a buſhy cloſe by the footway between the two *Abingtons.*

——— *lilifolia.* Dwarf Orchis: in the watery places of *Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

——— *Monorchis.* Muſk, or Yellow Sweet Orchis: in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*, and in ſome pits about *Gogmagog* hills.

——— *muſcifera.* The Fly Orchis: on the banks of the Devil's ditch, and in the cloſes about *Hinton* and *Teverſham*, and elſewhere.

——— *ovata.* Common Twayblade: in damp woods and groves; in the wood at *Gamlingay*; in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— *paludoſa.* Marſh Twayblade: on the boggy and fenny grounds near *Gamlingay.*

——— *ſpiralis.* Triple Ladies Traces: on *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

Orchis *bifolia.* Butterfly Orchis: in *Kingſton* wood, and at *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *conopſea.* Sweet Orchis: in meadows and paſtures; in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*; in the *Devil's* ditch, *Newmarket* heath, and at *Cheſterton.*

Orchis *latifolia.* Broad-leaved Orchis: in meadows and paſtures; at *Cheſterton.*

——— *latifolia* (flore albo). Broad-leaved Orchis with a white flower: on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *maculata.* Female handed Orchis: } in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *maſcula.* Male Orchis: }

——— *morio.* Female Orchis: in damp meadows and paſtures; at *Girton.*

——— *morio* (flore albo). Female Orchis: at *Moorbarns* thicket.

——— *pyramidalis.* Purple late-flowering Orchis: in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*, and on *Newmarket* heath.

——— *pyramidalis* (flore albo). In the ſame place.

——— *uſtulata.* Dwarf Orchis: on *Gogmagog* hills, and in the *Devil's* ditch on *Newmarket* heath.

Origanum *vulgare.* Common Pot Marjoram: in groves and hedges of a chalk ſoil; at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Ornithogalum *pyrenaicum.* Pyrenean Star of Bethlehem: in a buſhy cloſe near *Little Everſden* church.

Orobanche *major.* Broomrape: on the roots of broom; at *Granchester*, and elſewhere.

Oſmunda *Lunaria.* Moon Wort: in Little *Linton* warren by the Cow gallery, and on a ſmall hill overgrown with furze at *Hilderſham*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſpicant.* Rough Spleenwort: on the bogs in *Gamlingay* park.

Oxalis *Acetoſella.* Wood Sorrel: in woods and groves; in the *Devil's* ditch, *Newmarket* heath, and elſewhere.

Papaver *Argremone.* Rough-headed Poppy: } in corn-fields.

——— *dubium.* Long ſmooth-head Poppy: }

——— *ſomniferum.* White Poppy: in corn-fields and uncultivated places; at *Water-beach.*

Paris *quadrifolia.* Herb Paris Truelove, or One Berry: in *Kingſton* wood, and in the wood at *Everſden.*

Parnaſſia *paluſtris.* Graſs of Parnaſſus: in wet meadows on *Teverſham* moor; on that ſide of *Hinton* moor next the Lime-kiln, and at *Trumpington.*

Paſtinaca *ſylveſtris.* Wild Parſnep: in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton.*

Peplis *Portulaca.* Water Purſlane: in the bogs in *Gamlingay* park.

Peziza *coccinea.* Scarlet Peziza: on rotten wood in woods and hedges; at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— *punctata.* Dotted Peziza: on horſe-dung, in *Gimlingay* park.

Phallus *eſculentus.* Eſculent Morel: in woods and hedges; at *Moorbarns* thicket, at *Shelford* and *Cherry Hinton*, and on *Newmarket* heath.

Phaſcum *acaulon.* Oval Phaſcum: in heaths and banks of a ſandy ſoil; in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

Phleum *paniculatum.* Bulboſe Cat's-tail Graſs: on *Newmarket* heath.

Pimpinella *major*. Greater Burnet Saxifrage: in the woods at *St. George's*, *Hatley*, and in many other woods on the borders of *Bedfordſhire*.

——— *ſaxifraga*. Leſſer Burnet Saxifraga: on *Gogmagog* hills.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Common Butterwort, or Yorkſhire Sanicle: on *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

Plantago *coronopus*. Buck's-horn Plantain, Star of the Earth: on *Newmarket* heath, and elſewhere.

——— *lanceolata* β. A variety of Ribwort Plantain: on *Gogmagog* hills, and *Hill of Health*.

Poa *maritima*. Sea Meadow-graſs: near *Wiſbich*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Snakeweed, or Greater Biſtort: in damp meadows; at *Whitwell* and *Shelford*.

——— *Fagopyrum*. Buck Wheat: in corn-fields between *Hilderſham* and *Wilbraham*.

——— *Hydropiper* β minus. Small creeping Arſemart: in watery places at *Waterbeach*.

Polypodium *cryſtatum*. Creſted Polypody: in wet woods and ſhady places;

——— *Filix fœmina*. Female Polypody: in wet woods and ſhady places;

——— *Thelypteris*. Marſh Fern: in buſhy marſhes, groves and hedges;

in *Gamlingay* park.

——— *vulgare*. Common Polypody: on the cathedral at *Ely*, and elſewhere.

Polytrichum *commune*. Greater Golden Maidenhair: on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

Populus *tremula*. Trembling Poplar, or Aſp: in wet woods at *Cheſterton*.

Potamogiton *compreſſum*. Small-branched Pond-weed:

——— *lucens*. Shining Pondweed: in rivers and lakes:

in the river *Cam*.

——— *natans*. Broad-leaved Pondweed: in ponds and ſlow rivers on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *pectinatum*. Fineſt Fennel-leaved Pondweed: in the river *Cam*.

——— *perfoliatum*. Perfoliate Pondweed: in the river *Cam*.

——— *puſillum*. Small Pondweed; in the waters about *Stourbridge*, and elſewhere.

Potentilla *anſerina*. Silver-weed or Wild Tanſey: in places where water has been ſtagnant in the winter; at *Linton*.

Potentilla *verna*. Spring Cinquefoil: on *Gogmagog* hills near the *Paps*. M. T.

Poterium *ſanguiſorba*. Burnet: in fields of a chalk ſoil; at *Cheſterton*.

Primula *vulgaris* β. Greater Cowſlip, or Oxlip: in *Kingſton* and *Madingley* woods.

——— *veris*. Common Cowſlip or Pagils: in *Madingley* wood.

Prunus *Ceraſus*. Black Cherry: in woods and hedges: at *Teverſham*.

——— *Ceraſus* γ Avium. Common Wild Cherry: in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

Pyrus *communis*. Pear-tree: in hedges about *Hinton*.

Ranunculus *aquatilis* β. Various-leaved Water Crowfoot: in the river *Cam*.

——— *aquatilis* γ. Various-leaved Water Crowfoot: in rivers at *Cheſterton*.

Ranunculus *auricomus*. Sweet-wood Crowfoot or Goldylocks: in woods and hedges; at *Ditton*, and elſewhere.

——— *bulboſus* β. Upright Pale-leaved Crowfoot: in gardens, ſides of roads, and rubbiſh; on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

——— *lingua*. Great Spearwort: in ſome ditches on *Teverſham* moor, and in many ditches in the fens of the Iſle of *Ely*.

——— *parviflorus*. Small-flowered Crowfoot: in meadows and puſtures of a gravelly ſoil; under the hedge at *Madingley* overagainſt the church, and elſewhere.

Reſeda *lutea*. Baſe Rocket: in corn-fields, meadows, and paſtures of a chalk ſoil; on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

——— *Luteola*. Dyer's weed, Yellow-weed, or Wild Woad: in the cloſe at *Cherry Hinton* called the Chalk-pit cloſe.

Rhamus *Catharticus*. Purging Thorn or Buck-Thorn: in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *Frangula*. Black-berry bearing Alder: in *Gamlingay* park and *Whitewood*.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants or Squinancy berries: by the river-ſide at *Abington*, and elſewhere.

——— *rubrum*. Common Currants: in woods and hedges; at *Bournbridge*.

——— *Uva criſpa*. Gooſeberries: in *Great Shelford* church-yard, at *Gurton*, and in a hedge by *Parker's piece*.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. Sweet Briar, or Eglantine: on heaths and hedges; on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

——— *villoſus* β. A variety of Apple Roſe: in *White* wood, *Gamlingay*.

Rumex *hydro-lapatheum*. Great Water Dock: in *Cow fen*, *Cambridge*.

——— *pulcher*. Fiddle Dock: about the Caſtle hill, *Cambridge*.

——— *maritimus*. Golden Dock: on rubbiſh and highways; in the Iſle of *Ely*, and at *Wiſbich*.

Sagittaria *ſagittifolia*. Arrow-head: in ditches and banks of rivers; at *Cherry Hinton*.

Salix *Helix*. The Yellow Dwarf Willow: in the horſe-way from *Cambridge* to *Cherry Hinton*, and in the cloſe juſt by the water you paſs over to go thither.

——— *repens*. Creeping Willow: in the bogs in *Gamlingay* park.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Danewort: in hedges and highways; at *Cherry Hinton*, *Madingley*, and *Gamlingay*.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round-leaved Water Pimpernel: on *Teverſham*, *Hiſton*, and *Trumpington* moors, and in the way from *Cambridge* to *Hiſton*.

Sanicula *Europæa*. Sanicle: in *Madingley* wood, and in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Hinton*.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Burnet: in wet meadows; at *Whitwell* and *Shelford*.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soapwort: in meadows and hedges; at *Barnwell*, and elſewhere.

Satyrium *viride*. Frog Orchis: in a pit near the Chalk-pit cloſe on that ſide of the lane next *Cherry Hinton* town, and at King's hedges, *Cheſterton*.

Saxifraga *granulata.* White Saxifrage: in dry meadows and paſtures; near *Barnwell*, and elſewhere.

Scabioſa *arvenſis.* Field Scabious: } in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton.*

——— *Columbaria.* Small Scabious: M. T. } in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton.*

——— *ſucciſa.* Devil's bit: } in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton.*

Schœnus *albus.* White-headed Bog-ruſh: in marſhes; on the bogs in *Gamlingay* park, and on *Teverſham* moor.

——— *compreſſus.* Compreſſed Bogruſh: in marſhy places; between *Little Shelford* and *Whittlesford.*

——— *mariſcus.* Long-rooted Baſtard Cyperus: in the watery places on *Hinton* moor, and divers other fens.

——— *nigricans.* Round black-headed Marſh Bog-ruſh with Gramill ſeeds: everywhere in the watery places on *Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

Scirpus *lacuſtris.* Tall Club-ruſh or Bull-ruſh: in pools, rivers, and lakes; in the river *Cam.*

——— *lacuſtris* β. A variety of ditto: in pools, rivers, and lakes; by the horſe-way from *Cambridge* to *Cherry Hinton.*

——— *maritimus.* Round-rooted Clubruſh, or Baſtard Cyperus: on banks of rivers, and on the ſea-ſhore; at *Wiſbich.*

——— *ceſpitoſus.* Dwarf Clubruſh: in marſhes by *Stourbridge.*

——— *ſetaceus.* Leaſt Clubruſh: on the bogs in *Gamlingay* park, and elſewhere.

Scutellaria *galericulata.* Hooded Willow-herb, or Scull-cap: at *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

Sedum *album.* White Stone-crop: on walls and houſes; at *Chattereſs* on the thatched houſes.

——— *acre.* Yellow Stone-crop or Wall-pepper: at *Shelford*, and elſewhere.

——— *acre* β ſexangulare. Sexangulare Stone-crop: on walls, &c. on *Trinity Conduit* head *Cambridge*, and on *Ely* cathedral.

——— *Telephium.* Orpine, or Livelong: on walls, paſtures, and hedges; at *Shelford*, and elſewhere.

Senecio *paludoſus.* Marſh Groundſel, or Bird's Tongue: in and on the banks of the ditches in the Iſle of *Ely*, and near *Streatham* ferry, and at *Chattereſs.*

——— *viſcoſus.* Stinking Groundſel: on heaths, groves, and hedges; in the Iſle of *Ely.*

Serapias *latifolia* γ paluſtris. Marſh-baſtard Hellebore: on *Teverſham* and *Cherry Hinton* moors, and at *Triplow.*

——— *longifolia.* White-flowered Baſtard Hellebore: in woods and groves; on *Teverſham* moor, at *Quoy*, in *Kingſton* wood, and in the Iſle of *Ely.*

Serratula *cinctoria.* Common Saw-Wort: in woods and paſtures at *Madingley*, and elſewhere.

Sherardia *arvenſis.* Little Field Madder; on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

Silene *Anglica.* Engliſh Catchfly, or Corn Campion: among the corn near the *Devil's* ditch, *Newmarket* heath.

——— *Noctiflora.* Night-flowering Campion: amongſt the corn on the left-hand of the road leading from *Newmarket* to *Canvaſs* hall in *Wood Ditton.*

Sigon *ſegetum.* Corn Honewort: on ditch banks as you go from *Cambridge* to *Madingley.*

——— *inundatum.* Leaſt Water Parſnep: in ditches near Paper-mills, and on *Gamlingay* heath.

Sium *latifolium.* Broad-leaved Water Parſnep: in the river *Cam.*

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum.* Alexanders: in ditches; at *Cheſterton* and *Cherry Hinton.*

Solidago *Virga aurea.* Common Golden Rod: in paſtures at *Gamlingay*, and elſewhere.

Sonchus *paluſtris.* Marſh Sowthiſtle: near *Stretham ferry.*

Sorbus *Aucuparia.* Mountain Aſh, or Quicken-tree: in *Gamlingay* park, and in *Whitewood.*

Spergula *arvenſis.* Corn Spurry: amongſt corn, and in ſandy places; at *Madingley* and *Gamlingay.*

——— *nodoſa.* Knotted Spurrey, or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage: at *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham*, on the moors, and elſewhere.

Sphagnum *paluſtre.* Grey Bogmoſs: on the bogs in *Gamlingay* park.

——— *arboreum.* Tree Sphagnum: on trees; in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

Spiræa *filipendula.* Dropwort: about *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *Ulmaria.* Meadow Sweet, or Queen of the Meadows: in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

Splachnum *ampullaceum.* Purple Splachnum: on *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

Statice *armeria.* Common Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower: by the river ſide below the town of *Wiſbich.*

Stellaria *Graminea* β. A variety of Leſſer Stitchwort: on bogs in *Gamlingay* park, and elſewhere.

Stratiotes *Aloides.* Water Sengren or Freſh Water Soldier: in the rivers and fen ditches in the Iſle of *Ely*; in the river ditches near *Stretham* ferry, and about *Audrey* cauſey, and at *Mepole.*

Symphytum *officinale.* Comfrey: in *Cow-fen*, *Cambridge.*

Tanacetum *vulgare.* Tanſey: in *Gamlingay* park, and elſewhere.

Teucrium *chamæpitys.* Ground Pine: in barren fields; on the lays about the borders of *Triplow* heath.

——— *ſcordium.* Water Germander: in many ditches in the Iſle of *Ely*; in a ditch on the right hand of the road leading from *Cambridge* to *Hiſton*, and at *Mepole.*

Thalictrum *flavum.* Common Meadow Rue: on *Cherry Hinton* moor, and at *Cheſterton.*

——— *minus.* The Leſſer Meadow Rue: in the Chalky grounds about *Newmarket*, *Linton*, and *Bartlow.*

Theſium *linophyllum.* Baſtard Toadflax: on *Triplow* and *Newmarket* heaths, on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

Thymus *Acinos.* Wild Baſil: in gravelly or chalky dry hills; on *Gogmagog* hills and *Newmarket* heath, and elſewhere.

——— *ſerpyllum* η. Hoary Thyme: on *Gogmagog* hills.

Tragopogon *pratenſe.* Yellow Goatsbeard: in meadows and paſtures; as in the Chalk-pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton.*

Tremella

Tremella *auricula*. Jew's ear: on rotten wood: near *Moorbarns* thicket.

Trifolium *agregarium*. Hop Trefoil: in the Chalk pit close at *Cherry Hinton*.

——— *arvense*. Harefoot Trefoil: on the *Hill of Health*, *Cambridge*, and elsewhere.

——— *filiforme*. Small Trefoil: on *Gamlingay* heath, and elsewhere.

——— *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil: in *Parkers* pieces, *Cambridge*.

——— *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil: on *Newmarket* heath and at *Chesterton*.

——— *ochroleucum*. Yellow-flowered Trefoil: in the Chalk-pit close at *Cherry Hinton*, and at *Madingley*.

——— *melilotus officinalis*. Melilot: in the Chalk-pit close at *Cherry Hinton*.

——— *scabrum*. Oval-headed Trefoil: on *Newmarket* heath, and at *Gamlingay*.

——— *striatum*. Knotted Trefoil: in dry meadows and pastures; at *Gamlingay*.

——— *subterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil: in dry meadows near the windmill at *Gamlingay*.

Triglochin *palustre*. Marsh Arrow-headed Grass: on *Teversham*, *Shelford*, and *Hinton* moors.

Triticum *caninum*. Bearded Wheat Grass: in a bushy close near *Little Eversdon* church.

——— *junceum*. Sea Wheat Grass: near *Wisbich*.

Turritis *hirsuta*. Rough Tower Mustard: on the walls in *Dead Man's* lane, *Wisbech*, and by *Bournbridge*.

Tussilago *Farfara*. Common Coltsfoot: at *Stourbridge* near *Barnwell*; and elsewhere.

——— *Petasites*. Butter Bur: in wet meadows and pastures; at *Grancheſter*.

Typha *latifolia*. Greater Cat's-tail, or Reed-mace: on the bogs at *Gamlingay* and on *Teversham* moor.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cranberries, or Moss-berries: in the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

Valantia *cruciata*. Croswort: about *Madingley* wood and near *Moorbarns* thicket.

Valeriana *locusta*. Corn Sallet, or Lamb's *Lettuce*: in corn and other fields; at *Grancheſter* and *Gamlingay*.

Valeriana *officinalis*. Wild Valerian: in the Chalk-pit close at *Cherry Hinton*, and elsewhere.

——— *rubra* (flore albo). Garden Valerian, with a white flower: about *Ely* cathedral, and elsewhere.

Verbascum *nigrum*. Sage-leaved Black Mullein: on *Gogmagog* hills towards *Hinton*, and at *Shelford*, *Fulborn*, and elsewhere.

Verbena *officinalis*. Vervain: in the Chalk-pit close at *Cherry Hinton*.

Veronica *Anagallis*. Long-leaved Water Speedwell: in the way from *Cambridge* to *Hinton*, and elsewhere.

——— *Becabunga*. Brooklime: on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *montana*. Mountain Speedwell: in thick woods and hedges at *Linton*.

——— *scutellata*. Marsh Speedwell: at *Barnwell*, and elsewhere.

——— *Spicata*. Spiked Speedwell: in mountainous meadows; in several closes adjoining to *Newmarket* heath beyond *Bottisham*, and in meadows about *Horse heath hall*.

Viburnum *Lantana*. Pliant Mealy, or Wayfaring tree: in *Madingley* wood, in the Chalk-pit close at *Cherry Hinton*, and in *Kingston* wood.

——— *Opulus*. Water Elder: in *Madingley* wood.

Vicia *Cracca*. Tufted Wood Vetch: in the Chalk-pit close at *Cherry Hinton*.

Vinca *major*. Greater Periwinkle: in *Madingley* wood, and elsewhere.

—— *minor*. Lesser Periwinkle: at *Cherry Hinton*.

Viola *birta*. Violet with Throatwort leaves: in the Chalk-pit close at *Hinton*.

Ulva *intestinalis*. Gut Laver: in a ditch at *Newton*, and at *Grancheſter*.

Utricularia *vulgaris*. Hooded Water Milfoil: in the fen dykes in the Isle of *Ely*; in the *Stour* near the Paper-mills, and elsewhere.

——— *minor*. Lesser-hooded Milfoil: on *Teversham* and *Gamlingay* moors; in muddy ditches and marshes.

2 0 1 5 1 0 5 Longitude West from London. 0 East from London. 5

E. Noble delin: et curavit.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE
NORTHAMPTON
Old West Water
Benwick
Ramsey Mere
Whittlesea Mere
Whittlesea Grounds
Bevill's Glass Moor
Middle Moor
Heam Moor
Holm Fen
Ramsey Upwood Fen
Ramsey Turf Fen
Ramsey High Fen
Bury & Wistow Fen
Somersham High Fen
Somersham & Colne Earith Fen
Somersham Heath
Blantisham Fen
Warboys
Hollow Drain
Ash Drain
Jubilee Drain
Fen Drain
Kings Delf or Jeward Dyke
Bevill's Bank
Conquest Load
Hedge Fen
Horse Fen
Stilton Fen
Caldecot Holme Dyke
Denton Holme
New Dyke
Mutts Load
Sawtry Little Fen
Sawtry Great Fen
Sawtry Monks Wood
Sawtry Judith
Sawtry Mallmans
Sawtry Stonegate
Sawtry Broadley Wood
Sawtry Broadley Head
Sawtry Gold Harbour
Sawtry Toll Gate
Sawtry Lopingwell
Sawtry Round Hill
Sawtry Ramsey Heights
Sawtry Ramsey Common
Sawtry Upwood
Sawtry Great Raveley
Sawtry Little Raveley
Sawtry Wistow
Sawtry Bury
Sawtry Warboys
Sawtry Gow Nest Wood
Sawtry Old Hurst
Sawtry Wood Hurst
Sawtry Pidley
Sawtry Fenton
Sawtry Rowey House
Sawtry Weaver Fen
Sawtry Hammonds Eau
Sawtry Cypress Corner
Sawtry Long Drove
Sawtry Somersham
Sawtry Colne
Sawtry Earith
Sawtry Bluntisham
Sawtry Needingworth
Sawtry Houghton
Sawtry Broughton
Sawtry Ripton Regis
Sawtry Ripton Abbots
Sawtry Stewkley Magna
Sawtry Stewkley Parva
Sawtry Wood Walton
Sawtry Hill Wood
Sawtry Devils Wood
Sawtry Wansington
Sawtry Hayford
Sawtry Alconbury
Sawtry Alconbury Common
Sawtry Upton
Sawtry Weston
Sawtry Buckworth
Sawtry Barham
Sawtry Wooley
Sawtry Abbots Ripton
Sawtry Wistow
Sawtry Ramsey
Sawtry Upwood
Sawtry Great Raveley
Sawtry Little Raveley
Sawtry Broughton
Sawtry Ripton Regis
Sawtry Houghton
Sawtry Hayford
Sawtry Alconbury
Sawtry Upton
Sawtry Weston
Sawtry Buckworth
Sawtry Barham
Sawtry Wooley
Sawtry Old Weston
Sawtry Bromeswold
Sawtry Leighton
Sawtry Brington
Sawtry Molesworth
Sawtry Catworth
Sawtry Spaldwick
Sawtry Easton
Sawtry Ellington
Sawtry Thurning
Sawtry Luddington
Sawtry Gidding Magna
Sawtry Gidding Parva
Sawtry Chapel End
Sawtry Steple Gidding
Sawtry Hamerton
Sawtry Gidding Grove
Sawtry Winwick
Sawtry Clapton
Sawtry Molesworth Lodge
Sawtry Bythorne
Sawtry Keystone
Sawtry Lutton
Sawtry Folkesworth
Sawtry Washingley House
Sawtry Caldecote
Sawtry Denton
Sawtry Glatton
Sawtry Stilton
Sawtry Morborn
Sawtry Haddon
Sawtry Yaxley
Sawtry Woodston Lodge
Sawtry Farcet
Sawtry Elton
Sawtry Water Newton
Sawtry Elton Hall
Sawtry Elton Grove
Sawtry Shag Walk
Sawtry Broad Green
Sawtry Ellen Brook
Sawtry Burn
Sawtry Old Harbour
Sawtry The Green
Sawtry Ermine
Sawtry Ermine Street
Sawtry Roman Fosse
Sawtry Tumbridge Bridge
Sawtry Pondes Bridge
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Sluice
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Cut
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Drain
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Lode
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Ferry
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Ferry House
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Ferry Bridge
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Ferry Drain
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Ferry Lode
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Ferry Cut
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Ferry Sluice
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Ferry Dyke
Sawtry Ramsey Mere Ferry Road

A Map of HUNTINGDONSHIRE from the best Authorities.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5

20 15 10 5 Longitude West from London. 0 East from London. 5

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 28th March 1805

Engraved by J.Cary.

E.Noble delint et curavit.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

ON the back of Cambridgeſhire lies the county of *Huntingdon*, Saxon Huntedunerċyne[a], ſo ſituate as to have Bedfordſhire on the South, Northampton on the Weſt, and alſo on the North, where it is divided from it by the river *Avon*; and Cambridgeſhire on the Eaſt. It is a good corn country, and well adapted for cattle to the Eaſt, where it is fenny; in other parts diverſified with ſunny hills and ſhady woods. The inhabitants ſay it was once all covered with woods; and it appears to have been a foreſt till Henry II. in the beginning of his reign diſforeſted the whole, as ſet forth by an old perambulation, "except Waybridge, Sapple, and Her-"thei, which were the lord's woods and remain foreſt."

The South part is watered and covered with flowers by the *Ouſe* ſo frequently mentioned before. Upon this river, among others of leſs note, are three famous towns. After leaving Bedfordſhire it enters this county, where it firſt viſits *St. Neot's* (commonly called *St. Neede's*), from Neot a learned and holy man, who ſpent his whole life in propagating Chriſtianity, and whoſe body was tranſlated hither from *Neotſtok* in Cornwall; and in honour of him Alfric turned the palace of earl Elfrid into a monaſtery, which was richly endowed by Roiſia wife of Richard lord of *Clare*, ſoon after the Norman invaſion. Before this the place was called *Anulphſbury* from Ainulph another holy man, which name ſtill remains in a part of it. Below this, at *Hailweſton*, a very ſmall village, are two little ſprings, one of freſh water, the other ſomewhat ſalt: the latter is reckoned by the neighbours good againſt the itch and leproſy, the former againſt dimneſs of ſight. Not far from thence the Ouſe ſalutes *Bugden*, an handſome ſeat of the biſhops of Lincoln, and by *Hinchinbroke*, once appropriated to nuns transferred hither by the Conqueror from *Eltesley* in Cambridgeſhire, and now the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Cromwells*, comes to *Huntingdon*, Saxon Huntantun, according to Marianus, and in the public ſeal *Hunterſdune*, q. d. *Hunter's Mount*, as Henry its archdeacon, who lived 400 years ago, renders it[b], whence it bears a Hunter in its arms, and the new Latin name of *Venantodunum* has been coined by our countryman Leland[c]. This is the principal town of the whole county, to which it likewiſe gives name, "ſurpaſſing, as the forecited "archdeacon obſerves[d], all the neighbouring towns "both in pleaſantneſs of ſituation, beauty of building, nearneſs to the fens, and plenty of game and "fiſh." In the time of Edward the Confeſſor, as I find in Domeſday book[e], "there were in this burgh "four ferlings[f], in two of which were 116 burgeſſes "paying cuſtom and geld, and under them 100 "bordarii [who help to pay the geld]: in the other "two ferlings were 140 burgeſſes ſubject to all "cuſtoms and the king's geld." It ſtands in a rather high ſituation on the North bank of the Ouſe, extending in length to the North, having four churches, and antiently a ſmall monaſtery founded by the empreſs Matilda and Euſtace *Lovetoft*, whoſe walls I ſaw below the town to the Eaſt. On the river near the bridge, which is beautifully built of ſtone, is the hill and ſite of a caſtle built A. D. 917 by Edward the elder, greatly enlarged by David king of Scots, to whom, according to an antient hiſtorian, "king Stephen gave the borough of Hun-"tingdon for an augmentation of his eſtate[g];" and afterwards Henry II. becauſe it was a retreat for rebels, and the Scotch and *St. Lizes* had often ſet up claims to it, levelled it with the ground to cut ſhort the diſpute, having ſworn in his anger during their importunities, that neither the St. Lizes nor the Scots ſhould ſquabble about it any longer. From the keep of this caſtle is an extenſive proſpect, and under it lies a meadow called *Portſholme* ſurrounded by the Ouſe, the largeſt and moſt flowery ſpot the ſun ever beheld, to which in ſpring one may juſtly apply this line[h]:

Ver pingit vario gemmantia prata colore;
The Spring with various colours paints the ſtudded meads:

ſo beautiful a picture does it exhibit. On the hither ſide of the river over againſt Huntingdon ſtands what one may call its mother, whence it ſprung, now called *Goodmancheſter*, formerly *Gormonchester*; a large village, famous for agriculture, in a free open plain, and ſloping towards the ſun. No town in England has ſo many ſtout hinds, or employs more ploughs. They boaſt of having formerly received the kings of England in their way hither with a ruſtic proceſſion of 180 ploughs. Certain it is they apply themſelves with the greateſt diligence of any of our people to a ruſtic life, which Columella[i] ſays is "allied to wiſdom." Henry of Huntingdon, before quoted[k], calls this "no unpleaſant town;" and truly ſays "it was a noble city." For not to mention the frequent finding of Roman coins, and the diſtance of the Itinerary, the very derivation of the name proves that this was the city called in Antoninus DUROLIPONTE, corruptly for DUROSIPONTE; *Duroſi-ponte* (excuſe the change of one letter) ſignifying in Britiſh the *Bridge over the river Oſe:* for all allow that this river is promiſcuouſly called *Uſe*, *Iſe*, *Oſe*, and *Ouſe*. But the antient name falling into diſuſe among the Saxons, it came to be called *Gor-*

Godmancheſter.

Duroliponte.

[a] And huntandunercyne. [b] Hiſt. VI. 207. (361.) [c] Coll. II. 184. 185. [d] Ubi ſupra.
[e] fol. 203. a. [f] Sir Edward Cook explains a ferling by 32 acres. Spelman by 10 acres.
[g] "*In augmentum honoris* de Huntedune datis ei Dunecaſtra & Caerneol." are the words of John Hexham inter X Script. p. 258.
[h] [i] Pref. [k] ubi ſup.

mancheſter

manceſter from *Gormon* a Dane, to whom our Alfred on concluding a peace ceded theſe provinces, as that old line teſtifies,

Gormonis à caſtri nomine nomen habet.

From Gormon's caſtle now it takes its name.

This is the perſon of whom J. Pike[l] an antient hiſtorian writes thus: "King Alfred ſo humbled the "Danes, that they gave as many hoſtages as he de- "manded, to quit the country or embrace Chriſti- "anity, which laſt they accordingly did: for their "king Guthrum, otherwiſe called Gormond, with "30 lords, and almoſt the whole nation, received "baptiſm, and was adopted by Alfred as his ſon by "the name of Athelſtan. Here then he lived, and "had the provinces of the Eaſt Angles and North- "umbrians aſſigned him; to rule as his inheritance, "under ſubordination to the king, thoſe countries he "had formerly ravaged as a marauder." Nor muſt we forget that ſome other antient writers have called this place *Gumiceſter* and *Gumicaſter*[m], and confidently affirmed that Machutus had his biſhopric here.

The Ouſe breaking away hence, and approaching now to Cambridgeſhire, runs by a very pleaſant town among the meads, called antiently by the Saxons *Slepe*, but at preſent *St. Ive's* from *Ivo* a Perſian biſhop, who made ſuch a figure for ſanctity in England about A. D. 600, as is reported, preached the goſpel with unremitting diligence, and left his name to this place where he died, and from whence the monks ſoon removed his body to *Ramſey*.

Slepe. *St. Ive's.*

Somerſham. Turning ſcarce three miles hence we ſee *Somerſham*, lately a beautiful houſe of the biſhop of Ely, given by earl Brithnot to that church, A. D. 491, and James *Stanley*, a moſt luxurious prelate, enlarged it with new buildings. A little higher up ſtood the

Ramſey. wealthy monaſtery of *Ramſey* among the fens, where the rivers meeting with ſofter ground ſtagnate. Take the following brief deſcription of the place from the private hiſtory of the houſe[n]. "Ramſey, q. d. "Ram's iſland on the Weſt (for the fens render it "inacceſſible on every other ſide), is divided from "the finer ground by clayey quagmires about two "ſtones' throw acroſs. This place, which formerly "received only ſhips conveyed by gentle gales be- "tween the pleaſant banks of a ſluggiſh ſtream, "now by great pains and coſt, by filling up the "ſwamps with wood, ſand, and ſtones, is approached "by perſons on foot by a hard cauſeway near two "miles long, but not near ſo wide, covered with "alders and beds of green ſedges and bullruſhes, "being long before it was inhabited covered with "various trees, but eſpecially large quantities of elm. "Now, by length of time, the woods being in part "deſtroyed, it appears a rich arable ſoil, enriched "with fruits, ſmiling with corn, planted with gardens, "abounding in paſtures and beautiful meads, ex- "hibiting in ſpring a charming proſpect; the whole "iſland being a picture of different flowers. It is "beſides encircled with fens abounding with eels, "and marſhes breeding various ſorts of fiſh and

Ramſey Meere "water fowl. One of theſe is called *Ramſey Mere* "after the name of the iſland, ſurpaſſing the reſt "around it in beauty and produce. On that part of "the iſland where grows the largeſt and thickeſt "wood, it waſhes its ſandy ſhore in a beautiful man- "ner to the delight of the beholders. In its vaſt "pools° are often caught by drags and other kind of "nets, as well as by hooks and other fiſhing tackle, "ſurpriſing large pikes, called by the inhabitants "*Hakeds*[p]; and the fiſhing ſportſmen find continual Haked. "employment, always catching the various watery "fry, which is always as faſt recruited." The author then proceeds more at large to relate how Ailwin of the blood royal, who on account of the great influence and favour he was held in by the king was ſtyled *Healf Koning* or *Half King*, admoniſhed by the dream of a fiſherman, built this monaſtery, which biſhop Oſwald forwarded, and kings and others ſo endowed that 60 monks had a yearly revenue of no leſs than £.7000 of our money. But as it has been long ſince deſtroyed, I may be thought to have dwelt too long on this ſubject. I ſhall add, however, from the ſame writer, the inſcription on Ailwin's tomb, as bearing an unuſual ſtyle of honour:

HIC REQVIESCIT AILWI-
NVS INCLITI REGIS EAD-
GARI COGNATVS, TOTIVS
ANGLIAE ALDERMANNVS, ET
HVIVS SACRI COENOBII
MIRACVLOSVS FVNDATOR.

q. d. "Here reſts Ailwin kinſman of the renowned "king Eadgar, Alderman of all England, and by "miraculous inſtinct founder of this abbey."

From hence to Peterborough, which is about ten miles off, king Canute finding the way dangerous by floods and inundations, made, at great expence, a road, called by our hiſtorians *Kingſdelfe*, not far Kingdelfe. from the great lake called *Wittleſmere*. As this abbey was the ornament of the Weſt part of this county, ſo that of the middle part was *Saltrey*, antiently a Saltrey. monaſtery of Ciſtercians, built by the ſecond Simon de St. Liz earl of Huntingdon. Not far from which is *Cunnington*, antiently held of the *Honor of Hunting-* Cunning. *don*, as the lawyers ſpeak, where within a ſquare ditch are traces of an antient caſtle, the ſeat, as was alſo Saltrey, by gift of Canute, of Turkill the Dane, Turkill Dane. who lived here amongſt the Eaſt Angles, and invited over Suene king of Denmark, to ravage England. After his departure it came to Waltheof, ſon of Siward earl of Northumberland, earl of Huntingdon, who had married Judith, William the Conqueror's own ſiſter's daughter, by whoſe eldeſt daughter it came into the royal family of Scotland. For ſhe had for her ſecond huſband David earl of Huntingdon, who afterwards aſcended the throne of Scotland, younger ſon of Malcolm Can-mor king of Scotland, and Margaret his wife, of the Saxon blood royal, grand-daughter to Edmund Ironſide by his ſon Eadgar the exile. David had Henry, and Henry another David earl of Huntingdon, by whoſe youngeſt daughter Iſabel Cunnington and other eſtates deſcended

[l] Who wrote a hiſtory of England to the death of John. MS. Cott. Jul. D. VI. 1. and flouriſhed in the beginning of the 12th century. Tan. Bib. Brit. 599.
[m] By the name of *Gumiceſter* Henry III. granted it to his ſon Edmund earl of Lancaſter. Holland.
[n] Publiſhed by Gale, Ox. 1691, fol. p. 385. ° *Gurgites.*
[p] The German name is *Heket*, or *Hecht*. Pennant, Zool. III. 270.

in

in dower to Robert *Brus*, from whoſe eldeſt ſon Robert ſurnamed *the Noble*, James king of Great Britain is lineally deſcended; and from Bernard his younger ſon who inherited this Cunnington with Exton, ſir Robert *Cotton*, who beſides his other virtues is an admirer of and proficient in literature, and having collected the remains of venerable antiquity from all parts, has here formed a cabinet, from which he has often with ſingular kindneſs furniſhed me light in my dark purſuits.

But theſe places lying in a lower ground and for many months under water, and the ſoil in ſome places as it were floating on the ſurface of the water, are much infeſted by the thick air and offenſive vapour of the meers and fens. Here that clear lake called *Wittleſmere*, well ſtocked with fiſh, extends itſelf for ſix miles in length and three in breadth, in a very fenny part of the country; but the inhabitants reckon the thickneſs of the air is compenſated by the advantages of the fiſhery, the plentiful paſturage, and the quantity of turf ſo fit for firing. King Canute ordered the fen to be parceled out among the ſeveral towns upon it by Turkill the Dane aforementioned, who divided it in ſuch a manner that each town had ſuch a proportion of the fen for its own uſe, as each town had firm land [q] abutting on the oppoſite fen. He ordained that no townſhip ſhould dig or mow without leave in the fen belonging to another, and that they ſhould all have a common right of paſturage, i. e. horn under horn, in order to maintain peace and harmony amang them. But this by the bye.

When the ſons and ſervants of Canute ſent for from Peterborough to Ramſey were croſſing this lake, "a moſt violent ſtorm aroſe with a whirlwind as "they were cheerfully ſailing along, amuſing themſelves with ſinging, and enveloped them on every "ſide, ſo that they abſolutely deſpaired of their "lives or aſſiſtance. But the mercy of the Almighty did not quite fail them, nor ſuffer the "dreadful gulph to ſwallow them up; but mercifully by his providence delivered ſome of them "from thoſe raging waves, and permitted the reſt "according to the ſecret workings of his righteous "judgement to paſs out of this frail life in the midſt "of thoſe waves. When the report of this danger "reached the king's ears, fear and trembling laid "hold on him; but after he had recovered himſelf, "by the advice of his nobles and friends, to prevent "for the future the misfortunes occaſioned by this "raging element, he cauſed a dyke to be marked "out by his ſoldiers and ſervants with their daggers "and ſwords in the adjoining marſhes between "Ramſey and Wittleſey, and afterwards cleaned by "labourers, whence, as we learn from the credible "teſtimony of our predeceſſors, ſome of the neighbouring inhabitants give that dyke the name of "*Swerdeſdelf*, from its having been marked out "with ſwords, and others will have it called *Cnoutſ-delf* from the king *." It is commonly called at preſent *Steeds dike*, and is accounted the boundary between this county and Cambridgeſhire.

The Eaſt ſide of this county is adorned with the caſtle of *Kinnibantum*, now *Kimbolton*, antiently the ſeat of the *Magnavilles*, afterwards of the *Bohuns* and *Staffords*, now of the *Wingfelds*. Below it was the little abbey of *Stonley*, founded by the *Digrams* [r]. Not far from hence is *Awkenbury*, which king John gave to David earl of Huntingdon, and John the Scot his ſon to Stephen *Segrave*, which I the rather mention as he was one of thoſe noblemen that ſerve as inſtances of the inſtability of power. He reached the ſummit of his ambition with difficulty, ſupported himſelf there with much trouble, and met with a ſudden fall [s]. "In his youth from clerk he turned "ſoldier [t]; though of low birth, by his diligence "he acquired ſo much wealth and honour that he "was reckoned among the chief men of the king-"dom, was appointed as juſtice of England, and "managed almoſt all the affairs of the nation as he "pleaſed." At length he quite loſt the king's favour, and lay concealed till his death in a monaſtery; "and thus he who at firſt through pride re-"nounced the prieſthood for the army, returned to "the tonſure he had left." Not far from hence is *Leighton*, where ſir Gervaſe *Clifton* began a handſome houſe; and *Spaldwicke*, which king Henry I. gave to the biſhop of Lincoln to make up his loſs when he took the dioceſe of Ely out of his.

Kimbolton. *Stonley.* *Awkenbury.* Stephen Segrave. *Leighton.* *Spaldwick.*

The river *Nen* entering this county paſſes by *Elton*, the ſeat of the famous and antient family of the *Sapcotts*, where is a private chapel, of ſingular beauty, with moſt beautiful painted windows, built by Elizabeth *Dinham*, widow of baron *Fitz Warin*, who married into this family. A little higher up, near *Walmsford*, was a ſmall city, older than all theſe places, which Henry of Huntingdon [u] calls *Caer Dorm*, and *Dormeceaſter* on the Nene, and mentions as utterly ruined before his time. This was certainly Antoninus' DVROBRIVÆ, q. d. *the paſſage of the river*, now in the ſame ſenſe called *Dornford*, near *Cheſterton*, and exhibiting evident traces of a ruined city beſides antient coins. For to this the Roman road leads ſtrait from Huntingdon; and a little above *Stilton*, antiently called *Stichilton*, it appears with a high ridge, and is called in an antient Saxon charter *Ermingſtreet*. Here it paſſes through the middle of a ſquare rampart, whoſe North ſide ſeems to have been fortified with a wall, and the other ſides only with banks of earth. Near it were ſome time ago dug up ſeveral ſtone cheſts or coffins in the eſtate of R. Bevill of an antient family famous in this county. Some think this city ſtood on both ſides of the river, and that the little village of *Caſter* on the oppoſite bank was part of it; and this opinion is certainly ſupported by antient hiſtory, which informs us that on the Nene was a place called *Dormundeceaſter* [x], where Kinneburga having built a ſmall monaſtery, it began to be called firſt *Kinneburgeceaſter*, and afterwards by contraction *Caſter*. This Kinneburga was the Chriſtian daughter of Penda the Pagan king and wife of Alfred king of Northumberland, "who exchanged her rank as queen "for that of the handmaid of Chriſt (to borrow the

Elton. DUROBRIVÆ *Stilton.* *Ermingſtreet.* *Caſter* in Northamptonſhire. *Dormundeceaſter.*

* Hiſtoriola Elienſis. Foundation Charter of Saltrey abbey.

[q] Gibſon underſtands *firma terra* of the *farm* ground of each village; Holland, the *firm* ground.

[r] *Bigraves*. The miſtake copied from Leland, I. 2, 3. [s] M. Paris, 576. [t] Knight, G.

[u] I. 170. b. [x] *Gormundeceaſter*. MS n. Gale.

"words

" words of an antient writer [y]) and preſided over " this houſe of her own foundation as a mother to " the holy virgins." It was afterwards, about A. D. 1010, leveled with the ground by the Danes.

Bottlebridge. The river before it leaves the county paſſes by *Bottle-bridge* (ſo called now for ſhortneſs for *Botolph-bridge*) an antient ſeat, conveyed by inheritance from R. *Gimels* by the *Draitons* and *Lovets* to the family

Overton. of the *Shirleys*. To it adjoins *Overton*, corruptly called *Orton*, which being confiſcated for felony, was redeemed of king John by Nigel *Lovetoft*, whoſe ſiſter and coheireſs married Hubert or Robert de *Brounford*, and their children took the name of Lovetoft.

Earls of Huntingdon. This county of Huntingdon in the decline of the Saxon government had an officiary earl *Siward*; for earldoms were not yet hereditary in England, but the governors of ſhires were according to the cuſtom of that time called earls, with the additional title of the ſhires they preſided over, as this Siward while

See the Earls of North-ampton. governor here was called earl of Huntingdon, and ſoon after having the government of Northumberland conferred on him, had the title of *Earl of Northumberland*. His ſon was *Waldeof*, who governed this county with the title of earl by favour of William the Conqueror, whoſe own ſiſter's daughter Judith he had married. " The eldeſt daughter of " Waldeof (according to William Gemiticenſis [z]) " was given in marriage, together with the earldom " of Huntingdon, to *Simon Silvanect* or *de St. Liz*, " who had by her *Simon*. Earl Simon dying, *Da-* " *vid* brother of St. Matilda queen of England (and " afterwards king of Scotland) married his widow, " and had by her a ſon named *Henry* [a]." By the revolutions of fortune and the king's favour, ſometimes the Scots, another while the St. Lizes held this honour *, viz. *Henry* ſon of David, then *Simon St. Liz* ſon of Simon I. [b] after him *Malcolm* king of Scotland ſon [c] of earl Henry, and upon his death [d] *Simon St. Liz* III. who dying without iſſue [e] *William* king of Scotland brother of Malcolm ſucceeded. For thus writes Ralph Diceto [f] a contemporary author, " A. D. 1185, when earl Simon, ſon of " earl Simon, died without iſſue, the king reſtored " the earldom of Huntingdon with its appurtenances " to William king of Scotland." Afterwards his brother *David* [g] had it, and David's ſon *John*, ſurnamed *Scot*, earl of Cheſter, who died without iſſue [h], and *Alexander* II. who married the daughter of our king Henry III. and enjoyed this title a little while [i]. The Scots as the wars came on loſt this title and a fine eſtate in England. Edward III. a long time after [k] created *William Clinton* earl of Huntingdon. Richard II. appointed in his ſtead *Guiſcard de Angoleſme*, and upon his death *John Holand* [l], who was ſucceeded by his ſon *John* [m] and his ſon *Henry* [n], who were both likewiſe dukes of Exeter. This is that Henry duke of Exeter whom Philip de Comines [o], as himſelf tells us, ſaw barefoot begging, preſerving his attachment to the houſe of Lancaſter though he had married a ſiſter of king Edward IV. [p] *Thomas Grey*, afterwards marquis of Dorſet, was the next that had this honour conferred on him for a little while [q]. For it appears from the records, that *William Herbert* earl of Pembrook " brought the " charter of creation," by which his father was made earl of Pembrook, " into Chancery to be " canceled," and that Edward IV. in the 17th year of his reign created him earl of Huntingdon. In the laſt age Henry VIII. beſtowed this title on *George Haſtings* [r], who was ſucceeded by *Francis* [s], and he by his ſon *Henry* [t], a perſon truly diſtinguiſhed by the character of real nobility and piety, who dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother *George* [u], and he by his grandſon *Henry*, who ſtill enjoys the title [x].

This ſmall county contains 78 pariſhes.

* John Fordun, Scotichron. VIII. 36. and 39.

[y]

[z] Book the laſt, c. 16. The Conqueror, after Waltheof was beheaded for a conſpiracy, offered his widow to St. Liz, but ſhe diſliking his perſon was turned out of her eſtate, and Simon married her eldeſt daughter. He died the beginning of H. I. (Dugd. I. 58.)

[a] Henry had this earldom from Stephen to the prejudice of young Simon, and died 1152. Simon was reinſtated. (Ib.)

[b] He died 18 Steph. (Dugd. 59.) [c] *Brother.* G. againſt all hiſtory. [d] 1165. [e] 1184. (Dugd. Ib.)

[f] Inter X. Script. p. 627. [g] On whom William conferred it. (Ib.) He died 1219. M. Paris, p. 440. Dugd. 609.

[h] 1244. Dugd. I. 45. [i] He died 1249.

[k] 11 E. III. He died 1354, 28 E. III. buried at Maxtoke priory, which he founded. (Dugd. I. 530-1.)

[l] He was half brother to R. II. and was beheaded at Pleſhy, by the populace, in revenge for the duke of Glouceſter's death, and buried in the church there, 1 Henry IV. 1399. (Dugd. II. 79.)

[m] He died 25 Henry VI. and was buried with his two ducheſſes in St. Katherine's church by the Tower. (Ib.) John was ſtyled duke of Exceſter, earl of Huntingdon and Ivory, lord of Sparre, admiral of England and Ireland, lieut. of Aquitain, and conſtable of the Tower of London. Holland. See his ſeal engraved in the Hiſtory of St. Katharine's hoſpital, pl. IV.

[n] Gibſon makes John and Henry both ſons of John, whereas Henry was grandſon of the firſt John. This ſecond John and his ſon Henry were dukes of Exeter. [o] III. p. 79.

[p] He was found dead in the ſea between Dover and Calais 13 E. IV. (Dugd. 82.) [q] 12 E. IV.

[r] 21 Henry VIII. He was grandſon of lord Haſtings beheaded by Richard III. died 25 Henry VIII. and was buried at Stoke Pogeis. (Dugd. I. 586-7.) [s] He died 1561, buried at Aſhby de la Zouch. (Ib. 588.)

[t] He died 1595, buried with his father. (Ib. 589.) [u] He died 1604, buried with the former. (Ib. 589.)

[x] He died 1643, buried with the former. (Ib.) He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Ferdinand*, and he 1655 by his ſon *Theophilus*, (Dugd. Ib.) He 1700 by his ſon *George*, who died unmarried 1702, and was ſucceeded by his half brother *Theophilus*, as was he 1746 by his ſon *Francis* the tenth earl, who dying unmarried in 1789 the title became extinct.

ADDITIONS.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE is in length from North to South 28 miles, in breadth from East to West 22, circumference about 67. It contains four hundreds, six market-towns, 79 parishes, 240,000 acres, 8220 houses, and about 50,000 inhabitants. Under the Heptarchy it made part of Mercia[a]. Speed, from sir Robert Cotton, who seems to have collected materials for its history[b], observes that its families have been so worn out, that though it has been rich in gentry, very few surnames of any note remain beyond the reign of the last Henry. The cause of such decay nearer London, is owing to the change of property by luxury and wealth; but here, says bishop Gibson, probably the reason is that assigned by a later author, that most of the county being abbey land, fell to new purchasers at the dissolution, and perhaps then new possessions might have the same fate here that church revenues have in other places in lay hands. This is spoken in the true spirit of a churchman, who considers that things consecrated to God, however illegally or unjustly, must bear the indelible stamp of divine right, and be eternally claimed by the most righteous being. An error in judgment might be admitted as giving a claim of right: but an error in honesty never can, in any other court but that of superstition. Sir Robert Cotton says, this county was not completely disafforested till Edward I.; such were the encroachments in the reigns succeeding Henry I. that the inhabitants could gain no redress till by the great charter of Henry III. His son indeed resumed his father's concessions, till in his 29th year he confirmed the charter, and left no more forest than his own demesne. The government of this county is very peculiar, Cambridgeshire being joined to it under one sheriff, who is chosen out of that county one year, out of the Isle of Ely the second, and out of this county the third, and in the Isle of Ely alternately out of the North and South parts[c].

"Huntingdonshire in old time was much more "woody than it is now, and the dere resortid to the "fennes. It is ful long sins it was deforestid[c]."

"The elder part of the town of *St. Neots*, where "the parish church is, kepeth the old name of *Ainsbyri*, so called corruptely for *Enulphesbury*. *Use* "or *Ouse* river there hard by the town standing on "the East side of it divideth Huntyndunshire from "Bedfordshire, and yet a litle lower both the ripes "be in Huntendonshire. The bridge at St. Neots "is of timber[d]." According to the Ely and Ramsey historians St. Neot first placed here monks, who were long before dispersed by the Danes, and replaced by Leofric or Alfric. Bishop Tanner shews that neither St. Neot scholar of Erconwald bishop of London, mentioned by Malmesbury[e], nor his namesake who flourished in king Alfred's time, could have lived so late as the year 991; for the black monks were driven out by Gilbert earl of Clare; but Roisia his son's wife gave it as a cell to Bec abbey, and it was naturalized by Henry IV. and valued at the dissolution at £.241.[f] Sir Richard Cromwell had a grant of the abbey 33 Henry VIII. At this town the earl of Holland took up arms to prevent the ill designs of the parliament against Charles I. but was defeated, and escaped with many noblemen of his party. It is a market-town and vicarage, with a handsome stone bridge and church with a fine steeple; and gave title of baron to sir *Edward Montagu* created at the same time (12 Charles II.) viscount Hinchinbroke and earl of Sandwich, and killed in Solebay fight 1672. These titles are now enjoyed by his great great grandson John present and fifth earl. Dr. Francis White bishop of Ely and his brother were born here. Here is a charity-school.

Aynsbury is a large village, contiguous on the East to St. Neot's, and joined to it by a bridge. The tower is separated from the church on the South-east side. Aynsbury.

Spaldwicke and *Buckden* were given out of the fee of St. Etheldred to the bishop of Lincoln for the jurisdiction of the bishops of Ely and Cambridgshire[g]. Spaldwicke.

In the church, which is a handsome building, are buried bishops William Barlow 1613, Sanderson 1663, Thomas Barlow 1691, Reynolds 1743, and Green 1779. "Rotherham bishop of Lincoln built "the new bricke tower at Buckden. He clene "translated the hall, and did much coste there "beside[h]." Bishop Russel 1480 built great part of the palace, and is commemorated by a hawk cut on the dormants of the dining-room, which he built, inscribed *Je suy le Ruscellay*. See Pl. VI. fig. 1. Bishops Williams 1621, and Sanderson 1660, laid out much money in its repairs[i]. It is perhaps the meanest episcopal palace in the kingdom, being built in great measure of brick, and moated on two sides. It consists of a double court, square tower, and library over the gateway. It was exchanged by the abbot of Ely with the bishop of Lincoln for leave to make his abbacy a bishoprick, in the reign of Henry I. Here is a charity-school. Bugden.

Southoe was head of the barony, and first seat of Nigellus de Lovetot[j]. Southoe.

[a] Mag. Brit. II. 1043.
[b] Smith, vit. Cott. p. 3.
[c] G. [c] Leland, It. IV. 48.
[d] Leland, I. 1. 118.
[e] De gest. Pontif. IV.
[f] Tanner, 190. [f] Leland, IV. 48.
[g] Leland, IV. 48.
[i] Buck, under his print of it.
[j] MS. Ayloffe.

HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon, called by the Saxons Þuntandene [k] and Þuntedunepopte [l], is a pleaſant market-town, principally conſiſting of one long ſtreet, beginning at the ſtone bridge near Godmancheſter, and extending near a mile, to a certain place called *Baum's hole*, upon the great North road. The market-hall is not large but neat, and placed near the middle of the town. It is adorned with All Saints church on the Weſt ſide, and on the Eaſt with a handſome court-hall with an aſſembly-room built over it a few years ſince. Leland ſays [m] ſome ages before it had 15 churches, in his time reduced to four, the reſt fallen by time and neglect, and ſome traces of their walls and yards remaining. Ecton reckons only nine (ſeven deſtroyed). Since the civil war it has had only two of the four. St. Mary's is the corporation church: All Saints is in the market-place. The ſtone tower and ſpire of St. Bene't, and the church-yard of St. John, are all that remain of thoſe churches. "Luvetote tranſlated the "channons from the place where now St. Maries "church is to the place without the town where a "late it ſtood [n]." Elſewhere [o] Leland ſays the houſe of canons at a little diſtance from the town, where now ſtands St. Mary's church, was removed out of the noiſe of the town by Euſtace earl of Huntingdon. In it was buried David Bruce the Scot, earl of Huntingdon. There was alſo an elegant monument, with the figure of a knight on horſeback *(eques)*, in his hunting-dreſs, aſcribed by the town's-people to another earl of Huntingdon. The ſeal of the town is a hunter, with his accoutrements; and they had a very old coin dug up not far from the town with a greyhound on it, but the inſcription effaced by time [p]. It was granted to ſir Richard Cromwell 33 Henry VIII. and was a priory of Black canons, founded before 973, removed as above in the reign of Stephen or Henry II. valued at £.187. 13*s.* *per annum* [q]. Sir Robert Cotton aſcribes the foundation of the caſtle to the Conqueror [r], and the decay of the town to the alteration made in the river by one Grey, a minion of the time, as he calls him, whereas it had before been navigable to the town, and is now made ſo to Bedford for ſmall veſſels. King John granted by charter a peculiar coroner, receipt of toll and cuſtoms, a recorder, town-clerk, and two bailiffs. The town is now incorporated by the name of a mayor, 12 aldermen and burgeſſes [2]. The caſtle hill commands the river. Oliver Cromwell was born here, in St. John's pariſh, April 25, 1599. His father was Robert Cromwell, eſq. of this town, his mother Elizabeth Stewart. Her brother left him an eſtate of between 4 and £.500. a-year; and after he came of age and married he ſettled in this town; where the houſe in which he was born ſtill remains, at the North end. It is new fronted, and ſaſhed, but the original chamber is ſtill ſhewn. Here were two antient hoſpitals, founded by the earl of Huntingdon, and an Auſtin friary, founded about 1285 [s], and here is now a charity-ſchool, with a large endowment.

The chapel of the caſtle and the hall, the town of Tyerford, the mills and the charge of the town, were given to the priory [t].

Godmancheſter by its huſbandry grew ſo wealthy and conſiderable, that in the reign of James I. it was incorporated as a borough, by the name of two bailiffs, 12 aſſiſtants, and commonalty [3]. Here is a free-ſchool, incorporated 3 James I. [4] and a handſome bridge. Godmancheſter.

Mr. Ward [u] places DUROLIPONTE at *Cambridge*, as better ſuiting the name and diſtance. Baxter [x] at *Huntingdon*, reading it *Durocinonte*, the *Durcinate* of Ravennas. Mr. Gale [y] queries if it ſhould not be read *Duro-ſiponte*, *biponte*, *viponte*. *Offord*, or *Oldford*, is juſt by. See in the Alps the *Lepontini*, among whom the river Thiſis, or Theſis, and the bridge Durolipons, which is *Pons Oeni* here, Oeneſbrug (Eynſbury) as there Inſprugge.

The life of St. Neot cited by Leland, Col. III. 11, ſays, the foundations and coins diſcovered at Godmancheſter, and human bones of unuſual ſize, ſhew it was formerly a conſiderable place; and, as it is divided from Huntingdon only by a bridge, it may have been part of that town, which roſe out of its ruins. The writer of the life of St. Machutus makes him biſhop of Guma, or Gunicaſtria, or Gumicaſtria; which laſt reading Leland [z] approved, but ſuppoſed it a miſtake for Gumcaſter. He purchaſed of a prieſt there, among other coins, one of C. Antius, with long hair. The men of *Gumiceſtre* gave thirty marks for having the common of their paſture between Hemingeford and Huntingdon bridge as they uſed and ought to have [a].

Stephen Marſhal, a parliament divine, head of the Smectymnians, was born at Godmancheſter.

"When the nunnery at Eltesley, where St. Pan-"donia the Scottiſh virgin was buried, was deſtroyed, "a new one was made at *Hinchingbroke* by Hunten-"dune," by William the Conqueror [b]. It was a Benedictine priory, valued at £.17. *per annum*, granted to ſir Richard Cromwell 39 Henry VIII. [c] and was formerly the ſeat of the Cromwells, particularly of ſir Oliver Cromwell, uncle of the Protector. He ſold this eſtate with that at Huntingdon to ſir Edward Montague, and it is now the ſeat of the earl of Sandwich, who takes the title of viſcount from it. It has a moſt magnificent room, built by ſir Oliver Cromwell, for the reception of king James I. when he came from Scotland to London, 1603, after the death of queen Elizabeth. Hither cornet Joyce brought the king from Holdenby. Hinchingbroke.

The monks of Ramſey, pretending to have found the relicks of St. Ivo at *Slepe*, founded a little Benedictine priory there ſubject to them [d], and gave his name to the town. It has now a conſiderable market and fair, and a handſome ſtone bridge. The opinion that it had a mint in the Saxon times reſts entirely on a miſtake of a coin of Eadmund having on the reverſe IVE MONETA, the name of the mint-maſter [e], which in the Philoſophical Tranſactions was appropriated to St. Ives, whereas that name was not known in the Saxon times, and it is Slepe.

[k] Sax. Chron. p. 107. 109. 119. [l] Ib. 36. [m] Collect. III. 11. [n] Leland, It. IV. 49.
[o] Collect. Ib. [p] Ib. [q] Tanner, 192. [r] Speed. [2] G. [s] Tanner, 194, 195.
[t] Charta H. III. in Cott. MS. Jul. C. II. [3] G. [4] G. [u] Horſley, 431. [x] P. 112.
[y] n. MS. [z] Coll. III. 11. [a] Mag. Rot. 15. Joh. Madox, Hiſt. Exc. 284. [b] Leland, I. 1.
[c] Tanner, 193. [d] Ib. [e] See Hickes, Tab. V. 4.

called

called *Slepe* in Domeſday [f]. Roger de St. Ives, an Auguſtine friar, wrote againſt ſir John Oldcaſtle about 1390 [g].

Near St. Ives are two ſmall villages, called *Old Hurſt* and *Wood Hurſt*, whoſe chapels are in the gift of the vicar. It was formerly a woodland country, and I doubt not but the former was called *Wold Hurſt*, correſponding to the *Wolds* in Lincolnſhire and the *Wilds* in Kent. But the moſt remarkable thing near to Old Hurſt is a very large ſquare ſtone near the road ſide as you go to St. Ives, with a very antient inſcription, not now legible. It is ſuppoſed the hundred of *Hurſtingſtone* took its name from this town and ſtone.

mpton. *Brampton* adjoining, which was antient demeſne of the crown, and held from king John's time by the family of Haſtings, belongs now to the earl of Sandwich.

merſham. The manor of the ſoke of *Somerſham*, which includes ſeveral of the adjoining pariſhes and the large eſtate there, belonged ſome few years ſince to the Hammonds of Kent [5], but is now the property of the duke of Mancheſter, by purchaſe from the laſt Thomas Hammond, eſq. who left no children. Here is a free-ſchool, to which the Hammond family have been contributors, and a noble ſchool-houſe near the church-yard, which was begun to be built 1782, and is not yet finiſhed. The front of it, which is a great ornament to this pleaſant village, is upwards of 54 feet long. The rectory is annexed to the Regius profeſſor of divinity in the Univerſity of Cambridge. A new peal of ſix bells was put up 1782. The old peal conſiſted of five very indifferent ones. The preſent is moſt muſical and delightful, and was caſt by Mr. Arnold, bell-founder at St. Neot's. Dr. Layard diſcovered a medicinal water here, on which he printed a treatiſe, 1759 [h].

The biſhop of Ely had a noble palace at Somerſham, and in the reign of Edward III. the lady Blanche Wake, a near relation of that monarch, being a daughter of Henry earl of Lancaſter, reſided at the ſmall adjoining village of *Colne*. Time has totally deſtroyed her houſe, and nothing now remains but the moat that ſurrounded it. It was about a mile diſtant from the biſhop's palace; and in the time of biſhop Liſle there happened a moſt violent quarrel between this lady and the biſhop about their boundaries. This produced a rencontre between their domeſtics, in which one of her ſervants was killed. This enmity ended not but with the total ruin and death of the biſhop. The whole ſtory is affectingly told in Mr. Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely, p. 161, 162.

One wing of the biſhop's palace, which was a good manor-houſe, and the reſidence of the late Thomas Hammond, eſq. remained ſome few years ſince, but has been totally pulled down by the preſent duke of Mancheſter.

About the year 1731, in a piece of fen land belonging to William Thomſon, eſq. the plough turned up and broke a ſmall urn containing ſeveral Roman coins; and Mr. Thomſon and the rev. Mr. Whiſton of Ramſey, digging near the ſpot, found another, which contained about 60, moſtly copper, and of the later emperors. This was near the road leading from Somerſham to Chateris in the iſle of Ely. Afterwards, when the ſame turnpike road was carried farther, near *Merſh* in the iſle of Ely upwards of 300 ſilver coins were found [i]. It is plain from the bad country they were obliged to travel through, that the Romans were then in great diſtreſs, and retiring to the ſea coaſt, and there are ſtill ſeveral Roman banks to be ſeen near Wiſbech, thrown up to preſerve them from inundations of the ſea.

Daniel Whiſton, younger brother to the celebrated William Whiſton, was curate at Somerſham 52 years *for conſcience ſake*, as is expreſſed on the monument erected to his memory in the chancel, by his ſon, the rev. Thomas Whiſton, miniſter of Ramſay, now in his 69th year. He had before ſerved the curacy of Horſeheath, co. Cambridge, and was once in danger of loſing this, but for the interpoſition of Dr. Clarke with a noble peer in the neighbourhood. When he was perſecuted by Thomas Hammond, eſq. the very learned Dr. Clarke made application in his behalf to the famous Sarah ducheſs of Marlborough. She wrote a very ſharp letter to Mr. Hammond, deſiring he would deſiſt; if he would not, ſhe would defend Mr. Whiſton at her own expence in every court in the kingdom. This circumſtance ſaved him from the violence of the High Church ſquire. He was offered ſeveral livings, but would not accept of any, as he refuſed to ſubſcribe to the uſe of the Athanaſian creed. He thought, and juſtly too, that the admiſſion of that creed into the church is a diſgrace to the ſervice. His "Primitive Catechiſm" was printed by his brother William, with improvements. In the ſame chancel has juſt been erected another monument, for his only daughter, Suſannah Weſt, a pious, learned, and excellent woman, who died about two years ſince; and for his only ſon, Mr. Thomas Whiſton, before mentioned. His ſiſter's name is at top, his own at bottom. The inſcription for him is very modeſt, being the laſt words of the late lord Roſcommon, who died in Italy.

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forſake me at my end.

Somerſham was part of queen Henrietta Maria's jointure; but colonel Valentine Walton, one of the king's judges, got it ſettled on him and his poſterity for ever; and, though the church there belonged to the Margaret profeſſor at Oxford, he got the tithes of *Colne*, a little chapelry belonging to the pariſh, Colne. to be ſeparated from it, and annexed to that chapel; by which means he made it a little rectory, and gave it to Dr. Laurence, head of Baliol college and Margaret profeſſor at Oxford, who had been very kind to Walton when priſoner at Oxford, was ejected for his loyalty, and nominated to an Iriſh biſhoprick by Charles II. ſome years before his death [k].

Holywell, near St. Ives, is a village of great anti- Holywell. quity, and takes its name from a remarkable well there. The church and church-yard are on an

[f] f. 204. a. [g] Tanner, Bib. Brit. 641. [5] G.
[h] reprinted 1767. See his and Dr. Morris's experiments on it, Phil. Tranſ. LVI. art. 3.
[i] See before, p. 141*. Theſe are the coins which Dr. Stukeley, Itin. Cur. I. 77, ſays were found at *Ramſay*, 1721.
[k] Wood, Ath. Ox. II. 136.

eminence,

eminence, and at the bottom of the hill is this well of clear and excellent water, which was always called the *Holy well.* I doubt not but its water was converted to many ſuperſtitious uſes in the times of Popery, and brought in a good revenue to the prieſt of the place.

Needingworth. At *Needingworth*, a hamlet of Holywell, was born ſir Ambroſe Nicholas, lord mayor of London 1576, who founded and endowed an alms-houſe in Mugwell-ſtreet [l]. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Bluntſham. *Bluntſham* church is remarkable for its circular chancel. Dr. Knight, the learned antiquary, and author of the lives of Colet and Eraſmus, &c. died rector, and was buried here 1746. Here is a free-ſchool. Dr. Knight found in the church-yard an old ſtone with the following inſcription on a famous wreſtler and prize-fighter of the ſeventeenth century, who died 1621, which he cauſed to be cleaned and new cut:

> Here lyes the Conqueror conquered,
> Valiant as ever England bred;
> Whom neither art, nor ſteel, nor ſtrength,
> Cou'd e'er ſubdue, till Death at length
> Threw him on his back, and here he lyes
> In hopes hereafter to ariſe.

In September 1741 a moſt extraordinary hurricane happened at Bluntſham. A ſtorm from the South-weſt, bringing with it a miſt, and ſeeming not thirty yards high from the ground, rolled along at the rate of a mile and a half in a minute, with a noiſe like thunder. It began exactly at noon, and laſted about 13 minutes, eight of them in full violence. Dr. Knight's houſe was untiled, the ſtatues and baluſtrades on it blown down, as alſo all the ſtabling: 60 empty barns in the pariſh, the alehouſe, and about 12 dwelling-houſes out of 100, were all ſhook from their underpinnings; all the mills in the county, and many ſtacks of hay and corn: the pigeons that were flying in its track were daſhed to pieces againſt the ground. The fine ſpire of St. Ives and that of Hemmingford were blown down. Its courſe was from Huntingdon to St. Ives, Erith, between Wiſbech and Downham to Lynne, and ſo to Snetſham, not farther South-weſt than Huntingdon or North-eaſt than Downham. Very few trees eſcaped. Its violence was not leſs at Somerſham. Mr. Whiſton, who then lived at Wiſbich, watched it very narrowly. There were two currents of clouds that moved on with great force and rapidity; one from the North-weſt, the other from the South-weſt. The South-weſt was the ſtrongeſt. Theſe two currents united between Wiſbich and Lynne, when nothing could withſtand their violence. The ſtorm blew down St. Margaret's great church at Lynne, which coſt the town £.8000. to rebuild. It was accompanied with thunder and lightning at Cambridge, where it was not ſo violent, and only a few booths were blown down at Sturbitch fair. It ſeems to have been ſuch a ſtorm as happened in Suſſex about 12 years before [m]. A calm ſucceeded for an hour, and the wind then continued pretty high till 10 o'clock at night [n].

Ramſey abbey was founded for Benedictine monks 968, by Ailwin a lord, or, as the Annals of Waverley, *conſul* of all England, or, as Maurice Johnſon conceived, rather lord high chamberlain, and valued at £.1716. *per annum* [o]. Sir Richard Cromwell had a grant of the ſite 31 Henry VIII. which his great-grandſon Henry ſold to colonel Titus, whoſe ſurviving coheireſs left it to her ſervants. They ſold it to Coulſon Fellows, eſq. and it is now in poſſeſſion of his ſon William Fellows, eſq. lord and patron. All that now remains is the ruins of the gateway, of elegant architecture, and the ſtatue of the founder, holding the key and ragged ſtaff or batoon, with the inſcription given by Camden, engraved by Stukeley, who ſaw much painted glaſs in this church 1736 [p], moſtly gone 1745, now entirely. The hiſtory of this abbey, quoted by Mr. Camden, from its foundation to the Norman Conqueſt, was printed by Dr. Gale, Oxford, 1691, from the MS. in the Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer. But the fourth part, from which probably Mr. Camden quoted the founder's epitaph, and which is cited by Spelman, is loſt. The abbots had place in parliament, the head of their barony being *Broughton*, at ſome diſtance to the South, which had annexed to it in this ſhire four knights fees [q]. "Engayne had ſome tyme Broughton the barony in Huntendunſhire of the abbots of Ramſey [r]." The market ſunk with the abbey, but recovered itſelf in the ſeventeenth century, being very convenient for the ſale of cattle [s]. The fair of St. Yvo, antiently granted to this abbey, was prohibited by Henry III. but afterwards recovered by the abbot [t].

Ramſey. Broughton

Geoffrey de Mandeville, having expelled the monks out of this abbey, and fortified it for a caſtle, was in a battle before this church the only perſon killed, being ſhot with an arrow by one of the meaneſt ſoldiers. Blood flowed plentifully from the walls of the church while it was held for a caſtle, a manifeſt proof of the divine wrath [u].

The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet; the pariſh church, very antient, at the top. On the South ſide ſtood the abbey, its church long ſince gone. The monks' hall, or the abbot's parlour and dining-room above, converted into a houſe by ſir Richard Cromwell, whoſe initials are about it. I ſaw there, 1782, a neglected abbatial chair. Dr. Stukeley ſaw many evidences in the hands of the owner 1736. Ramſey gave birth to William de Ramſay, the poetical abbot of Croyland. Here was a good free-ſchool, and houſe thereto belonging, endowed with 100 acres of fen land near the town, by a decree in chancery 1663, which produced near £.60. *per annum* for the maſter; but now the lands are in great meaſure overflowed with water, and the ſchool-houſe about two years ſince abſolutely fell down, in a very calm evening, without any apparent reaſon, and now lies in ruins. The truſtees for this charity had for many years been greatly negligent, to ſay no more. There is likewiſe in this town a charity-ſchool for girls, the gift of John Dryden, eſq. whoſe ſeat was at Cheſterton, and he the moſt cha-

[l] Mag. Brit. 1060. [m] See Budgen's paſſage of the hurricane from Bexhill, 1729. 1730, 8vo.
[n] Mr. Fuller, in Phil. Tranſ. 461. p. 851. [o] Tanner, 191. [p] It. I. 77.
[q] G. Selden, Titles of Honour, p. II. 157. 741. [r] Leland, IV. 48. [s] Mag. Brit. 1053.
[t] Mat. Par. 839 and 972. [u] M. Paris, p. 80.

ritable

ritable man that ever lived in this county. He left £.16,000. in charitable benefactions to ſeveral towns and villages in it, as is expreſſed on his monument in Cheſterton church. To this gentleman our celebrated poet Dryden wrote a poetical epiſtle, which may be ſeen in his works. It is a noble eſtate at Cheſterton and the neighbouring towns, and deſcended by a ſiſter of Mr. Dryden to the antient and worthy family of the Piggots of Shropſhire, who enjoyed it till it was ſquandered away at Newmarket, and ſold by their repreſentative Robert Piggot, eſq.

Biſhop Gibſon has erroneouſly placed at St. Ives the dreadful fire which happened at Ramſay May 21, 1731, which deſtroyed above 80 dwelling-houſes, beſides ſhops, barns, granaries, &c. with an amazing quantity of malt and flour.

From the rare and very extraordinary title of *Totius Angliæ Aldermannus* given to *Ailwin*, we may conclude, that among our Saxon anceſtors *Ealdorman* ſometimes ſignified an officer of much greater eminence than what it was in thoſe times commonly made uſe of to expreſs, as on the other hand we at this day find it ſignifying ſuch as are far beneath the antient notion of it. The laws of our Anglo-Saxon kings mention ſeveral different degrees of magiſtrates under the general appellation of *Aldermanni*. Thus we have (beſides this title of *Totius Angliæ Aldermannus*) *Aldermannus regis*, *Aldermannus Orientalium Anglorum*, *Aldermannus Comitatus*, *Aldermannus Civitatis*, *Aldermannus Burgi*, *Aldermannus Hundredi* ſive *Wapentachii*, &c. Therefore the beſt method of informing ourſelves rightly of the true meaning and extent of this title is by conſidering the ſubject-matter or addition to the word whenever we meet with it: Mr. Selden [x], ſir Henry Spelman [y], and many others of our antiquaries, take this officer to have been the ſame under our Anglo-Saxon kings as that which during the Norman period was called *Capitalis Juſticiarius*, or *Juſticiarius Angliæ*, the Chief Juſticier of England; but, as the office of Chief Juſticier was intirely of Norman original, and was introduced here together with the Exchequer by the kings of that race, as is plainly demonſtrated by the learned Mr. Madox [z], it ſeems more probable that the *Totius Angliæ Aldermannus* was the ſame officer who was ſometimes called *Totius Angliæ Vicedominus*, for we find ſuch an officer not only in the times of the Anglo-Saxon kings, but even in the Norman reigns. Bingulph *Vicedominus* ſubſcribes to a charter of the year 948, given us by Ingulphus, and William Fitz-Oſburn earl of Hereford, and Odo earl of Kent, were each of them *Totius Angliæ Vicedominus* [a] under William I. as ſome others were to ſucceeding kings.

A mile South from *Ramſey* is *Bury*, a mean village, with a good church, on a hill, at the Weſt end of which againſt the Weſt door of the tower, are remains of a building which Dr. Stukeley calls an hermitage, ſuch as he deſcribed at Ryhale in the county of Rutland. A handſome bridge, of two ſtout arches of ſtone, built probably by ſome abbot of Ramſay, croſſes the brook here. Sir Oliver Cromwell ſold his eſtate here to the Bernard family.

Kingſdelf occurs in records before Canute's time. Mr. Camden afterwards diſtinguiſhes it from that made by his order. Edgar, in his charter to the church of Peterborough [b], makes it the bounds of his donation, and dælf is rather a *ditch* or *chanel* than a raiſed cauſeway [6]. "The delphe as much as ſtands "of in ——— hundrede is yn the ſhyre of Hun-"tyngdune, and a little part of it in Normancros "hundred in the ſame ſhire, and it is totally to "ſpeke of in Huntingdonſhire, and if there be any "part of the delph over the Nene longinge to "Thorney it is no great thing [c]." The road here mentioned might probably be the work of ſome abbot of this rich monaſtery, like that from Deeping to Spalding made by Egelric, abbot of Peterborough and biſhop of Durham 1008, called from him *Elrichrode*, q. d. Egelric's road [d]. Kingſdelf.

Warboys is a little village near Somerſham, memorable for its witches; on which account an annual ſermon is preached at Huntingdon, on Lady-day, by one of the fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge, for which a ſtipend of 40*s.* was left. Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchinbrook, created knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. ſold this manor to ſir John Leman, lord mayor of London. William Leman, eſq. his deſcendant, of Northaw, co. Herts, died 1781, and is buried in a vault in this chancel. Warboys.

Wittleſea meer is ſix miles long and three broad, and frequently agitated in the moſt violent manner with wind. The river Nen forms other conſiderable meers, as *Ugmeer*, *Brick* meer, *Ramſey* meer, and *Benwick* meer. This laſt is now converted into tillage, and bears very good crops. Wittleſea meer.

Wittleſey, as other rivers in this tract, doth ſometimes, in calms and fair weather, ſuddenly riſe tempeſtuouſly as it were into violent waterquakes, to the danger of the poor fiſhermen, by reaſon, as ſome think, of evaporations breaking violently out of the bowels of the earth. As for the unhealthfulneſs of the place, whereunto only ſtrangers not natives there are ſubject, who live long and healthfully, there is amends made as they account it by the commodity of fiſhing [e]. In February 1739-40 it was ſo frozen over that two prizes were run for on it.

"One of the Simons Saincte Liz made *Pſaltre* "abbey [f]." The Ciſtertians of Wardon in Bedford were brought to *Saltrey* 1146, by Simon de St. Liz. This houſe was valued at £.141. *per annum*, and granted to ſir Richard Cromwell 29 Henry VIII. [g] Here was buried Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale. There are no remains of it. Here are three other villages of that name, diſtinguiſhed by different epithets. Henry Saltrey, a writer on Purgatory, was native or monk of this place. Roman urns were found in Sautre field, about a mile from the town, 1722 [h]. Saltry.

At the entrance into *Great Stewkley*, cloſe to the road, is a large round hill ditched. Richard Brough- Great Stewkley.

[x] Titles of Honour, part II. c. V. p. 6. 8. [y] Gloſſarium in voc. [z] Hiſt. of Exchеq. paſſim.
[a] Malmeſ. de geſtis regum. Roger Hoveden, Flor. Wigorn. ſub. an. 1067. Hen. Huntingdon, Ordericus Vitalis, &c.
[b] Sax. Chron. 119. [6] G. [c] Leland, IV. 48. [d] Ingulph. p. 64. [e] Holland.
[f] Leland, IV. 49. [g] Tanner, 194. [h] Spalding Soc. Min.

ton, author of "Monaſticum Britannicum," was born here.

Little Gedding. Not far from Sawtrey is *Little Gidding*, famous in the laſt age for being the reſidence of a ſuperſtitious family, who thought they did God ſervice by ſecluding themſelves from the world, in a conſtant round of miſtaken devotion. This ſociety, formed by the Farrars, was called the Arminian nunnery; and, by the furious zeal of reformation, objected to archbiſhop Laud as an inſtance of his favouring Popery, whereas in truth the leading principle of theſe devotees was weak enthuſiaſm.

Connington. The late ſir John Cotton, great-great-grandſon to ſir Robert, Mr. Camden's friend and patron, finding the family ſeat at *Connington* ruinous, and having a predilection to that at Stratton in Bedfordſhire, took it down, leaving only a ſtone colonnade of the front. It was built by ſir Robert, and ſtood at the Weſt end of the church, fronting the North, but is now ſucceeded by a modern farm-houſe. In the garden on a terrace were two octangular ſtone ſummer-houſes, one of which was fitted up with Roman inſcriptions from the Picts wall. Thoſe of them which remained were preſented by ſir John Cotton to Trinity college, Cambridge, where they were fixed up at the foot of the library ſtairs, and have been engraved by P. S. Lamborn. The church is a large handſome building, full of family monuments, four large modern marble medallions, with inſcriptions for ſir Robert Cotton, his ſon ſir Thomas, who died 1662, his grandſon ſir John, and his ſecond wife, who both died 1702. Sir Robert's epitaph is as follows:

Robertus Cottonus miles & baronettus, dominus hujus
Manerii de Connington,
Antiquæ et nobilis familiæ Bruceorum ejuſdem
Manerii Dominorum, per parentalem ſucceſſionem
hæres;
Sagaciſſimus Antiquitatum hujus gentis indagator,
Et conſervator notiſſimus.
Natus 22 Januarii MDLXX Dentoniæ[i],
Obiit 6 die Maii MDCXXXI in domo ſua
Weſtmonaſterienſi,
Et juxta hic conditur expectans Reſurrectionem
fœlicem.
Communis mundo ſupereſt rogus.

And his ſon's, written by Dr. Smith:

Thomas Cottonus baronettus, Rob. filius, hæres, et
imitator paternæ ſedulitatis in conquirendis Britannicarum
Antiquitatum monumentis
H. S. E.
Oppreſſæ patriæ & regi Carolo I. fidem præſtitit.
Bibliothecam ineſtimabilem ſummo ſtudio
nec minoribus impenſis conſervavit,
locupletavit, & poſteritati eruditæ dicavit.
Duas uxores, lectiſſimas feminas, ſibi ſociavit;
Ex priori filium Johannem, filias Luciam & Franciſcam
ſuſcepit:
Ex poſteriori tres filios (uno prærepto) & duas filias
Superſtites reliquit.
Obiit Maii 13° An. Dom. 1662.
Johannes Cotton patri amantiſſimo poſuit.
Quantula pars hominum corporis exuviæ!

On the North wall are theſe honorary inſcriptions: *Prince Henry of Scotland, lord of Connington, and Imperator, Rex Franciæ, Anglo-Saxonum, Angliæ, Scotiæ*; with the arms which make the quarterings of Cotton; but none of the painted glaſs mentioned by Dr. Stukeley in the windows[k]. Sir Robert brought from Fotheringay caſtle the whole room where Mary queen of Scots was beheaded[l]. Lord Colrane ſaw a chair of an abbot of Peterborough in this church 1743[m].

Allerton. The name of *Allerton* is derived by Dr. Neve, its rector, and archdeacon of Huntingdon, from Roman origin, *Ad vallum*, *Alwalton*; or *Adelwoltune*, from Adelwold biſhop of Wincheſter[n].

Mr. Gale ſaw, 1731, ſome very high banks of an antient town near Allerton, on the Eaſt ſide of the high road, among fields and hedges, four miles North from Stilton, and half a mile from Water Newton. Here Dr. Stukeley places *Durobrivæ*, and ſuppoſes Allwalton a corruption of *Alawerkton*.

Kimbolton. "*Kimoltoun*, a market-town in the egge of Hun- "tenduneſhyre. The town itſelf is but bare. The "caſtle is double diked, and the building of it "metely ſtrong: it longid to the Mandevilles erles "of Eſſex. Then to Bouns erles of Hereford and "Eſſex, and ſins to the Strafords. Sir Richard "Wingfeld built new fair lodgyns and galeries "upon the old foundation of the caſtle. The "priory of canons not far out of Kimolton was of "this foundation of the Bigrames, whoſe manor "place bearing their name yet remains thereabouts. "There lay in this priory few men of name buried "but of Bigrames and Conyers. There is a plotte "now clene deſolatid, not a mile by Weſt from "Kimolton, called Caſtle hill, where appear ditches "and tokens of old buildings[o]." The Wingfields ſold it to the Mountagues, of which family ſir *Henry* was created 18 James I. baron Montague of Kimbolton and viſcount Mandevil, and 1 Charles I. earl of Mancheſter, and his grandſon *Charles* duke of Mancheſter 5 George I. The firſt earl ſpared no coſt to improve this caſtle, which his grandſon almoſt rebuilt[7]. It was the jointure and retirement of queen Catherine after her divorce from Henry VIII. and here ſhe died. The priory above mentioned by Leland was that of *Stonley*, which in his Collectanea, I. 77, he ſays was founded by William Mandeville, earl of Eſſex, about 1180. It was valued at £.46.[p] Here is a mean alms-houſe built by the town's-people 1701. Stone priory

Catw At *Catworth* was born ſir Wolſtan Dixie, lord-mayor of London 1586[q].

Ston From St. Neots to *Stoughton* village is three miles. "Ther hard by the church is a pretty houſe of "Olyver Leders and pratie commodities about it[r]." It now belongs to —— Coniers. The maps place here Knights Templars mote.

Le "The lordſhip of *Leighton* and village belongeth "to a prebend in Lincoln. One Carneballe, pre-

[i] A houſe near Connington, where his father and mother lived during his grandfather's life. (Smith.)
[k] Itin. I. 77. [l] Ib. 2d ed. [m] Min. of Spalding Soc. [n] Ib. [o] Leland, I. 2. [7] G.
[p] Tanner, 184. [q] Mag. Brit. [r] Leland, I. 1.

"bendary

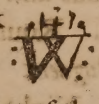
"bendary there, did build a piece of a pretty houſe "ſtanding within a mote. Smith, now incumbent, "hath made a freeſchool there[s]." It gave name to the hundred.

Sir Gervaſe Clifton was created baron Leighton by James I. and began a handſome houſe here, but did not live to finiſh it. His only daughter married Eſme Stuart duke of Lenox, and his great granddaughter lady Catherine O'Brien was reſtored to the title by Charles II. It has ſince been the poſſeſſion of lady Butler, daughter and heir of the late Richard earl of Arran by marriage with the ſole daughter of James duke of Richmond, who had it by marriage with a daughter and heir of lord Clifton. From a place near this the earl of Arran was created a baron by the title of lord Butler of Weſton 1693.

"The ſureſt and beſt knowen *limes* that can be "ſette in the fens in the upper part of Huntingdon-"ſhire is the Nene river[t]."

Elton. The chapel at *Elton* has been long ſince ruined, and the manſion rebuilt by the Probies, its preſent owners[s], one of whom endowed a ſchool here.

The Roman ſtation at *Caſter* was rather nearer the river than the preſent village, and on the North ſide of it: the fortification is on the South ſide near Cheſterton. *Cheſterton*; the high ridge paſſes through it obliquely, not parallel to the ſides, nor paſſing through the gates, which makes it look rather like a ſummer camp. The name of *Dornford* is not much known at preſent, though the coins are called *Dormans*, and the way *Norman gate*, probably corruptions for *Roman*, and the paſſage over the river *Dunsford ferry*[u]. Dr. Gale[x] removes DUROBRIVÆ to *Brigcaſterton* without authority, the diſtances better ſuiting *Caſter*, of which before in Northamptonſhire. At Cheſterton is a field called Caſtle field[y].

In digging near the ſide of the high road near Cheſterton 1754, was found a coffin of a yellowiſh hard ſtone, ſix feet two inches long, covered with a flat lid, which had on the under ſide an edging let quite down about one inch and a half or two inches deep, coinciding with the edges of the cheſt, and containing an entire ſkeleton near ſix feet long, the teeth ſound and firm, the ribs fallen from the back bone, the right leg broken in the middle and repaired by a callus: alſo three glaſs lacrymatories, of which that which was entire contained a corrupted fungous ſubſtance mixed with water, and of an aromatic ſmell on firſt opening, a ſmall braſs ſeal with this mark  , three or four pins, like ebony or agate, one of braſs; ſeveral defaced coins, one of Fauſtina, and one ſilver of Gordian, and ſcraps of white wood, inſcribed,

AAωITT VTERE TA ⌖ FELIX.

The ſubſtance of nine or ten other ſkeletons was found near the cheſt, and all of them only at the depth of one foot[z].

In making the turnpike road from Kate's Cabbin to Walnsford bridge along the ſide of the city of *Durobrivæ* in the cemetery of the place they turned up many urns of different clay and ſhape, and coins, ſeveral coffins of equal breadth throughout, of one ſtone, well cut, covered with another handſome ſtone. They dug up a leaden coffin of 400lb. weight, containing a ſkeleton: all had ſkeletons in them; one a coin of Antoninus Pius; another a female ſkeleton with a child in the womb *in ſitu*; another had two pretty little urns, one on each ſide. Dr. Stukeley had a ſilver Nerva ℞ Libertas publica; a ſmall braſs Valentinian ℞ Victoria. A conſecration of Conſtantine the Great going to Heaven in a chariot drawn by four horſes, Quintillus, &c. On the dry gravelly hill by Stibbington hedges they croſſed another burying ground by the river ſide: the Uſtrina or burning places have the earth very black, and bits of charcoal and innumerable fragments of urns, bones, and ſtones, that covered them for a mile. At the South gate of the city, digging a ditch, they found the foundation of hewn ſtone and thick pointed iron bars 10 feet long, as of a portcullice. Hermen ſtreet runs through the city, croſſes the river Nyne at the wooden bridge on ſtone piers, ſome of whoſe timbers were taken and uſed in the new navigation[a].

The eſtate of the Bevills came by the fiſters of the laſt ſir Robert Beville between the Hewetts of Warſley in this county, and the Drydens, and from them to the Hagars, of whom one was an admiral[b].

Stilton. *Stilton*, a miſerable village, with two conſiderable inns, has the credit of making the Engliſh Parmeſan cheeſes, which are in reality made in Leiceſterſhire, and only ſold here in great quantities. Here is a charity ſchool. The Bell inn was kept by Cooper Thornhill, who rode to London, 75 miles, three times in eleven hours; and won a cup at Kettering races with a poney which he took thither 12 miles, and went accidentally on the courſe. He died 1759, aged 54. His corn-rick, valued at 800*l.* though ſet on high ſtones, was eaten by mice and rats, and found full of them when taken down for threſhing.

Morburn. *Morburn* was given by Turketul to Croyland abbey.

Yaxley. At *Yaxley* the abbot of Thorney had a ſmall market[b]. It has a beautiful church with a lofty ſtone ſpire.

Stanground. At *Stanground* is the ſeat of lord Tyrconnel.

Woodſton. At *Woodſton* on the edge of the county by Peterborough, lived its rector Robert Smyth, an indefatigable antiquary, who had made large collections for a hiſtory of the Sheriffs throughout England from the time of Henry II. to which Maurice Johnſon prefixed a preface on the office itſelf. After his death 1761, it is much to be feared the MS. was deſtroyed by his drunken illiterate brother.

Fletton. Foſſil ſhells and wood were found 30 feet deep in digging a well at *Flitton* near Peterborough 1739[c]

Overton Longueville. In the church-yard of *Overton Longueville* is a very antient monument of a lord Longueville, lying in armour, with his entrails twiſted round his left

[s] Leland, I. 3. [t] Leland, IV. 48. [s] G.
[u] Ward in Horſley's, 5 Brit. Rom. 432. Moreton's Northamptonſh. p. 509—512. [x] Anton. 94. [y] Stukeley.
[z] Mr. Manning in A. S. Min.
[a] Stukeley's letter to R. Gale, May 12, 173, Gale's letters, p. 183. [b] G.
[b] Madox Hiſt. of Exch. 189. [c] Spalding Soc. Min.

arm

arm, alluding, as the tradition of the place is, to a wound he received fighting with the Danes there, notwithſtanding which he continued fighting till he had ſlain their king, and ſoon after expired[e]. The manor belonged to the earl of Lincoln.

Carſdike. The famous *Carſdike* Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſed came quite from Cambridge, though he had only traced it from Waterbeach, c. Cambridge, by the name of the Old Ouſe, or, as ſir William Dugdale[d], a branch of the river Grant. It runs by Charefen, and paſſes into the preſent river called Old Ouſe, going to the great wooden bridge upon Audrey cauſeway, thence along the prefent channel of that river Weſtward to Earith. At Earith it enters Huntingdonſhire, croſſes Huntingdon river, goes by Littleport the oldeſt Ouſe, and proceeds Northward in that ſtream now called the Weſt water by Benwick, then by that ſtream called the old river Nene to Whitleſea dike, which is the continuation of Carſdike. At Benwick it enters the old Nene, running by March to Cambridge river, and goes upwards in the old Nene by Ravenſwillow and Horſey bridge, and to Peterborough. Dr. Stukeley had two hypotheſes about this canal[e]. At firſt he ſuppoſed it the work of Agricola, begun in the Northern or midland parts of Britain, continued by Hadrian, but neglected ever ſince Severus' time, till ſcoured and reſtored by Caraufius, who continued it from Peterborough to Cambridge. Dr. Moreton[f] has given a very particular deſcription of it from the Nen to the Welland, and derives its name from *Caer Dorm*, where he ſuppoſed it to begin, and be called *Caer Dike*, or the *ditch of the city*, by way of eminence through the county of Northampton, ſince in Leiceſterſhire it does not conſtantly retain that name.

Earls of Huntingdon. Guiſchard De Angle, or D'Angoleſme, earl of Huntingdon, died 1380, and was buried in the Auſtin friars, London[g]. His widow Conſtance married ſir John Cornwall, afterwards lord Fanhop, who 1421 diſburſed 1800 marks for the ranſom of John de Angle his ſon-in-law, whom ſome call earl of Huntingdon[h]; but Dugdale[i] ſays, Fanhope married Elizabeth daughter of John of Gaunt, widow of John Holland earl of Huntingdon[k].

[e] Biſhop Kennet in Peck's Def. Cur. I. VI. No. 19.
[d] Palæog. Brit. II. 37. Hiſt. of Caraufius, I. 125. II. 133—139.
[e] Dugdale, Bar. II. 173.
[k] See alſo Naſh's Worceſterſhire, II. 418.
[d] Hiſt. of Imbanking, p. 373.
[f] Hiſt. of Northamptonſh. 514, 515.
[g] Brook, 263. and Kniveton's MS note.
[i] II. 80. 212.

Rare Plants found in Huntingdonſhire.

Mr. Ray tells us he had not obſerved any plants peculiar to this county, the more rare being common to it with *Cambridgeſhire*. (Gibſon).

Aſplenium *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden-hair, Wall-rue or Tent-wort: on old walls, and in moiſt chinks of ſtones; at *Wolley*.

Aſtragalus *glycyphyllos*. Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch: in meadows, paſtures, and in hedges, eſpecially in a chalky ſoil.

Bupleurum *tenuiſſimum*. The leaſt Hare's-ear: on a bank by the Northern road, a little beyond *Huntingdon*.

Carduus *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle: by the road ſides in this county.

Geranium *ſanguineum*. Bloody Crane's-bill: on limeſtone rocks, and in dry ſtony paſtures.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cud-weed or Cat's-foot: in dry hilly paſtures.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane: in damp meadows and paſtures; about *Bugden*.

Linum *perenne β*. Wild blue Flax with ſmall heads and flowers: in meadows and paſtures of a limeſtone ſoil.

Lythrum *Hyſſopifolia*. Graſs Poly, or ſmall Hedge Hyſſop.

Myrica *Gale*. Goule, ſweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle: in boggy places.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True Love, or Oneberry: in woods and ſhady places.

Sedum *daſyphyllum*. Round-leaved Stone-crop: on walls about *Bugden*.

Silene *noctiflora*. Night-flowering Campion: in woods.

THE CROMWELL family having made ſo conſiderable a figure in this county during the laſt and preceding century, and ſuddenly ſunk into ſuch oblivion, that ſcarce any memorial remains of them except in the regiſters of one or two churches, we have ſubjoined an ample pedigree of them, as exact as ſuch regiſters afford [a].

Walter the father of Thomas created lord Cromwell [b] by Henry VIII. in whoſe hands he was an eminent inſtrument for bringing about the Reformation, is ſuppoſed to have been a blackſmith at Putney. A nameleſs daughter of his married to Morgan Williams is the firſt of the family that can be traced with certainty. Their ſon ſir *Richard*, who bore his paternal name of Williams till he aſſumed his mother's, was preferred to the king's ſervice by his uncle Thomas baron Okeham [c], obtained the honour of knighthood 1540, 32 Henry VIII. for his atchievements in tilting at Weſtminſter, was ſheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon the ſame year, and had a grant of five religious houſes in the latter county, Hinchinbroke, Saltrey, Ramſay, St. Neot's, and Huntingdon.

Others with Fuller, and perhaps with greater appearance of probability, ſuppoſe that the father of ſir Richard Cromwell was Thomas Cromwell, eſq. ſheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdonſhires 28 Henry VIII. as was ſir Richard himſelf four years after; and that the tradition of the alliance with the earl of Eſſex aroſe from the deſcent of the Protector's wife from the Bouchiers, who bore that title. But there ſeems not the leaſt ground for connecting this family with the Cromwells of Tatteſhall, co. Lincoln. Dugdale alſo deduces John lord Williams of Tame from the ſame family with ſir Richard Williams, who took the name of Cromwell [d].

That there was early an intermarriage between the families of Williams and Cromwell ſeems probable from the latter aſſuming the former name after the Reſtoration.

Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, was ſeated at Ramſay, which his grandſon Henry ſold to col. Titus.

Sir *Henry* Cromwell, only ſon of ſir Richard, reſided at Hinchinbrook in winter, and in ſummer at Ramſay, which his eldeſt ſon ſold to col. Titus. He had the name of the *Golden Knight* from his great liberality to the people, who, whenever he came from Hinchinbrook to Ramſay, were conſtantly collected in the High ſtreet to welcome him and receive his bounty: for he always threw money out of his coach till he reached the abbey houſe behind the church.

Hinchinbrook deſcended to his ſon *Oliver*, who made it his ſummer reſidence for ſome time, and then ſold it to ſir Sidney Montague father of Edward firſt earl of Sandwich. He had the honour of entertaining there king James I. 1603, who created him a knight of the Bath. His majeſty at his departure ſaid to him, "Morry mon, thou haſt entertained me the "beſt of any mon ſince I left Edinburgh." He held Eſton and Newport in Eſſex in right of his mother [e], and ſold the former to the Maynards [f]. He alſo ſold Warbois, co. Huntingdon, to ſir John Leman, lord mayor of London. He married two wives, Elizabeth, daughter of lord chancellor Bromley, and Anne, daughter of —— Houſman, and widow of ſir Horace Pallavicini of Babraham.

Robert, ſecond ſon of ſir Henry, was ſeated at Huntingdon, and had four ſons, including the Protector, and ſeven daughters. By the intereſt of his elder brother he was made a juſtice of peace for this county, having inherited from his father the eſtate in Huntingdon, valued at about £.400 a year, which was the ſuppoſed value of each of ſir Henry's other eſtates at Hinchinbroke, Ramſay, and Upwood, his youngeſt ſon having the ſmalleſt income. The beſt part of Robert's his ſon Oliver conſumed in his youthful extravagances. Robert married a daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Rothſyth in Fifeſhire [g], and ſiſter to ſir Robert Stewart of the city of Ely, knt. who left his nephew, afterwards Protector, an eſtate of £.500. *per annum* in the iſle of Ely [h].

Henry, third ſon of ſir Henry, was lord of the manor of Upwood, and probably built of timber the manſion-houſe now ſtanding there, caſed with brick by Mr. Pheſaunt. The arms of Cromwell with impalements and quarterings were on each ſide

[a] In which reſearch I muſt acknowledge myſelf particularly indebted to the rev. Mr. Thomas Whiſton, the preſent worthy miniſter of Ramſey, where the elder branch of the Huntingdonſhire family were ſeated; Lady Bickerton for a ſight of the regiſter of Upwood, and for many other curious particulars; to the rev. Mr. Hodſon of St. John's church in Huntingdon; and to the rev. Mr. Tookie of Chippenham.

[b] Thomas lord Cromwell's eldeſt ſon Gregory was created baron Cromwell after his father's execution, and his great grandſon Thomas viſcount Lecale earl of Ardeglas in Ireland, whoſe poſterity remains.

[c] The Protector himſelf diſclaimed all alliance with the baron, if we believe a ſtory told by Fuller (Worthies in Cambridgeſhire, p. 169,) that Dr. Goodman, biſhop of Glouceſter, dedicating a book of devotion to him, and in a printed pedigree pretending a deſcent from the ſame family, Oliver told him, with ſome warmth, that lord Cromwell was not related to him in any degree.

[d] Bar. II. 393. [e] Morant, Eſſex, II. 585. [f] Ib. 434.

[g] Rothſyth caſtle is almoſt oppoſite to Hopeton houſe on a rock near the ſea. It is ſuppoſed the family went into England with James VI. The barony of Rothſyth is now the property of the earl of Hopeton, worth £.500 *per annum*.

[h] Short View of the Troubles in England. Gent. Mag. xxxiv. 208. Mrs. Cromwell's great uncle Robert Steward, laſt prior and firſt dean of Ely, deduced the pedigree printed in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, I. 686.

of the chimney-piece in the great room[i] till the houſe was modernized by ſir Richard Bickerton, bart. preſent poſſeſſor. It was ſold by Henry Cromwell's nephew to Stephen Pheſaunt of Gray's-inn, eſq. father of Peter[k], chief juſtice of the King's Bench. The conveyance, dated Oct. 20, 1648, runs thus: ſir Oliver Williams, alias Cromwell, Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, eſq. ſon and heir apparent to ſir Oliver, and Elizabeth his wife, and Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, ſon and heir apparent of the ſaid Henry, and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, deceaſed, ſon and heir apparent, in her life-time, of Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, late of Upwood, eſq. deceaſed, brother of the ſaid ſir Oliver Williams, alias Cromwell, of the firſt part, and Stephen Pheaſant, of Gray's-inn, eſq. of the ſecond.

Sir *Philip* was the fourth ſon of ſir Henry, and ſeated at Biggins a mile from Ramſay, and died 1629. He married Mary daughter of ſir Henry Townſend, juſtice of Cheſter. A ſon of his, named Oliver, died a ſtudent in the univerſity of Padua 1628[l].

The fifth ſon of Henry was *Ralph*, of whom we have no farther particulars. He probably died young, and was buried at Ramſay.

Richard, ſixth and youngeſt ſon of ſir Henry Cromwell, lived and died at Ramſay, and was buried at Upwood.

From ſir Henry's eldeſt daughter Joan are deſcended the baronet families of the Barringtons and Everards of Eſſex. From his ſecond daughter Elizabeth the Hampdens of Hampden, c. Bucks, and the preſent earl of Buckinghamſhire. Her ſon John was the famous patriot killed in Chalgrave field 1643. From his eldeſt ſon Robert's granddaughter (Frances youngeſt daughter of the Protector) are deſcended the baronet families of Ruſſell and Frankland, and from a daughter of the laſt-named family Thomas lord Pelham of Stanmore. From his third ſon Henry's eldeſt daughter Elizabeth deſcended the preſent ſir Robert Barnard, Richard Bentley, ſon of the late Dr. Bentley, and the Cumberlands of Northamptonſhire, deſcendants of the biſhop of Peterborough of that name, of whom Dr. Deniſon Cumberland died biſhop of Clonfert and Killaloe in Ireland, 1774.

Sir Oliver had iſſue Henry, who married firſt Lucy daughter of ſir Edward Carr, of Sleford, bart. relict of ſir Richard Dyer, knt. of Stoughton, co. Huntingdon; ſecondly, Battina or Baptina Palavicini, daughter of his mother-in-law, by her firſt huſband; and, thirdly, lady Elizabeth Ferrars. By the firſt of theſe he left a ſon Henry (his eldeſt ſon James dying without iſſue, a colonel in Charles the Firſt's army), and three daughters; and by the ſecond a daughter. Sir Oliver had two other ſons; John, a colonel in the king's army, was ſent over by prince Charles to offer his couſin Oliver any terms if he would ſave his father's life; and William, another colonel in the ſame army, and carver to the queen of Bohemia, who died at Ramſay February 23, 1665-6, at nine in the morning, and was buried next day at nine at night, being the firſt that died of the great plague. Henry's eldeſt ſon Henry married Anne, only daughter and heireſs of Richard Cromwell, ſon of Henry, uncle to the Protector. Sir Oliver had three daughters, of whom Jane, the youngeſt, married Tobias Palavicini, knt. of Babram[m].

Henry was a favourite name in this family, out of compliment to king Henry VIII. There were ſeven

[i] Over the arms were H. M. C. *(Henry and Mary Cromwell)* 1602. The motto under the arms was *Sudore non Sopore.* The are a lion rampant holding a ring in his right paw, an addition given by Henry VIII. on account of Mr. Richard Williams, who at the grand juſting overthrew two foreign knights. According to the conſtant tradition of this place the king knighted him on the ſpot, gave him his ring from his finger, and ſaid, "Henceforth you ſhall be my knight." The quarterings on this chimney-piece were eleven. 1. A lion rampant. 2. A lion rampant looking back. 3. 3 fleurs de lis. 4. 3 ſpear heads. 5. A chevron between 3 fleurs de lis. 6. 3 chevronels. 7. A chevron, in the dexter point a mullet. 8. A chevron ingrailed between 3 griffins heads. 9. A bend Ermine between 6 annulets. 10. On a bend between 3 martlets 3 billets, 11. A chevron ingrailed between three heath cocks. Theſe are thus blazoned in an atchievement in the houſe of Mr. Farr of Ramſay; 1. G. a lion rampant S. 2. G. 3 ſpear heads A. 3. A. a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis G. 4. A. 3 chevronels G. 5. A. a lion rampant G. 6. O. on a chevron G. a mullet A. 7. Az. an unicorn rampant between 8 croſs croſſlets A. 8. O. a chevron ingrailed between three griffins heads G. 9. G. a bend between 6 annulets O. 10. G. on a feſs between three martlets A. 3 billets G. 11. A. on a chevron ingrailed G. between 3 heath cocks S. a mullet O. 12. G. a lion rampant A. Creſt on a helmet a demi-lion rampant A. holding a ring O. On a ſhield of pretence a dolphin naiant embowed, impaling a lion rampant Arg. Motto as above. The two other coats on the chimney at Upwood were a feſs between 3 ſquares voided, quartering a chevron between 3 griffins heads, and impaling a chevron charged with 3 roſes ſlipt between 3 ſpear heads.

[k] Againſt the North wall of Upwood chancel is this inſcription in Roman capitals on a large braſs plate in a ſtone frame for Judge Pheſaunt.

M. S.
Petri Pheſaunt modo ſenioris (bis ſolius)
juſtitiarii de banco; pietate erga Deum,
probitate erga homines, Chriſtiani felicis,
natu & moribus verè generoſi, juris
ſcientia, equitatis conſcientia, lenitate
erga bonos, ſeveritate in malos, juſtitia
ad omnes judicis eximii, inconcuſſa denique
in patriam (etiam in periculis) conſtantia
propugnaculi fidelis.
Necnon Mariæ (ab antiqua familia de Bruges
in com. Gloceſtriæ ortæ) uxoris ejus matriſque
liberorum chariſſimæ.
Qui poſt quadraginta annos conjugii & amoris
illæſi ſub hoc lapide ſimul quieſcunt,
adventum ejus expectantes qui caput eſt
anguli, lapis exciſus e monte ſine manibus.

Arms. Az. a bend indented O. and Az. a chief, O. ſingle, and impaling, A. a croſs, S. charged with a leopard's head caboſhed, O. and quartering, Az. three creſents, G. or S. a chief, Erm. Creſt, a Pheaſant. Though no date is on this epitaph. he is entered in the regiſter of funerals 1682, May 20, Peter Pheaſaunt armig. In the houſe are two portraits of this family on board: one repreſents lady Pheaſaunt three quarters in ruff and handkerchief, ſlaſhed ſleeves, black gown, watch at right ſide, feather fan in left hand; from a ſmall ſtring round her neck hangs the pheaſant, the creſt of the family, her right hand is on a girl's head ſuperſcribed *Margareta Pheaſaunt, æt.* 4. No inſcription over the mother. The other picture exhibits whole lengths of a boy and girl, with red hair and in ruffs; the boy holds a whip in his right hand, under which is a ſmall top; his left hand holds the right of his ſiſter, who has a modern fan in her left. Over him *Natus* 22 *Maii* 1617. Over her *Nata* 7 *Jan.* 1615. Between them *Stilo Angliæ pict.* 7 *Jan.* 1622.

In the burial regiſter we have Sarah, wife of Stephen Pheaſaunt, eſq. May 6, 1654, and Stephen Pheaſaunt, eſq. May 31, 1657. Theſe were probably buried under the chancel; but where the Cromwell family buried is totally uncertain, unleſs under the manor pew, where ſome ſmall bones have been taken up in opening a vault for ſome of the preſent family.

[l] Papadopoli in his Hiſtoria Gymnaſii Patavini. Venet. 1726. II. 9. 306, 307. having aſſerted that Oliver Cromwell (the Protector) was ſtudent there 1618, and that his arms were painted in the cloiſter there; ſir James Burroughs in anonymous "Anecdotes of the Cromwell family 1763," attempted, but without ſucceſs, to clear up this difficulty, which our pedigree eaſily clears. Sir Oliver Cromwell marrying for his 2d wife the lady Anne widow of ſir Horace Palavicini, who was of Italian extraction, one of her ſons by her firſt huſband, took this Oliver Cromwell, ſon of ſir Oliver's brother ſir Philip, when young into Italy, and entered him at the univerſity of Padua. He never returned into England, but died according to report by a fall from a tower at Rome.

[m] Vincent's Viſitation of Huntingdonſhire in Coll. Arm. p. 115.

Henry

Henry Cromwells living at one time at Ramſay and Upwood, as marked † in the pedigree. In 1663 there are two Henry Cromwells, eſqrs. parties to an amicable bill in chancery for incloſing and dividing the commons of Ramſay, in the beginning of which they are thus entered: "Henry Williams, *alias* Cromwell, eſq. the elder," and "Henry Williams, *alias* Cromwell, eſq. the younger." The latter was the laſt of the family that lived at Ramſay, and was buried there 1673. He died at Huntingdon at an election, where he had put up for candidate, in oppoſition to the earl of Mancheſter, —— Apreece, eſq. of Waſhingley, a relation of his wife. He was defeated in his point, and dropped down dead from his chair while drinking with his friends after the election was over. Having no iſſue, he ſold the reverſion of his eſtate to colonel Titus. His widow ſurvived him 14 years, and, at his death, removed to a houſe at the bottom of Mr. Whiſton's garden, which, with all her jointure lands, is ſtill called *Dame Williams's*. The regiſter of Ramſay is interrupted from 1642 to 1653, when the marriage ceremony was performed by juſtice Pheaſant of Upwood, or juſtice Lloyd of St. Ives. This elder branch of the family were in great meaſure ruined by the civil war. After Mrs. Williams' death colonel Titus took poſſeſſion of the whole eſtate.

The eſtate at Upwood was, with three others, bequeathed to Lemon Hutchins, eſq. couſin to the laſt Mr. Pheaſant, who it is believed was a Turkey merchant. Mr. Hutchins died 1738, leaving all his eſtates to his widow, who 1745 remarried Vere Warner, eſq. attorney at law, who dying 1756 left Upwood to her. Mrs. Warner ſettled the eſtate, 1758, on the preſent poſſeſſor, then a lieutenant in the royal navy, who married her niece, Maria Anna Huſſey. She gave up the eſtate during her life, and died July 1771. The tithes of Raveley Magna were given with the eſtate, the common fields joining.

Titus was author of the famous pamphlet againſt Oliver Cromwell intituled "Killing no Murder," publiſhed under the name of William Allen; in which was plainly ſhewn, that one who had violated all laws could derive protection from no law. Cromwell got intelligence of this, and determined to deſtroy him. The Royaliſts uſed to meet at a certain tavern in London, and Cromwell knew of it. He ſent a truſty officer with a party of ſoldiers to ſeize Titus, and Firebrace of Suffolk. The officer ordered his men to halt at the door till he went in for information. He privately aſked the maſter of the houſe whether they were there, telling him that he came not to take away, but to ſave their lives. The maſter went with him to the room; the officer entered, but took care firſt to throw his red cloak over his head. His ſpeech was very conciſe: "If "Titus or Firebrace are in the room, let them "eſcape for their lives this inſtant." He directly retired, and called in his ſoldiers to take them. The two gentlemen eſcaped out of the window, mounted their horſes that night, and made the beſt of their way to general Monk in Scotland. With him they returned at the Reſtoration. They adverti ſed this affair in all the public papers, and deſired the officer to apply to them, with promiſe of ample reward for his kindneſs; but neither of them could ever hear of him, and Titus always ſuppoſed that Cromwell found or ſuſpected the officer had deceived him, and therefore hanged him up in their ſtead. The colonel was ſtrongly attached to the Proteſtant religion, and brought the Excluſion bill into the Houſe. Part of his ſpeech in verſe on that occaſion was long remembered in Ramſay:

I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, gentlemen, ſhall we ſhut the door;
Or do you rather chooſe to let him in?
But how then ſhall we get him out again?

He was knight of the ſhire for this county many years; and when he was an old man the earl of Mancheſter propoſed his brother for a candidate, offering, in order to ſtrengthen his intereſt, his ſiſter, with £.10,000. in marriage to Anthony Hammond, eſq. of Somerſham, who was a lively ſenſible young gentleman, and called *Silver-tongued* Hammond. However he refuſed the Earl's offer, and joined with colonel Titus to oppoſe the brother. When the election approached, it was generally believed that the Earl's brother would be the firſt upon the poll. This induced Hammond to act a very ungenerous part by Titus. On the election morning Titus took all the votes from this ſide of the county, and honeſtly polled them for Titus and Hammond. Hammond reſted his votes in the ſoke of Somerſham till the afternoon, when he polled them for Hammond only, by which means he ſecured a majority over Titus. When the Colonel ſaw the dirty part Hammond was acting, he took his hat from the peg, and withdrew, ſaying to his friends, who preſſed him to ſtay, "Nothing vexes me in the affair but to be outwitted by a boy." He was one of the wits and buffoons of Charles the Second's court, and conſtantly mimicked and ridiculed the ſpeech, looks, and geſtures, of the great lord Clarendon. Whenever he ſaw the miniſter coming to do buſineſs with the king, he cried out, "Here comes your majeſty's ſchoolmaſter." Happy would it have been both for the king and the nation, had he continued in ſo good a ſchool many years longer. The colonel died at his other ſeat at Buſhy in Hertfordſhire, where his family had reſided early in that century. He left three daughters, who were never married. The laſt however, Mrs. Katharine, was lady of the manor of Ramſey many years, and left it to her man and maid ſervants, who ſold it for £.37,000 to the late Coulſon Fellowes, eſq.

But to return. The Protector [n] had by his wife [o]

[n] The Protector's birth is thus entered in the regiſter of St. John Baptiſt's church in Huntingdon:
"Anno Domini 1599. Oliverus filius Roberti Cromwell gener. et Elizabeth ux. ejus natus viceſimo quinto die Aprilis, & baptiſatus viceſimo nono ejuſdem menſis."
The fate of his corpſe after his deceaſe is variouſly reported: the Thames, Naſeby field, and Weſtminſter abbey, are all ſeverally aſſigned as its repoſitory. Dr. C. Mortimer had the maſon's receipt for taking it up at the Reſtoration; and the Geſta Britannorum at the end of Wharton's almanack for 1663 records the event, as does Seymour's Survey of London, 1735. Gent. Mag. 1783, p. 846. Whether Cromwell had the vanity to rank among kings in his death, no apology can be made for the mean revenge taken on his putrid carcaſe five years after its commitment to its peaceful manſion.

[o] The following entry in the regiſter of Northborough near Peterborough, the ſeat of the Cleypoles, ſhews ſhe was buried there:
"Elizabeth the relict of Oliver Cromwell, ſome time Protector of England, was buried Nov. 19, 1665."

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, daughter of ſir James Boucher of Felſted co. Eſſex, three ſons (one of his own name) who died infants [p]. His eldeſt ſurviving ſon and ſucceſſor Richard's only ſon Oliver, who is ſaid to have been a man of ſpirit and ſome abilities, died unmarried, at the age of 49, before his father, who, dying 1712, left three daughters [q]. The numerous iſſue of the Protector's ſon Henry, who was ſettled at Spinney abbey in the pariſh of Wicken [r], in the county of Cambridge, and married Elizabeth [s] eldeſt daughter of ſir Francis Ruſſel of Chippenham in the ſame county, bart. [t] are reduced to one male repreſentative Oliver, born Sept. 24, 1782. Thoſe of his eldeſt daughter Bridget [u] by lieutenant-general Ireton, her firſt huſband [x], and of his youngeſt daughter Frances by ſir John Ruſſel of Chippenham, in the county of Cambridge, bart. are lately extinct [y]. His third and favourite daughter Elizabeth, who died in his life time, married John Cleypole of Narborough, in the county of Northampton, eſq. and was buried in Henry VIII's chapel Weſtminſter abbey, where her corpſe eſcaped undiſturbed when her father's was removed for its ignominious expoſure on a gallows at Tyburn at the reſtoration.

Of the Protector's three brothers, and his two elder ſiſters, little is known beyond the pariſh regiſters. His third ſiſter Margaret married Valentine Walton of Stoughton in this county, who was one of the regicides, and had a grant of the manor of Croyland, and part of that of Spalding, being parcel of the queen's mother's jointure, and reſtored to her by the parliament 1660. Jane married col. Deſborow, or Diſborow, of whoſe name many occur in Wicken regiſter. Robina had to her ſecond huſband Dr. Wilkins, afterwards biſhop of Cheſter; and their daughter married archbiſhop Tillotſon.

[p] Oliver, Richard, and Henry, were educated in Felſted ſchool, which had been founded by their aunt's huſband's father, about eighty years before. Lives of Illuſtrious Perſons who died in 1712, p. 283. Morant, Eſſex, II. 421.

[q] By the inſcription in Horſley church, it appears, that Richard had two ſons and ſeven daughters, of whom only one ſon and three daughters lived to maturity. Gent. Mag. 1777, p. 266.

[r] Henry had Spinney by his wife daughter of ſir Francis Ruſſel of Chippenham adjoining. His grandmother was buried at his right hand under the communion table at Wicken, with this epitaph:

"Elizabetha Cromwell de Ely obiit XVI die Septembris anno Chriſti MDCLXXII, annoq. ætatis LXXIV."

and by her his eldeſt ſon Oliver,

"Olivar Cromwell filius Henrici Cromwell obiit in Apr. 1685, annoq. ætatis ſuæ 29."

On the ſlab over himſelf, which is of black marble, as highly poliſhed as if juſt laid down, are theſe inſcriptions:

"Henricus Cromwell de Spinney obiit 23
die Martii anno Chriſti 1673. Annoq. ætatis 47."

In ſmaller text,

"Elizabetha uxor Henrici Cromwell, obiit 7 die Aprilis, anº 1687, annoq. ætatis ſue 52."
"Henricus filius Hen. Cromwell jun. obiit 4º Jun. aº 1692, aº ætatis ſue 12 Sept."

His houſe was rebuilt 1775 by the preſent earl of Aylesford, who married one of the coheireſſes of the late duke of Somerſet.

[s] Wicken regiſter ſtyles her "the *good lady* Cromwell, Elizabeth Cromwell."

[t] This eſtate came afterwards by purchaſe to admiral Ruſſel of another family, created earl of Orford, who died 1727, having rebuilt the family ſeat; in which are whole length portraits of the Protector, major-general Lambert, and admiral Popham. The admiral left it to his niece Anne, whoſe eldeſt daughter married Samuel firſt lord Sandys, who ſold it to Mr. Molyneux, whoſe ſon now enjoys it, and offers it to ſale. The admiral alſo built a houſe in Covent-garden, which he left to his niece's younger daughter, who married Thomas lord Archer, whoſe ſon married the daughter of the late James Weſt, eſq. who occupied it; and ſince whoſe death it has been turned into an hotel.

Sir Francis Ruſſel's eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor married Elizabeth the Protector's youngeſt daughter.

[u] The limits of our work oblige us to refer to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1765, 357. 1774, 251. and to the appendix to the 2d vol. of Hughes' letters, for anecdotes of this lady's eldeſt daughter who married Mr. Bendiſh of an antient family in Eſſex, and lived till 1727 or 8.

[x] Of her ſecond huſband lieut.-gen. Fleetwood and his family, ſee Hiſtory of Stoke Newington, p. 27.

[y] Mrs. Day of Fordham, co. Cambridge, is maternal granddaughter of Henry Cromwell. One of her nieces married Mr. Addiſon of Soham, who ſurvives her; the other Mr. Saunders, whom ſhe ſurvived, and is ſtill living at Greenwich with Dr. Maſkelyne, the Aſtronomer Royal.

PEDIGREE OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

Morgan ap Hode. Vide H. 8. 58. b. in Coll. Armor.=
Jevan ap Morgan.=
William ap Jevan.=

WALTER CROMWELL.

Thomas, baron Cromwell of Oakham, earl of Essex, beheaded 32 Hen. VIII. July 28, 1540.

.....=Morgan Williams, alias ap William.

Gregory, created baron Cromwell of Wimbledon, 32 H. VIII. died 5 E. VI.; buried at Launde, co. Leicester.

=Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Seymour, sister to Edward duke of Somerset, Lord Protector of England.

Sir Richard Williams, knt. in the time of Henry VIII. took the name of CROMWELL.

=Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Murfyn, lord mayor of London, 1518.

Richard Cromwell.

Walter Cromwell.

Frances, wife of Richard Strode, of Newenham, co. Devon.

Another daughter, the wife of John Strode of Parnham in Dorset.

Henry, lord Cromwell, died 1592.

=Mary, eldest daughter of John marquis of Winchester, buried at Launde.

Thomas Cromwell.

Edward, died s. p.

Catherine.

Frances.

Henry.

Sir Henry of Hinchinbrook, knighted 6 Eliz. 1563; died 1603.

=Joan, daughter and at length heir of sir Ralph Warren, lord mayor of London, 1536; ob. 12 Oct. 1584.

Francis Cromwell, of Hemingford, co. Hunt.=Margaret, daughter of Henry Mannock, of Hemingford.

Henry Cromwell, son and heir.

Edward, died and buried in Down Patrick, in Ireland. Sold Oakham to Harrington.=Frances Rugge.

Sir Gregory.

Catherine.=Sir Lionel Talmache, bart. ancestor of the earl of Dysart.

Thomas, vifc. Lecale, earl of Ardglass, in Ireland.

Elizabeth, Meverell, b. at Tikencote.

Elizabeth, m. sir John Shelton, of Shelton, co. Norfolk.

Frances, m. sir John Wingfield, kt. of Tikencote.

Anne, m. sir Edward Wingfield, Ireland; ancestor of visc. Powerscourt.

Elizabeth, dau. of sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor; first wife.

1. Sir Oliver, of Hinchinbrook, knighted by Eliz. K. B. at the coronation of James I.; died aged 93, and § buried at Ramsey Aug. 28, 1655.

=Anne, widow of sir Horatio Palavicini, of Babersham, co. Camb. m. July 7, 1601; 2d wife.

Oliver. Giles. Mary. Anne.

2. Robert, of Huntingdon, d. about 1617.

Elizabeth, da. of sir Thos. Steward, of Ely; died Nov. 18, 1654.

3. *Henry, of Upwood, co. Huntingdon, died 1630; bur. at Upwood.

Margaret, da. of Tho. Wynde, of South Wotton, co. Norfolk.

5. *Richard, of Upwood, died 1620; buried at Upwood.

*Anne, b. Aug. 28, 1623.
*Henry, b. July 28, 1625; died Dec. 16, 1625.

*Elufai ..... died 1619.

4. §Sir Philip, of Biggin and Deatry, bur. at Ramsey Jan. 28, 1629.

§Mary Townsend, b. at Ramsey Nov. 3, 1617.

5. Ralph, probably d. young, and was buried at Huntingdon.

1. Joan.=Sir Francis Barrington, kt. and bart. d. July 3, 1628.

2. Elizabeth.=John Hampden, esq. of Bucks.

3. Frances, second wife of Richard Whalley, of Keston, co. Nottingham, esq. father to colonel Edward Whalley, who signed the warrant for the murder of king Charles; died in New England. See Hutchinson's History of New England.

4. Mary, married to William Dunch, esq.

5. Dorothy, married sir Thomas Fleminge, of Stoneham, co. Hants, knt.

Sir Thomas, died 1644.=Frances, d. and coheirefs of John Gobert, of Coventry, esq.

Joan.=Sir Richard Everard of Much Waltham, co. Essex, bart.

John, killed June 1643.

Sir John, ancestor of sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, bart. married Dorothy, daughter of sir William Lytton, of Knebworth, co. Herts, bart.

Sir Richard, d. 1694.=Elizabeth, da. of sir Henry Gibbs.

Sir Hugh, died 1705-6, aged 51.=Mary, dau. of John Brown, M. D. of Salisbury.

Sir Richard, died 1733.=Susannah, da. and coheiress of Dr. Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, d. 1739.

Sir Richard, d. unm. March 7, 1741-2.

Sir Hugh.

Mary.

Frances, and Jane, d. young.

1. Wingfield, mar. Mary, dau. of sir Wm. Russel, of Strensham, co. Worcester; died 1668.

2. Vere Essex, lord Cromwell, earl of Ardglass, succeeded his nephew Thomas.

Mary, mar. William Fitzherbert, esq. of Tissington, co. Derby.

Oliver, died s. p.

Lucy, da. of sir Edward Carr, of Sleaford, c. Lincoln, relict of sir Richard Dyer, of Stoughton, c. Hunth, kt.; d. Jan. 1639; bu. at Ramsey; 1st wife.

1. †Henry, born Aug. 25, 1585; died Sept. 18, 1657; buried at Ramsey.

A daughter, died young.

Battina, d. of sir Horatio Palavicini, kt.; 2d wife.

=§Lady Elizabeth Ferrers, buried Sept. 2, 1658, in Ramsey ch. yard, at the foot of the cross; 3d wife.

2. †John, bapt. May 14, 1589, a colonel in Holland.

3. Thomas.

4. §Colonel William, carver to the queen of Bohemia, died Feb. 23, 1665-6.

A daughter, ma. sir Henry Palavicini ‡.

§Hannah, mar. John Baldwin, Sept. 11, 1627.

Elizabeth, m. sir Ric. Ingoldesby; di. 1666.

†Katherine, b. May 15, 1594.

Jane.=Tobias Palavicini, died 1637.

Horatio, bapt. Sept. 1, 1611.

Tobias, bapt. July 14, 1612; buried Nov. 6.

Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 20. 1618; buried May 23, 1620.

James, bapt. Dec. 3, 1620.

Edward Southwell, of King's Weston, esq.=.....

Mary. Thomas lord Cromwell, earl of Ardglass, married Honour, da. of Dr. Michael Boyle, archbishop of Armagh; died s. p.

Edward Southwell, of King's Weston, co. Gloucester, esq.

Elizabeth Cromwell, dau. and heir, died 1709.

1. Anne, unmarried 1650.

2. §Carina, baptized Sept. 1, 1622; married William Hedley, of Broughton, co. Huntingdon.

5. §Elizabeth, bapt. Sept. 6, 1626; married Henry English, esq. of Norfolk.

1. James, colonel under Charles I. died s. p.

2. Henry Williams, of Ramsey, bapt. June 22, 1625; married Anne, only daughter and heiress of Richard Cromwell, son of Henry, uncle to the Protector; d. Aug. 3, § 1673; buried at Ramsey.

Edward Southwell, lord Clifford, died, Nov. 1, 1777, possessed of the Cromwell estate.=Sophia, daughter of Samuel Campbell, of Mount Campbell, in Ireland, esq.

Edward Southwell Clifford, lord Clifford.

Three other sons.

Three daughters.

†Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 14, 1595.

†Henry, ba. Aug. 31, 1595.

†Catharine, born Feb. 1, 1596.

†OLIVER,=born April 25, 1599; died Sept. 3, 1658, æt. 59.

Elizabeth, da. of sir J. Bourchier, of Felsted, co. Essex, ‡buried at Wicken Sept. 18, 1672.

=§Robert, bap. Jan. 13, 1608; died 1609; bur. Ap. 4, 1609.

†Margaret, ba. Feb. 22, 1600; †ma. Valentine Walton, June 20, 1617.

†George, bapt. July 20, 1620.
†Anne, bapt. May 22, 1622.
†George, born Feb. 1723; bapt. March 20, 1624.

Richard. †Jane, ba. Jan. 29, 1605; m. 1. Roger Whetstone; 2. Roger Jones.

Richard.

†John, born April 1637.

Anne, born Jan. 2, 1602; ba. Jan. 16, married John Desborough.

Dr. Peter French, canon of Christ Church, d. 1655.

=Robina, living 1672.

Elizabeth.

=Feb. 23, 1663-4, archbishop Tillotson, d. Nov. 22, 1694.

1. Elizabeth, d. 1681.
2. Mary, mar. James Chadwick, esq.; d. 1687.

John Wilkins, bp. of Chester, d. 1672.

Richard Cromwell, æt. 10 ann. 1613; married Elizabeth Hake; *died Oct. 9, 1628.

Anne, only da. and heiress, m. H. Williams, of Ramsey.

*Henry, of Upwood & Ramsey, ba. June 4, 1615.

Henry. *died Oct. 9, 1634.
*Richard, d. May 1, 1626.
*Anne, ba. April 22, 1621.

*Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 12, 1616.

=Sir Oliver St. John, of Longthorp, co. North'ton, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in the Usurpation.

*Anne, bapt. Mar. 11, 1617.
§Mary, bapt. Sept. 12, 1627.

Jane, †m. William Baker, June 2, 1621.

Henry, b. Jan. 22, 1607, of Biggins, a mile from Ramsey; a colonel in the king's service.

Henry, rector of Wyston, co. Huntingdon; buried at Ramsey.

§Philip, b. Dec. 25, 1608; bur. at Ramsey, May 14, 1642.

§Thomas, b. Dec. 26, 1609; colonel in Charles's army; mar. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir Wolstan Dixie, of Bosworth, co. Leicester, knt. and died soon after the king was beheaded; buried at Ramsey, where he lived some time after Naseby fight.

§Anna, bapt. March 5, 1611.

§Oliver, bapt. May 21, 1612, student at Padua; died in Italy 1628.

§Robert, bap. June 29, 1613; §hanged in London.

§Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 21, 1614.

§Mary, bapt. Jan. 18, 1615.

Richard, b. June 20, 1617; died at Ramsey.

†Robert, b. Oct. 25, 1621; died young.

†Oliver, bapt. Feb. 6, 1622; died young, of the small-pox, during the civil war.

†RICHARD, b. Oct. 4, 1626; died at Chesthunt, co. Herts, July 13, 1712, aged 85.

=May 1649, Dorothy, dau. and coheiress of Ri. Major, of Hurstley, c. Hants, esq. born 1626; died Jan. 5, 1675, aged 49.

†HENRY, b. at Huntingdon Jan. 20, ‡1627; died March 23, 1673-4, aged 47; buried at Wicken, co. Cambridge; lord deputy of Ireland.

=‡1653, Elizabeth, d. of sir Fr. Russel, of Chippenham, co. Camb. bart. d. ‡April 7, 1687, aged 52; buried at Wicken. [Epit.]

Lieut.-gen. Henry Ireton, lord deputy of Ireland, d. Sept. 26, 1651, at the siege of Limerick; 1st h.

=†Bridget, bapt. Aug. 5, 1624; bu. at Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex, Sept. 5, 1681.

=Lieut.-gen. Charles Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland, afterwards general of the army; 2d husband.

† Elizabeth, bapt. July 2, 1629; died Aug. 6, 1658.

=John Cleypole, of Narborough, co. Northampton, esq.

James, bapt. Jan. 8, 1631; bur. Jan. 9, 1631.

Mary, bapt. Feb. 9, 1636; d. March 14, 1712-13.

=At Hampton-court, Nov. 18, 1657, Thomas viscount Fauconberg; created earl Fauconberg, April 9, 1691; died December 31, 1700, s. p.

Nov. 4, 1657, Robert, son of Robert lord Rich, afterwards earl of Warwick, who died Feb. 16, 1657, s. p.; first husband.

=Frances, d. Jan. 27, 1720-1, æt. 84.

Henry.

A daughter, m. Nathaniel Carter, merchant, of Yarmouth, died about 1723, s. p.

Bridget, died 1727 or 8.

=Thomas Bendish, of Gray's-inn, and of South-town, Suffolk, esq.

Jane, married Richard Lloyd.

Elizabeth, mar. Thomas Polhill.

Sir John Russell, of Chippenham, co. Cambridge, bart. bapt. Oct. 6, 1640; bu. Mar. 24, 1669; second husband.

Oliver.

Elizabeth, died 1679.

=Sir John Bernard, of Brampton, co. Huntingdon, bart.

Sir Robert.

Anne, da. of col. Robert Weldon, of London; afterwards married to Thomas the first lord Trevor.

Joanna, 5th da.

=Richard Bentley, D.D. master of Trinity college, Cambridge. He died 1742.

Elizabeth, born March 26, 1650; died in Bedford-row, April 8, 1731, aged 81, unmarried; buried at Hurstley.

Anne, born March 14, died July 15, 1651.

A son, born Nov...., died Dec. 15, 1652.

Mary, born Feb. 28, 1653; died Sept. 24, 1654.

A daughter, born May 17, died May 27, 1655.

Oliver, born July 11, 1656; died single May 11, 1705, aged 49, at Hurstley, which his father had made over to him, with Merdon farm, and where he resided. Both he and his father were buried at Hurstley. He is said to have been a man of spirit, and some abilities.

Dorothy, born Sep. 15, 1657; died Dec. 13, 1658.

Anne, born March 27, 1659; died Dec. 7, 1727, aged 69, s. p.

=Thomas Gibson, M. D. physician general of the army, died July 16, 1722, aged 75. He was uncle to bishop Gibson, who inherited his fortune after his wife's death.

Dorothy, born Aug. 1, 1660; married John Mortimer, esq. of Somersetshire; died in child-bed, May 14, 1681, aged 21, s. p.

Elizabeth, born at Whitehall, Sept. 1654; d. July 17, 1659; bu. at Chippenham, c. Cambridge.

Oliver, born at Corkhouse, Dublin, April ‡18, 1656; buried at Wicken, c. Cambridge, April 10, 1685, æt. 29. Epit. at Wicken. He died at Spinney abbey, co. Cambridge.

Henry, born in Dublin castle March 3, 1658; major in the army. He died at Lisbon, Septem. 11, 1711, aged 53, and there buried.

=May 28, 1686, Hannah, eldest daughter of Benjamin Hewling, Turkey merchant. He died in 1731. (Her sister married ..... Lufon.) She died March 26, 1732, aged 70; buried in Bunhill-fields (Epit.)

Elizabeth, born at Chippenham, June 3, 1660; married William Russell, esq. of Fordham; and died in London 1711, with her two da'rs Frances and Jane, of the small pox.

Francis, born at Chippenham, June 7, 1663; died 1719; aged 56.

‡Richard, born at Spinney, Aug. 13, 1665; died in London, Feb. 18, 1687; aged 21.

‡William, born at Spinney, April 29, 1667; died in the East Indies, Jan. 9, 1691, aged 24.

1. Bridget, di. single, after her mother, at South-town.

2. Thomas, of Colkirk, c. Norfolk, died in the South-town. W. Indies.

=Catherine Smith, of Colkirke, Norf.

3. Henry, of Bedford-row, died about 1740.

=Martha Shute, sister of John 1st viscount Barrington.

Ireton, died young 1730.

Henry, died single, 1753, at South-town.

1. Mary, died 1783.

=William Berners, of Hanover-sq. and of Wolverston park, c. Suffolk, esq. d. 1783.

2. Elizabeth, m. ... Hagar, of Wareley, c. Huntingdon, esq.; d. 1784, s. p.

Chrstian, d. 1669.

Sir William, fold Chippenham; died 1707.

Richard, capt. of the guard to Will. III.

John, b. 1670; gov. of Bengal; mar. Rebecca Eyre; d. 1735, aged 66.

Eliza-beth Russell, ba. 14 Nov. 1665; died 1733.

Sir William, d. in Ireland, May 1738, s. p.

Mary.

Sir Francis, of Bengal, m. Anne Gee.

Fanny.

Charles, colonel of the guards, married Mary Rivett.

Mary, b. 1739; living 1784.

Sir John, born 1741; barrister at law, m. Catharine Cary; both di. 1784.

Sir John, born 1779; died s. p.

Sir George, bo. 1781; died s. p.; title extinct.

Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkelby, c. York, bart.; died October 29, 1726.

Sir John, m. Mary, 2d. dau. of sir Francis St. John, bart.; died Dec. 15, 1766.

Richard.

Mary, married Robert Sparrow, of Worlingham-hall, co. Suffolk, esq.

Sir Robert, sometime M. P. for Westminster.

A son.

A daughter.

Joanna, died single.

Richard, had many child.

A dau. ma. dean Allcock, in Irel.

Sir Thomas, ma. Diana Topham, He died 1747; she Feb. 2, 1740-1.

Henry, di. go vernor of Bengal, Aug. 23, 1728.

Mary, da. of Alex. Cross, merchant.

Frederick Maynard, commissioner of excise, di. March 8, 1768.

=Elizabeth, wi. of Adam Cardonell, esq. d. Jan. 27, 1736-7

Oliver, born at Spinney, Oct. 18, 1687; bap. Nov. 17; d. in Gray's inn, May 31, 1703, aged 15.

‡Benjamin Hewling, b. at Spinney, Nov. 18, 1689; died at York, Aug. 25, 1694.

Mary, born at Newington-green, April 11, 1691; d. unmarr. July 9, 1731, aged 41; buried in Bunh.-fields. (Epit.)

‡Henry, born at Spinney abbey, in Wicken, 13 Mar. 1692; died there June 9, 1692. (See epit.)

William, born in Cripplegate parish, April 24, 1693. He died July 9, 1772, aged 79, s. p. in Great Kirby-street, Hatton-garden; bur. in Bunhill-fields. (Epit.)

=1750, Mary, relict of T. Westby, esq. of Linton, c. Cambridge, who died Nov. 19, 1747; died March 4, 1752.

Richard, born at Hackney, May 11, 1695, attorney, of Lincoln's-inn; died at Hampstead, Dec. 3, 1759, aged 64.

=Sarah, dau. of Ebenezer Gatton, grocer in Southwark, niece and coheiress of sir Rob. Thornhill, knt.

Hannah, born at Hackney, Jan. 10, 1697; m. ..... Cressy.

Henry, b. May 16, 1698, of the excise; di. Jan. 4, 1769, cœlebs.

Frances, dau. of John Tidman; 1st wife.

=Thomas born at Hackney, Aug. 19, 1699, grocer; died Octob. 2, 1748, ag. 49.

=Mary, da. of Nicholas Skinner, of London, merchant; living 1783, second wi.

Oliver, born in Gray's-inn, Sept. 23, 1704; ensign in the army; died Aug. 1748, cœlebs.

Charles, married July 21, 1765.=Catharine Laroche.

Charles. Henry. William and Mary, twins.

Henry, rector of Hambledon, co. Bucks; living, and single.

Sir William, in the guards, died 1757, single.

Robert Thornhill, died Feb. 17, 1762, s. p. at Chesthunt.

Oliver, died an infant.

Elizabeth.

Anne, died unm. 1777.

The other two living, in 1784, at Hampstead, Middlesex, unmarried.

Letitia.

Eleanor, third daughter, d. Feb. 24, 1727, aged 2 months; bu. in Bunhill-fields. (Epit.)

1. Henry, d. 1771.

2. Thomas.

3. Elizabeth.

Anne, living, in 1784, at Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex.

Oct. 1, 1753, John Field, apothecary in Newgate-street.

Elizabeth, di. single.

1. OLIVER, attorney in Essex-street, Strand, clerk to St. Thomas's hospital.

=At Allhallows Barking, Aug. 8, 1771, Mary, daughter of Morgan Morse, attorney.

2. Thomas, apprentice to Mr. Sharp, ironmonger, went a lieutenant in the company's service to the East Indies, and died there single.

Richard. Hannah Hewling.

Susannah, living, 1784, with her mother in Hatton-garden.

Betty, married John Morley Trevor, esq. d. s. p.

Diana, married George Henry Lee, earl of Litchfield; died 1772, s. p.

Sir Charles, bt. m. Agnes Brown, of New England; d. Jan. 11, 1768, s. p.

Sir Thomas, admiral of the white, m. in May 1743, Sarah, d. of .... Rhett, son to the chief justice of South Carolina; died Nov. 21, 1784.

Henry Field, apothecary in Newgate-street, born Dec. 9, 1755; living 1806.

....., Baron, Sept. 2, 1784.

John, born Aug. 15, 1760; died Jan. 31, 1762.

Oliver, born Dec. 6, 1761.

John, born Oct. 1, 1764.

William, born Jan. 10, 1768.

Thomas, born Oct. 30, 1770; died Jan. 24, 1771.

A son, born Dec. 21, 1773; died next day.

Anne.

Elizabeth, died unmarried at Stoke Newington, Dec. 9, 1781, aged 23; buried at Chesthunt.

Sophia.

Mary.

Letitia.

Elizabeth Oliveria, died an infant.

Oliver Cromwell, born Sept. 24, 1782, in Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, di. young.

Sir Thomas, bart. born 1750.

=Dorothy, da. of sir William Smelt.

Hugh, died an infant.

William, fellow of All Souls.

Roger, of Christ Church.

Seven daughters.

Anne, da. and heir, born 1734.

=June 1754, Thomas lord Pelham, afterwards earl of Chichester, died 1805.

Henry, died an infant 1800.

Robert.

Amelia.

Marianne.

Thomas, now earl of Chichester, born April 28, 1756.

=Mary-Henrietta-Juliana, daughter of Francis duke of Leeds.

Henrietta-Anne, bo. Sept. 1, 1757.

Henry, bo. July 11, 1759.

Frances, born Dec. 4, 1760; married Dec. 3, 1778, George viscount Midleton; died June 6, 1783; buried at Wandsworth.

Lucy, bo. Feb. 1763.

Amelia, b. July 1764.

George, bo. Oct. 13, 1766.

A daughter, born 1803.

Frances-Anne, married to Inigo-Freeman Thomas, esq.

Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street.

*From Upwood Register. † From Huntingdon Register. ‡ From Wicken Register. § From Ramsey Register.

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

A NEW EDITION.

VOLUME II. PART III.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II. PART III.

CORITANI . . 265
- Northamptonſhire . . . . 265.
- Leiceſterſhire . . . . . 297.
- Rutlandſhire . . . . . 325.
- Lincolnſhire . . . . . 331.

PLATES IN VOL. II. PART III.

Plate VI. . . . . 314.
VII. . . . . 342.
VIII. . . . . 329.
IX. . . . . 365.
X. . . . . 366.
XI. . . . . 368.
XII. . . . . 392.

Map of Northamptonſhire . . . . . 265.
Leiceſterſhire . . . . . 297.
Rutlandſhire . . . . . 325.
Lincolnſhire . . . . . 331.

Printed by NICHOLS *and* SON, *Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet Street.*

A

M A P

of

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

from the beſt

AUTHORITIES

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary

WARWICKSHIRE

LEICESTERSHI

OXFORDSHIRE

BUCKINGH

Welham
Bowden Magna
MARKET HARBOROUGH
St Marys
Dingley
Lubbenham
Pampillion Hall
Thorpe Lubbenham
Bowden Parva
Thedingworth
Marion Brufsel
Farndon East
Hothorp
Bosworth
Welland Riv.
Braybrook
Oxenden Magna
Castle Mount Hill
Sibbertoft
Sulby Lodge
Clipston
Newbottle Lodge
Arthingworth
Harrington
Welford Hall
Welford
Avon Riv.
Stanford Hall
Stanford Park
Swinford
Naseby Fight
Kelmarsh
Hemply Hills
Cathorp
Dow or Dove Bridge
Stanford upon Avon
Naesby
Scotland
Round Hill
Claycoton
Lilbourn
Cold Ashby
Haſelbeech
Maidwell
Draughton
Thornby Folly
Thornby
Yelvertoft
Hilmorton
Warren Lodge
Winwick
Couchbrook
Lamport
Guilsborough
Westerland
Crick
West Haddon
Coton under Guilsboro
G. Creaton
Scaldwell
Brixworth
Raventhorp
Spratton
Onley Lodge
Old Swan
Barby
Watford Gap
Watford
Ashby Lodge
Ashby Ledgers
Braunston
Willoughby
to Dunchurch 8 Miles from Braunston
Welton
Murcot
Long Buckby
East Haddon
Holdenby
Pifford
Chapel Brampton
Church Brampton
Althorpe Park
Great Bringhton
Harleston
Boughton
Woolaston Park
Wolfhamcot
Berrifield House
Whilton
Lit. Brington
Brington Hall
Brockhall
Norton
DAVENTRY
Drayton
Barrow Hill
Kingsthorp
Harpole Cam.
Staverton
Dodford
Flower
Harpole
Dunston Upton
Dallington
Catesby
Newnham
Killingsbury
Lower Heyford
Hunsbarrows Hill
Queen Mrols
Danish Camp
Delapre Abbey
Hellidon
Badby
Weedon Bec
Stowe
Bugbrooke
Rothers thorpe
Harding stone Lodge
Foston
Charwelton
Preſtoncapes
Farthingston
Litchborough
Fateshall
Garton
Collingtree
Quinton
Upper Boddington
Byfield
Woodford
Maidfors
Blisworth
Courteen Hall
Three Shire Stone
Lower Boddington
Preston Capra
Preston Lodge
Grimscote
Pascote
Cold Higham
Astcote
Polcote
Tiffield
Canons Ashby
Adfon Chap.
Evdon
Blakesley Hall
Blakesley
Greens Norton
Stoke Bruern
Asthon
Chipping Warden
Pipewell
Thumpton
Braddon
Easton Neston
Stoke Park
Croperdy
Culworth
Oakley Banks
Weedon Lois
Stapton
Heyendon
Alderton
Wardington
Mill
Sulgrave
Wappenham
Whittlebury
Potterspury
Chalcomb
Astwell
Silverston
WHITTLEBURY FOREST
Middleton Cheney
Grimsbury
Warkworth
Thenford
Radſton
Syreſham
Lillingston Lovel
Wicken
BANBURY
Halse
Whitfield
Biddleston
Farthingho
Steane
Newbottle
Hinton
Turweſton
BRACKLEY
Adderbury
King Sutton
Charleton
Bunnings
Evenly Hall
Evenley
Wallone Chapel
Croughton
Aynho
Aſcott
Miles from Hyde Park Corner
Clifton
Truets
1° Longitude West 55 from London 50

LINCOLN SHIRE

RUTLAND SHIRE

ISLE OF ELY

HUNTINGDON SHIRE

BEDFORD SHIRE

NORTHAMPTON SHIRE

MARKET DEEPING

West Deeping

James Deeping

Crowland

Tallington

Uffington

STAMFORD

St Martins

Maxey

Northborough

Waldram Hall

Nunton

Bainton

Burghley Hall

Pilsgate

Ashton

Etton

Peakirk

PETERBOROUGH GREAT FEN

Helpston

Glinton

Barnoak

Ufford

Woodcroft

Car Dyke

Northam

Ketton

Easton

Worthorp

Rem Bank

Old Boat Way

High Street

White Water Pond

Southern Mill

Southorp

Collyweston

Wittering

WITTERING HEATH

Helpston Heath

Werrington Chap.

Gunthorpe

Marham

Walton

Paston

Eye Bury

Dogsthorpe

Newark

Ormey Farm

Cat Water

Ticksover

Duddington

Thornhaugh

Chap

Upton

Barrowden

UPPINGHAM

Wakerly

Wandsford

Ailesworth

Milton Park

Longthorp

PETERBOROUGH

Stibbington

Sutton

Seaton

Finshade Abbey

KINGSCLIFF FOREST

Castor

Nen Riv.

Yadwell

Jibson

Water Newton

Durobriva

Woodstone

Harringworth

Laxton Hall

Laxton

Nassington

Apethorpe

Wood Newton

Overton Longville

Allwalton

Overton Waterville

Chesterton

Elton Sheepwalk

Blatherwick

Harringworth Park

Caldecot

Cretton

Bulwick

Morbay Lodge

Fotheringhay Castle

Elton

Deane

Bulwick Lodge

Kirby

Deanthorpe

Welland River

ROCKINGHAM

Ashley

Middleton

Southwick

Provey Lodge

Cotterstock

Tanfor

Papley

Warmington

Ruins of Ogerstone

Packs Lodge

Washingly House

Cottingham

Carlton

Weldon Parva

WELDON Magna

Glapthorn

Overthorpe

Biggin

Benefield

OUNDLE

Chap

Lutton

Stoke Albany

Wilberston

Corby

Farming Wood Hall

Ashton

Polbrook

Armston

Oakley Magna

Oakley Parva

Stanion

Pitwell Abbey

Stoke Doyle

Lyveden Old

Lyveden New Buildings

Hemington

Braybrook

Dobhall

Brigstock

Harpole Brook

Pilton

Tim Riv.

Armston Castle

Barnwell St Andrew

Barnwell All Saints

Triangular Lodge

Ruthton

Newton

BRIGSTOCK PARK

Waldenhoe

Lilford

Wigsthorp

Duddington

G.t Gidding

Thurning

Deborough

All Saints

St Peters

Geddington

Glendon

Broughton Ho.

Aldwinkle St Peters

Aldwinkle All Saints

Achurch

Sudborough

Weekley

Luffwick

Drayton

Winwick

ROTHWELL

Warkton

Grafton Underwood

Clapton

Orton Cap.

Thorp Malsor

KETTERING

Slipton

Islip

Tichmarsh

THRAPSTON

Loddington

Twywell

Cranford St Andrews

Tichmarsh Lodge

Cranley

Broughton

John

Woodford

Denford

Bythorn

Pytchley

Burton Latimer

Addington Magna

Addington Parva

Ringstead

Keystone

Isham

Orlingbury

Tumulus

Raunds

Harowden Parva

Harowden Magna

Thingdon

Hannington

Stanwick

Hardwick

Irthlingboro

Covington

Hargrave

Sywell Wood

Sywell

WELLINGBOROUGH

Bidwell

Chelston cum Caldecot

Spring

HIGHAM FERRERS

Meers Ashby

Wilby

Yeildon

Irchester

Knuston

Rushdon

Newton Bromshold

Great Doddington

Irchester Comn.

Higham Park

Knotting Gate

Earls Barton

Ecton

Wellaston

Wimington

Farndish

Knotting

Puddington

Cogenhoe

Strixton

Whiston

Gruston

Dungee corner

Bozeat

Braefield

Easton

Denton

Yardley

Yardley Wood

Shire Lane

From Yardley

to London through Newport Pagnel

SACRY FORREST

CHACE

STONY STRATFORD

Calverton

Hanslope

Castlethorpe

Hardingstone

Courteen Hall

Horton

Ranger's Lodge

White Lodge

Preston Deanery

Quinton

Faddington

Houghton

Old

Walgrave

Tumulus

Hollcot

Swell Wood

Moulton

Overston

Church in Moulton

Gold Ash

Buttocke Booth

Billing Magna

Billing Parva

Weston Favel

Abington

NORTHAMPTON

Houghton

Delapre Abbey

Hardingstone Ledge

Preston Deanery

Quinton

Courteen Hall

Hanslope

Castlethorpe

Stony Stratford

Calverton

Wolverton

Old Stratford

Cosgrove

Passenham

Wicken

Deanshanger

Paulerspury

Pattishall

Cold Higham

Blisworth

Stoke Bruerne

Grafton Regis

Roade

Ashton

Hartwell

Harlestone

Harpole

Kingsthorpe

Northampton

Duston

Weston

Upton

Boughton

Kislingbury

Rothersthorpe

Milton

Wootton

Hardingstone

Courteen Hall

Horton

Ranger's Lodge

White Lodge

Preston Deanery

Quinton

Faddington

Houghton

Old

Walgrave

Tumulus

Hollcot

Swell Wood

Moulton

Overston

Church in Moulton

Gold Ash

Buttocke Booth

Billing Magna

Billing Parva

Weston Favel

Abington

NORTHAMPTON

Houghton

Delapre Abbey

Hardingstone Ledge

Preston Deanery

Quinton

Courteen Hall

Hanslope

Castlethorpe

Stony Stratford

Calverton

Wolverton

Old Stratford

Cosgrove

Passenham

Wicken

Deanshanger

Paulerspury

Pattishall

Cold Higham

Blisworth

Stoke Bruerne

Grafton Regis

Roade

Ashton

Hartwell

Harlestone

Harpole

Kingsthorpe

Northampton

Duston

Weston

Upton

Boughton

Kislingbury

Rothersthorpe

Milton

Wootton

REFERENCES to the *HUNDREDS*

1. Nafaburgh
2. Willowbrook
3. Corby
4. Polbrook
5. Rothwell
6. Huxlow
7. Navisford
8. Guilesburough
9. Orlingbury
10. Fausley
11. Nobottle
12. Spolho
13. Hamfordfhow
14. Higham Ferrers
15. Chipping Warden
16. Greens Norton
17. Towcester
18. Wimersley
19. King Sutton
20. Cleley

Statute Miles 69¼ to a Degree of Latitude.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

5

CORITANI.

WE come now to the CORITANI, who lay a great way farther inland than the Iceni, in the heart of the iſland, and ſpread themſelves to the German Ocean in thoſe parts at preſent known by the name of Northamptonſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire. I ſhall not attempt to account for their name, leſt I ſhould ſeem to take uncertainties for granted. For though theſe people ſpread themſelves far and wide, which is the meaning of *Gur Tani* in Britain, it would ſeem trifling to derive their name from their circumſtances. Others may be more happy in their conjectures. I ſhall, agreeable to my deſign, ſurvey each of the aforementioned counties in their order.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE county of *Northampton*, Saxon Noꝛþ-ampenbon-ſcyꝛe [a] and *Northantonſhire* [b], commonly called *Northamptonſhire*, ſituated in the very heart of England, is broadeſt to the South-eaſt, and gradually narrows towards the North-weſt. On the Eaſt ſide is Bedfordſhire and Huntingdonſhire, on the South Bucks and Oxfordſhire, on the Weſt Warwickſhire, on the North Leiceſter, Rutland, and Lincoln ſhires, are divided from it by the leſſer *Avon* and the Welland. The Roman military way called *Watling ſtreet* runs through the Eaſt part, from the *Ouſe* to *Doubridge*, and the river *Nen*, called by ſome writers *Anſona*, gently divides the middle and Eaſt part. It is a plain well-peopled county, adorned with the ſeats of the nobility, and full of towns and churches, ſo that in many places no leſs than twenty, and in others near thirty ſpires or towers preſent themſelves to view. The ſoil upon the whole is rich both in corn and paſture lands; but it has few woods, except on the farther and hither edge. All parts of it, however, as other counties in England, are covered and as it were beſet with ſheep; which, as Hythodæus in ſir Thomas More's Utopia ſays, "uſed to be ſo tame and "eaſily maintained, now are ſaid to be ſo greedy "and untractable that they eat up men, and depo-"pulate whole towns, fields, and houſes."

On the Southern edge, where the river *Ouſe* ſo often mentioned riſes in a gentle hill, where its ſources throw out plenty of water, ſtands *Brackley*, q. d. *Fern Bed*, formerly conſiderable for its woollen manufacture, and expreſſing its antient extent and wealth by its ruins and its mayor. The *Zouches* who were lords of the place built a college there; from them it came to the *Hollands* and *Lovells* ſucceſſively in right of marriage, but upon the attainder of Lovell in the reign of Henry VII. the king gave it to the Stanleys. The college, now in ruins, belongs to Magdalen college, Oxford, to which it ſerves for a retreat. This place was antiently of no little conſideration for the memory of the infant Rumbald, who, as we read in his life, was ſon of a king, and as ſoon as he was born here uttered certain holy words, and profeſſed himſelf a Chriſtian, and as ſoon as he had received baptiſm expired.

Travelling hence ſix miles Northward, along a woody road, we come firſt to *Aſtwell*, where T. *Billing*, formerly an eminent chief juſtice of the King's Bench lived; from whom it came by inheritance to the antient family of the *Lovells*. From thence to *Wedon* and *Wapiham*, held by the *Pinkeney* family by barony till H de Pinkney left it by will to king Edward I. This excellent prince was appointed heir by many bad perſons, whereas Tacitus [c] remarks, that a good father would make no prince but a bad one his heir. Immediately from this place we come to TRIPONTIUM, mentioned by Antoninus, but out of its proper place; for I take this to be what we now call *Torceſter:* and there remain no inconſiderable arguments for my opinion. If *Trimontium* [d] in Thrace had its name from three mountains, *Triturrita* [e] in Tuſcany from three towers, *Tripolis* from three cities; there is no room to doubt that this our *Tripontium* took its name from three bridges. In this Torceſter you have the Roman prætorian or military way, which ſhews itſelf very conſpicuous in many places between this town and Stoneyſtratford, and is interſected by the three principal ſtreams into which the river divides itſelf, which antiently as now muſt have been neceſſarily united by as many bridges. If you aſk a Briton how his countrymen call three bridges, he will immediately anſwer *Tair ponte*, and ſome perſons of credit who have given me Roman money found here,

Aſtwell.

Wedon.
Wapiham.
Barony of the Pinkeneys.

TRIPONTIUM.

Torceſter.

[a] See Chron. Sax. Gibſon.
[b] See Hampſhire, at Southampton.
[c] Vit. Agr. c. 43.
[d] Ptol. Plin. IV. 11.

uniformly aſſert, that *Torceſter* is the true name of the place, and think it derived from its towers[f]. Marianus indeed calls it *Toveceſter*, if the copy of him be not faulty, where we read that A. D. 917, it was ſo well fortified that the Danes could not poſſibly take it, and that Edward the Elder afterwards ſurrounded it with a ſtone wall: but after the moſt diligent ſearch I could find no traces of walls. Only a hill remains, called *Berihill*, in private gardens covered with cherry-trees; and the town itſelf has been ſo ruined by time, that it owes the opinion of its antiquity merely to its ſituation, name, and the Roman coins there. There is nothing remarkable in it but one church, large indeed and handſome, in which Mr. *Sponde*, formerly its rector, to whom both church and town are ſaid to owe great obligations, lies buried under a beautiful monument. But in the neighbourhood at *Elton* is a handſome houſe of the knightly family of the *Farmers*.

Elton.

Grafton Widdevil or *Wadville.*

The river that waters Torceſter in its way from thence to the Ouſe paſſes by *Grafton*, now a *royal honour* *, but antiently the ſeat of the family of *Widdevil*, of which Richard, a perſon of tried valour, for marrying Jaquet, widow of John duke of Bedford, and daughter of Peter Luxemburgh, earl of St. Paul, without the king's leave, was fined £.1000. ſterling by Henry VI. † who afterwards conferred on him the title of baron *Widdevil of Rivers*. Edward IV. privately married his daughter Elizabeth, being the firſt of our kings ſince the Conqueſt that married a ſubject. By this he drew upon himſelf and his wife's relations a load of misfortunes, as may be ſeen in our hiſtorians. This *Richard de Widdevil*, lord of *Rivers*, *Grafton*, and *de la Mote*, was by his ſon-in-law Edward IV. advanced, to borrow the words of the charter of creation, "to be earl of "Rivers by the girding on a ſword to have and to "hold to him and his heirs male with a fief of 20 "pounds by the hands of the ſheriff of Northamp-"ton." He was ſoon after ‡ appointed conſtable of England with great honour, "to hold, diſcharge, "and execute that office (ſuch are the words of the "original patent) by himſelf or ſufficient deputies, "for his life, receiving yearly £.200. from the "Exchequer, with full power and authority to hear "and proceed in cauſes relating to and concerning "high treaſon, or upon occaſion thereof, and to "hear and examine the aforeſaid cauſes and affairs, "with all and ſingular the circumſtances there-"unto belonging and thence ariſing, to bring them "to due concluſion in a ſummary plain way without "noiſe, or a judicial manner upon knowledge of the "truth and even with royal authority if requiſite, "acting for us without appeal[g]." He enjoyed theſe honours but a ſhort time, being defeated at the battle of *Edgcote* fighting for his ſon-in-law, and ſoon after taken and beheaded.

Earls *Rivers.*

Conſtable of *England.*

But though the family became in a manner extinct in his ſons when Anthony earl *Rivers* was beheaded by Richard III. and Richard and his other brothers died without iſſue, his daughters produced ſeveral noble families; for from them iſſued the royal family of England, the marquiſes of Dorſet, earls of Eſſex, Arundel, Worceſter, and Derby, and barons Strafford.

Behind Grafton lies *Sacy* foreſt, appropriated to hunting. The country more to the Eaſt is thick ſet with villages, amongſt which the principal are *Bliſworth*, the ſeat of the *Wakes*, who ſprung from the illuſtrious family of the barons *Wake* and *Eſtoteville*; *Pateſhull*, which formerly gave name to a famous family, *Greens Norton* ſo called from the *Greens*, conſiderable for their wealth in the laſt age; being called before, if I miſtake not, *Norton Dany*[h], "held in chief of the king by the ſervice of lifting "up the right hand towards the king yearly on "Chriſtmas day wherever he was in England[i]." Wardon hundred, which had for its lords the deſcendants of Guidon de *Reinbudcourt*, a Norman, whoſe eſtate came by the *Folliots* to Guiſcard *Leddet*, whoſe daughter Chriſtiana had ſeveral children by Henry de *Braibrook* her huſband, and the eldeſt Guiſcard aſſumed his mother's name *Leddet*; but this large eſtate was ſoon after divided by females between the brothers William and John *Latimer* of *Corby*. From the latter the *Griphins* in this county, from the former the *Latimers*, antient barons in Yorkſhire, derived themſelves.

Sacy. *Bliſ-worth.* *Pate-ſhull.* *Green-ton.* Baron *Latimer.*

Higher up to the North riſes the river *Aufona* (*Avon* being the general Britiſh name of all rivers), called by the inhabitants *Nen*, and after many windings by the return of its banks runs from the Weſt in ſome ſort through the middle of this county, to which it is of infinite advantage. A noble river, and, if I am right in my conjectures, formerly fortified with Roman garriſons; for the hither part of Britain having ſubmitted to the Romans under Claudius, ſo that its inhabitants were called allies of the Romans, and the remoter Britains continually making furious inroads into it, and theſe allies more eaſily bearing the Roman yoke than the Roman oppreſſion, ſuddenly conſpired with the remoter ones. "P. Oſtorius," ſays Tacitus[k], "ſet himſelf "to reduce them, having hemmed them in between "the rivers *Antona*" (I would read *Aufona* if I might take ſuch liberty) "and Severn;" *i. e.* if I underſtand my author right, he reſolved to build forts[l] along theſe rivers, to curb the remote Britans as well as the provincials, that they might not ſupport each other againſt the Romans. What river this *Antona* was, nobody has told us; Lipſius, the ſun of our age, has diſpelled this darkneſs, or I myſelf am in a cloud. He directs us to *Northampton*, and I ſuppoſe *Antona* crept into Tacitus inſtead of *Aufona*, on which Northampton ſtands; for near it is the centre or heart of England, where from one hill ariſe three rivers running different ways, the *Cherwell* South, the *Leame* (ſoon after received by another, *Aufona* making towards the Severn) Weſt, and this Eaſt. Of theſe the two Avons ſo croſs and divide the iſland,

Nen. *Antona*

* 23 Henry VIII. c. 38. † Pat. 27 Henry VI. ‡ 7 Edward I.

[f] Some will have the name of the river that runs by it to be *Tove*. Camden. So Bridges. Drayton (ſong 23) calls it *Tea*, H. and the town *Towceſter*.

[g] Moreover about that time he was made lord treaſurer of England. Holland.

[h] *Davy*. Bridges, 238.

[i] Inq. 44 Edward III. another MS. puts this ſervice under Aſhby. Gibſon ſays, I do not find it under either in Blount.

[k] An. XIII. 31.

[l] *cinctos caſtris* χαρακι for camps were placed *ad characa introrſum*; the χαρακ or vallum was drawn fom the Antona to the Severn; περιτειχισμον χαρακ are the ſame, and uſed ſynonymouſly in the New Teſtament. See Grotius in loc. MS n. G.

that

that a perſon coming from the North muſt croſs one of them. Therefore, when Oſtorius fortified the Severn and theſe Avons, the Romans and their allies had nothing to apprehend from Wales and the North parts of Britain, having at this time reduced the part of the iſland neareſt theſe rivers into a province, as Tacitus elſewhere relates [m].

Of theſe fortifications of Oſtorius ſeem to be thoſe great forts and military entrenchments ſeen hereabouts at *Gildſborough* and *Dantrey* between the ſources of the two Avons which run different ways, and where lay the only paſſage into the hither part of Britain unintercepted by rivers. That at Gildſborough is large and ſpacious, but this at Dantrey bigger and more extenſive, of a ſquare form, on a high hill, commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect of the country below, having on the Eaſt a keep [n] called *Spelwell*, and incloſing near 200 acres within its banks. In this area the country people frequently find coins of Roman emperors, proofs of its antiquity. They are miſtaken therefore who ſuppoſe it a Daniſh work, and that it gave name to the town of *Dantrey* below, now noted for its inns, having antiently a houſe of Auſtin friars, ſaid to have been founded by H. de *Faweſley*.

To return to the ſources of the Avon. On them ſtands *Cateſby*, which gave name to an antient family, but of infamous memory, for the moſt atrocious, black, and unheard of deed, which Robert *Cateſby* of *Aſheby St. Leger*, the diſgrace of the family, animated by deſperate wickedneſs and horrid cruelty, conſpiring the ruin of his country and ſovereign under the ſpecious colour of religion, lately deviſed. Of this let fame be ſilent, leſt the relation of it expoſe the ſhame of our time to after-ages, which we cannot think on without horror, ſince even mute and inanimate things ſeem affected at ſuch a great and atrocious crime. Near it is *Fawſley*, where long lived the *Knightleys*, a famous knightly family, deſcended from the older family of that name of *Gnowſhall* in Staffordſhire. More to the Eaſt, on the Avon, now reduced to a ſmall ſtream, is *Wedon*, on the Roman way, the palace of Wolpher king of Mercia, converted into a monaſtery by his daughter Werburg, a holy virgin, whoſe miraculous power in driving away geeſe from hence has been the theme of credulous writers. I ſhould think myſelf running counter to truth itſelf, though I was once of a different opinion, if I did not allow this to be the BANAVENNA, BENNAVENNA, and BENNAVENTA, of Antoninus's Itinerary, where it is once written corruptly *Iſannaventa* [o], though there are not exact traces of the name remaining in the wreck and changes of time. The diſtance from the neighbouring ſtations and manſions agrees, and in the name itſelf *Bennavenna* obſcurely points out the name of the river *Aufona*, whoſe ſource is near it. The military way runs hence due North, its edge frequently loſt and worn down, but particularly over againſt the little village of *Creke*, where it was obliged to be joined by a bridge, but in other parts with a bold ridge, to *Dowbridge* by *Lilborne*.

A little more North we ſee *Althorp*, the houſe of the famous and knightly family of the *Spenſers*, allied to many of the moſt famous families, and of which the fifth knight in uninterrupted ſucceſſion, Robert, an excellent encourager of virtue and learning, was by our moſt ſerene prince James advanced to the title and honour of baron *Spenſer* of *Wormleighton*. Near it is that unparalleled pattern of magnificent building *Holdenby* houſe, built on an eſtate inherited from his great-grandfather by another heireſs of the antient family of the Holdenbies, by ſir Chriſtopher *Hatton*, privy counſellor to queen Elizabeth, high chancellor of England, and knight of the garter, for the greateſt and laſt monument of his youth, as he afterwards uſed to call it. He was a man (I ſpeak inconteſtable truth) of ſingular piety to God, fidelity to the ſtate, uncorrupted integrity, and extenſive munificence in charitable donations, and (which is not the leaſt part of his praiſe) gave the kindeſt encouragement to learning. As he lived piouſly, ſo he fell aſleep piouſly in Chriſt, 1591. His praiſe will live in the annals of literature better immortalized than by the ſplendid monument, worthy of ſo great a man, erected at a great expence in St. Paul's church, London, by his adopted [p] ſon ſir William Hatton.

Althorp.

Baron *Spenſer.*

Holdenby houſe.

The Avon advances with a gentle ſtream a little way below this, and ſoon after receives an increaſe from a little river from the North, where at their conflux ſtands a town, called from the river *Northafandon*, by contraction *Northamton*, ſurrounded on the Weſt by one river, on the North by the other. I lately was too eaſily led to think that this was the antient BENAVENTA, but the acknowledgment of my miſtake is the beſt atonement for it. Its name may be derived from its ſituation on the North bank of the Aufona. The town itſelf ſeems to have been built entirely of ſtone, has handſome buildings, is large, and ſurrounded by walls, from which one has a proſpect of a ſpacious plain every way. On the Weſt it has an old caſtle, whoſe age is its glory, built by Simon de *St. Liz*, commonly called *Senliz*, firſt earl of Northamton of that name, who alſo erected near it a beautiful church, dedicated to St. Andrew, for his burying-place, and is ſaid to have rebuilt the town. His ſon Simon, the younger, built the nunnery *de Pratis*, commonly called *De la pre*, out of the town *. In the Saxon Heptarchy it ſeems to have lain in ruins, nor is it any where mentioned by hiſtorians in the Daniſh ravages, except when Swain the Dane committed the moſt horrid cruelties in his ungoverned rage and paſſion all over the kingdom. Then, according to Henry of Huntingdon [q], it was burnt down. In the time of Edward the Confeſſor here were, as appears from Domeſday [r], "60 burgeſſes in the king's demeſne, "having as many houſes; of theſe in the time of "the Conqueror 14 were waſte and 47 remained: "beſides theſe there were in the new town 40 bur-"geſſes in king William's demeſne." After the Norman Conqueſt it bravely held out againſt the barons, when they laid every place waſte with fire

NORTHAMPTON.

* 1075. Regiſter of St. Andrew's Abbey.

[m] Vit. Agr. c. 13. [n] *moles.*

[o] *Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Benaventa*, falſely *Iſannaventa, Iſannavatia, Iſannavaria, Iſannavantia*, and *Iſanantia*. Hanicum prom. in Ireland, Ptol. MS n. G.

[p] who was his nephew, and took his name. Dugd. II. 468. [q] Hiſt. VI. 207. a. [r] fol. 219. a.

and

and ſword to revenge their private quarrels with king John, which they took care ſo to diſguiſe under the pretence of religion and the public weal as to ſtyle themſelves "*the army of God and Holy Church.*" At this time they ſay the neighbouring entrenchment called *Hunſhill* was thrown up. But it did not withſtand its lawful king Henry III. with the ſame ſucceſs as it had done the rebels. The barons, inured to thoſe ſeditious practices, ſounding the ſignal of revolt from here, he eaſily ſtormed the wall, and made himſelf maſter of it. Afterwards, as alſo before, our princes held their parliaments here, on account of its ſituation in the heart of England; and A. D. 1460 it was witneſs to that fatal battle in which, when England was torn in pieces by rebellion, Richard *Nevill*, earl of Warwick, after killing many of his nobles, carried off the unfortunate king Henry VI. a ſecond time priſoner.

The army of God.

Northamton is placed by our mathematicians in longitude 22° 29″, and in latitude 52° 13″.

Caſtle Aſhby. *Yardley Haſtings.* *Wellingboro'.* *Ruſhton.* *Newton.* *Geddinton.* *Boughton.* *Kettering.* *Rouwell.* *Burton.*

From hence the Avon haſtens by *Caſtle Aſhby*, where Henry baron *Compton* began a fine houſe, to which adjoins *Yardley Haſtings*, named from the Haſtings, formerly earls of Pembroke, to whom it belonged, to the market-town of *Wellingborough*, antiently *Wedlingborough*, where falls into it from the Eaſt a little river paſſing through *Ruſhton*, and *Newton*, the ſeat of the *Treſhams*; *Geddinton*, where was a royal caſtle, and ſtill remains a croſs in honour of Eleanor conſort of king Edward I. *Boughton*, the ſeat of the knightly family of *Montague*; *Kettering*, a market-town of conſiderable reſort, near which is *Rouwell*, famous for a horſe fair, through *Burton*, alſo the barony (if I am not miſtaken in the name) of Alan de *Dinant* *. This barony was given him by Henry I. in this county, on account of his having ſlain the king of France's champion at Gizors in ſingle combat. *Harrowden*, whoſe lord Nicholas *Vaux*, governor of Guiſnes in Picardy, was created a baron by king Henry VIII.

Harrowden. Lords *Vaux.*

From hence the Avon comes to *Higham*, a town formerly belonging to the *Ferrers*, from whom it had the name of *Higham Ferrers*, and who had their caſtle here, whoſe ruins are to be ſeen near the church [s]. But the greateſt ornament of this place was Henry *Chichely*, archbiſhop of Canterbury †, who built here a beautiful college, in which he placed ſecular clergy and prebendaries, and at the ſame time erected an hoſpital for poor. From thence it paſſes to *Addington*, formerly the ſeat of the *Veres*, and *Thorpſton*, commonly called *Thrapſton* [t], and over againſt it *Draiton*, in the laſt age the ſeat of Henry *Green*; afterwards it came by his daughter to John and Edward *Stafford*, earls of Wiltſhire, and now belongs to baron *Mordaunt*, who inherited it from the *Greens*, a noble and famous family in theſe parts. Avon next ſurrounds the neat little town of *Oundall*, to which it gives name, being ſo called, by corruption, from *Avaundale*, where nothing is to be ſeen but a very handſome church and ſchool for youth, with an hoſpital formerly founded by W. *Laxton*, mayor of London. Near this is the little caſtle of *Barnwell*, now fitted up with new buildings by Edward de *Montacute*, a famous knight, deſcended, as appears by his arms, from the antient family of Montacutes. It was formerly the eſtate of Berengar *le Moine* or *Monk*, not as ſome ſay of Berengar of Tours, whoſe opinion about the Euchariſt was formerly examined and condemned by a council [u]. Afterwards it approaches *Fotheringhay* caſtle, ſurrounded by moſt pleaſant meads, which in the reign of Henry III. when the many ſtrong holds encouraged the nobility to rebel, was ſurprized by William earl of Albemarle, who laid waſte the ſurrounding country, as M. Paris informs us [x]. At this time it ſeems to have belonged to the earls of Huntingdon [y]. A long while afterwards Edward III. gave it as an inheritance or appenage, as it was called, to Edmund of *Langley*, his ſon, duke of York, who rebuilt the caſtle and the higheſt fortification, commonly called in caſtles the *Keepe*, in form of a fetter lock [z], the device of the houſe of York. Edward duke of York, his ſon, 2 Henry V. and A. D. 1415, as appears by certain barbarous verſes inſcribed therein, built the beautiful collegiate church, in which he was buried, being ſlain in the battle of Agincourt, as alſo Richard duke of York, his brother's ſon, ſlain at Wakefield, and his wife, Cecily Nevill, who all had magnificent monuments there; which being deſtroyed, together with the Eaſtern part of the church [a], queen Elizabeth cauſed two monuments to be erected to their memory in the lower remaining part of the church. But ſuch was the avarice of the perſons that had the care of them, that they are thought by no means worthy ſuch princes, ſons of kings and progenitors of kings of England. The ſaid Cecily in the courſe of a few years experienced all the ſports that impotent fortune (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) makes with the misfortunes of the powerful. She ſaw her huſband Richard, when he had the crown in full proſpect, ſlain, with his ſon earl of Rutland, in a bloody battle; and a few years after her eldeſt ſon, Edward IV. advanced to the royal dignity, and ſnatched away by untimely death, having firſt taken off his brother George duke of Clarence. Afterwards her other ſon Richard, aſpiring to the ſovereignty by the barbarous murder of his nephews, and the infamy of his mother, whom he publicly charged with incontinence, and when poſſeſſed of the ſceptre preſently killed in battle. In ſuch a cloſe connection were all her misfortunes that each day roſe more calamitous than the preceding. What happened here to another powerful princeſs, Mary queen of Scots, I had rather bury in ſilence than relate. Let oblivion cover it if it can; if not, at leaſt let it be paſſed by in ſilence. There are always under the beſt princes thoſe who, being once veſted with authority, know how by ſpecious artifice to cover their own private deſigns under the ſacred name of religion; as well as thoſe who have a ſincere and hearty regard for religion, the ſafety of the

Barnwell. *Fotheringhay.* *Cecily duchess of York.* *King Richard III.*

Higham Ferrers. *Addington.* *Thrapſton.* *Draiton.* *Oundale.*

* Book of Inquiſitions in the Exchequer.

† *Mat. Parker.*

[s] It belonged firſt to the *Peverells*, and then to the *Ferrars*. Holland.

[t] belonging alſo to the Veres. Holland.

[u] The council of Verceil, A. D. 1050. (Hoffm. Lex.) by 113 biſhops. Holland.

[x] P. 310. A. D. 1221.

[y] who were of the royal race of Scotland.

[z] which both of itſelf and with a falcon in it was his *device* or *empreſe*, as implying that he was locked up from all great hope as a younger brother. Holland.

[a] In Edward the Sixth's time. Holland.

prince,

prince, and the welfare of the ſubject, which is the ſupreme law. Nor is it to be denied that the beſt of princes, like pilots, are frequently hurried away in ſtormy times againſt their will. Their conduct muſt be left to God, who alone has power over kings.

The Avon now approaching Huntingdonſhire, runs under a beautiful bridge to *Walmesford*, and ſo by the very antient city of DUROBRIVÆ, called by the Saxons *Dormanceſter*, as I before obſerved, and occupying both ſides of the river in each county. For the little village of *Caſter*, a mile diſtant from the river, ſeems to have been part of it by the teſſelated pavements found there, though this more modern inſcription is to be ſeen on the church wall:

XV KL. MAII DEDICATIO HV
IVS ECCLESIAE MCXXIIII.

q. d. "This church was dedicated 15 kl. May 1124." And it was certainly a very conſiderable place; for in the neighbouring fields, called *Normanton* for *Dormanton* fields, are found ſuch quantities of Roman coins, that one would think they had been ſown there; and two military ways, with very conſpicuous ridges, led from hence, one called *Forty-foot way*, from being 40 feet in breadth to Stanford; the other called *Longditch* and *Highſtreet* by *Lolham bridges*, a very old bridge of eleven arches, now decaying with age, through Weſt Deeping, into Lincolnſhire. At the firſt diviſion of theſe roads ſtands *Upton*, on higher ground, whence its name, where ſir *Robert Wingfield*, deſcended from the antient family of the Wingfields, that has produced ſo many illuſtrious knights, has a beautiful houſe with lovely walks. From Durobrivæ the Aufona or Nen runs to the little city of *Peterborough*, in a corner of this county, where, hiſtorians tell us, was in the river a whirlpool of immenſe depth, called *Medeſwell*, and by the ſide of it a town, from thence called *Medeſwellhampſtead* and *Medeſhamſted*, which, as I find in Robert de Swapham [b], "was built on an excellent "ſpot, ſurrounded on one hand with a fen and the "fineſt water, and on the other with woods, meads, "and many paſtures, every way beautiful and ac- "ceſſible by land except on the Eaſt ſide. The "river Nen flows by the South ſide of Burgh. In "the middle of this river, in a place ſo deep that in "ſummer-time no ſwimmer can get to the bottom "of it; nor is it ever frozen over in winter, for "there is a ſpring whence the water bubbles up. "The antients called this place Medeſwell," till Wolpher, king of Mercia, dedicated a monaſtery there to St. Peter: and, as the place was marſhy, "he laid (as Robert goes on) prodigious ſtones in "the foundations, ſuch as eight yoke of oxen could "ſcarce draw one, which I ſaw when the monaſtery "was deſtroyed." It afterwards came to be called *Petriburgus*, *Petropolis*, *Peterborough*, and *Burgh*, and the monaſtery there became very famous. Its riſe and foundation I have thought proper to recite in brief from Robert de Swapham aforeſaid, a very antient author. Peada, ſon of Penda, the firſt Chriſtian king of Mercia, laid the foundations of a monaſtery at Medeſhamſted, in the country of the Girvii, but being taken off by the wicked contrivances of his wife left it unfiniſhed. Peada was ſucceeded by his brother Wolpher; who, being extremely averſe to Chriſtianity, barbarouſly murdered his ſons Wolphald and Rufinus, for their attachment to it [c]: but himſelf a few years after embracing Chriſtianity, to make ſome atonement for this his impiety by ſome act of devotion, ſet about finiſhing the monaſtery which his brother had begun; which, by the aſſiſtance of his brother Ethelred, and his ſiſters Kineburga and Kineſwitha, he completed A. D. 633, and dedicated to St. Peter (whence the place got the name of *Peterboro'*), endowed it with large revenues, and appointed Sexwulfus, a religious man and chief adviſer of the work, firſt abbot thereof. This monaſtery afterwards flouriſhed in great renown for ſanctity about 214 years, till that terrible devaſtation of the Danes, when the monks were maſſacred, and the monaſtery burnt, and lay whelmed in its ruins near 109 years [d]. At length, about A. D. 960, Ethelwold biſhop of Wincheſter, who was indefatigable in promoting monkery, began to reſtore it, by the eſpecial aid of king Eadgar and Adulph the king's chancellor, who, by way of atonement for having with his wife in their ſleep overlaid their only ſon, gave all his wealth to rebuild this monaſtery, bid adieu to the world, and was made abbot of the new houſe [e]. It was now famous for its great revenues and many privileges, though in the reign of William the Conqueror Herward, an Engliſh outlaw, made an inroad from the iſle of Ely, and plundered the great treaſures; againſt whom abbot Turold erected a caſtle called *Mont Turold* [f]. It was, however, reckoned very rich in the laſt age; for then Henry VIII. drove out the monks from all places, alledging that they had departed from the courſe and practice of thoſe holy men the antient monks, and waſted in luxury the goods of the church, which were the property of the poor, and appointed a biſhop to preſide over this county, and the neighbouring one of Rutland, with a dean and prebendaries. Thus from a monaſtery it became a cathedral church, which, if you regard the ſtructure, is venerable for its antiquity, its Weſt front majeſtic, its cloiſters ſpacious, in the painted windows of which is repreſented the hiſtory of the founder, Wolpher, with the ſucceſſion of the abbots: a large and coſtly chapel of the Virgin Mary, and a beautiful choir, in which two unhappy queens, Catharine of Spain, and Mary of Scotland, were buried, and found reſt from their troubles.

Mont Turold.

Below Peterborough the Aufona or Nen, having now proceeded above 45 miles from its ſource, and carrying with it all the leſſer ſtreams and land-floods, taking various courſes. But, not finding a way, overflows the plain country far and wide with its winter floods, ſo that it ſeems one vaſt plain of water, with a few iſlands appearing above it. The cauſe of this, according to the inhabitants, is that of the three channels which bring down ſuch a quantity of water, the firſt leading to the ſea by *Thorney* abbey, and then ſeparately by *Clowſcroſs*

The Fens.

[b] Theſe paſſages are found in Hugh White's Hiſtory of Peterborough Abbey, publiſhed by Mr. Sparke 1725, p. 2, 3.
[c] This part of the ſtory is not in White. [d] Ib. p. 14. [e] Ib. 18, 19. [f] Ib. 48, 49.

and *Crowland*, the other through the drain made by Morton bishop of Ely, called the *New Leame* and *Wisbich*, have been long neglected; and the third, which goes down by *Horsey bridge*, *Wittlesmere*, *Ramseymeer*, and *Salters load*, is unable to contain such a body of water, which therefore forces itself with greater violence on the adjacent country. The people complain heavily of the misconduct of those who neglect to clear the channels, and of those who draw off the water for private use, and, with the people of Reate in Tacitus[g], say, "that Nature has admirably contrived matters for the advantage of mankind, by establishing the banks, courses, and sources of rivers, as well as their termination." But of this enough and too much.

Hereabouts the county narrows, the *Aufona* and *Welland*, another river bounding it to the North, being scarce five miles asunder. On the *Welland*, called by Ethelward[h], an antient writer, *Weolod*, near its source, is *Braybrok*, a castle built by Robert *May*, alias de *Braybrok*, a great favourite of king John, whose son Henry marrying Christiana *Ledet*, a rich heiress, his eldest son took the name of Ledet, from one of whose son's nieces, as I before observed, it came to the *Latimers*, and by them to the *Griphins*, to whom it now belongs. Near it, among the woods, I saw the small remains of a monastery, formerly called *De Divisis*, now *Pipewell*, built for Cistertians by William *Buttevillein*, in the reign of Henry II. Next one sees *Rockingham*, once a castle of the earls of Albemarle, built by William the Conqueror, at which time it was "*waste*," as appears by his Survey[i]. It was fortified with ramparts, bulwarks, and a double row of battlements, and stands on a hill, in a thick forest, from it called *Rockingham forest*. Afterwards the river runs by *Heringworth*, formerly the seat of the *Cantelupes*, now of the barons *Zouch*, descended from Eudo, younger son of Alan *de la Zouch* of *Ashby*, and risen to a considerable family of barons, who owe much of their honour to a match with one of the heiresses of *Cantelupe*, and another of the baron *St. Maur*, who also derives his descent from the heiress of lord Zouch of *Ashby*, and the *Lovels*, lords of *Castle Cary*, in the county of Somerset. In this forest I likewise saw *Deane*, antiently memorable for being the residence of the *Deanes*, afterwards of the *Tindals*, now the elegant seat of the *Brudenels*, of whom sir Edmund Brudenell, knight, lately deceased, was a great admirer and encourager of venerable antiquity. The family of *Engayne*, also of antient and honourable rank, was settled here at *Blatherwic* (where now live the *Staffords*, of knightly rank, descended from Radulphus, first earl of Stafford), and turned their castle called *Hymell* into a monastery named *Finisheved*. Their male line failed 200 years ago, but the eldest daughter married John *Goldington*, the second Laurence *Pabenham*, and the third William *Bernak*, all illustrious knights. Here is also *Apthorp*, the seat of Anthony *Mildmay*, a famous knight, whose father, Walter Mildmay, late privy counsellor to queen Elizabeth, justly deserved to be ranked among the excellent men of this age, for his valour, prudence, piety, and munificence to the republick of letters in founding Emanuel college at Cambridge. Near this is *Thornhaugh*, formerly belonging to the family of *St. Medard*, now to the right honourable William *Russel*, son of Francis earl of Bedford, of the same family, whom king James for his virtues and faithful services when viceroy of Ireland, advanced to the rank of baron *Russel* of *Thornhaugh*. Nor must we forget the little town of *Welledon*, formerly accounted a barony, which by Matilda, daughter and heiress of Geofrey de *Ridell*, who was drowned with the son of king Henry I. descended to Richard *Basset*, son of Ralph Basset, justice of England, in whose line it continued to the time of Henry IV. and then, by failure of issue male, went by females to the *Knevitts* and *Ailsburys*.

From Heringworth the Welland proceeds to *Colliweston*, where Margaret of Richmond, mother of king Henry VII. built a handsome and elegant house. Below this place are dug great quantities of slates, used by all the neighbourhood for building. *Wittering* heath runs from hence a long way East; on which the inhabitants say the Danes were formerly defeated in a famous battle. The Welland now approaches *Burghley*, a beautiful house, which lately, by favour of queen Elizabeth, gave title of baron to the experienced and right honourable William *Cecil*, the great pillar of Britain, high treasurer of England; and received lustre from his virtues, as well as additional magnificence from the buildings he erected there, and the *park* (a word used by Varro[k]) for deer, inclosed with a stone wall, of great extent. Below this, at *Bernack*, are the quarries from which the monasteries of Peterborough and Ramsey were built. The history of Ramsey says[l], "the quarries are frequently worked, and there always remains stone enough for future working." And we read in a charter of Edward the Confessor[m]: "For 4000 eels in Lent the brethren in Ramsey shall have out of St. Peter's lands as much hewn stone from Bernack and stone for walls from Birch as they want." Below Bernack that high Roman road called by the neighbourhood from its breadth 40 *foot way*, leading from *Caster* to Stanford, divides the county here, and rears a high ridge, particularly in the little wood of Bernack, where it has a watch-tower on the ridge, and runs a great way under Burghley park wall.

A few miles hence the Welland running by *Maxey* castle, once belonging to the barons *Wake*; and *Peagkirke*, where in the infancy of the English church Pega, a holy woman, who gave name to the place, and was sister of St. Guthlac, exhibited to the holy virgins an example of piety and chastity in her life and conversation[n], comes to the fens before mentioned. The bank being neglected on its South side, it overflows the adjoining fields, to the great damage of the proprietors, breaking out of its proper channel, which led before through Spalding, and entering the Nen or Aufona, which it greatly overloads.

The *Lesser Avon*, the other boundary of this county to the North, as I before observed, though

Braybrok. Lords of *Braybrok.* *Pipewell.* *Rockingham.* *Heringworth.* Barons *Zouch.* *Deane.* Barons of *Engayne.* *Blatherwic.* *Hymell* castle. *Finisheved.* *Apthorp.* *Welledon.* Basset of Wellesbourn. Colliweston. Slates. Burghley. Bernack. Forty Foot way. Maxey. Peagkirk.

[g] Ann. I. 79. [h] P. 847. Edit. Francf. 1601.
[i] "Wasta erat quando Rex W. jussit ibi castellum fieri." Domesd. fol. 220, a.
[k] Colum. IX. i. has *Vivarium ferarum*. [l] III. c. 112. p. 455. Ed. Gale. [m] Ib. c. 113. p. 456. [n] Ingulphus.

it

it ſerves for a boundary only five miles, riſing near the ſources of the Welland, runs by *Stanford* called *upon Avon*, the reſidence of the family of the *Caves*, from which deſcended an illuſtrious and numerous lineage in the neighbouring county; and *Lilborne*, antiently belonging to the *Canvilles*. The ſituation of this place on the Roman road, the antient ramparts, and the conical hill, near which ſome people digging in hopes of treaſure found only coals, ſeem to imply that it was a Roman ſtation. The river here running under *Dowbridge* leaves Northamptonſhire, and enters Warwickſhire.

From the aforementioned coals may I be allowed to conjecture this hill was thrown up for a boundary; as Siculus Flaccus tells us aſhes, or coals, or potſhards, or broken glaſs, or burnt bones, or chalk, or plaiſter, uſed to be put under boundary marks; and St. Auſtin [o] writes of coals: "Is it not extraordinary that materials ſo weak that the ſmalleſt blow will break them, and the leaſt preſſure cruſh them, ſhould be proof againſt the greateſt length of time; ſo that the makers of boundaries lay them under their marks to refute any future claimant that may ariſe at ever ſo great a diſtance of time, and ſay the boundary has been altered?" And I the rather incline to this opinion, as the writers on boundaries ſay little hillocks of earth called *Botontines* [p] were placed on bounds; ſo that I am apt to think moſt of the tumuli and round hillocks we ſee ſcattered up and down the country were raiſed for this purpoſe, and that aſhes, coals, potſherds, &c. would be found under them if they were ſearched.

The firſt earl of this county that I know of was Waldeof, ſon of the warlike Siward, who was alſo earl of Huntingdon [q], and loſt his head for treaſon againſt William the Conqueror, leaving only two daughters, whom he had by Judith, the Conqueror's own ſiſter's daughter *. Matilda, the eldeſt, was married to *Simon de St. Liz* or *Sylvanect*, by her mother Judith, whom he had before courted, and who rejected him with ſcorn becauſe he was lame. He built the church of St. Andrew and the caſtle at Northampton; and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Simon* the ſecond, who had a long ſuit for his mother's eſtate with David king of Scotland, her ſecond huſband, and following the intereſts of king Stephen, departed this life A. D. 1152, with this character, that he was "a young man guilty of every irregularity and impropriety." His ſon *Simon* III. ſpent his eſtate in the ſuit and trial about the earldom of Huntingdon againſt the Scots, and by favour of king Henry II. married the daughter and heireſs of Gilbert de *Gaut*, earl of Lincoln, and afterwards recovering the earldom of Huntingdon, and diſpoſſeſſing the Scots, died without children, A.D. 1185. Many years after Edward III. created *William de Bohun*, a man of tried valour, earl of Northampton; his elder brother, *Humphrey* de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and conſtable of England, being unequal to the conſtable's office in that warlike age, he made him alſo conſtable of England. He was ſucceeded in the earldom of Northampton by his ſon *Humphry*; who, on his uncle's dying without children, ſucceeded to thoſe of Hereford and Eſſex; and had two daughters, one [Eleanor] married to *Thomas of Woodſtock*, youngeſt ſon of Edward III. the other [Anne] to Henry of Lancaſter, duke of Hereford, who afterwards obtained the crown. Thomas of Woodſtock's daughter [*Anne*] conveyed by marriage this title, derived from her grandfather, to the Stafford family. They being afterwards deprived of their honours [r] Edward VI. advanced that accompliſhed courtier *William Parr*, earl of Eſſex, to the title of Marquis of Northampton; who died without iſſue, in my time. While I was reviſing the work our moſt gracious ſovereign king James advanced *Henry Howard*, brother of the laſt duke of Norfolk, a perſon of the brighteſt parts, moſt fluent eloquence, poſſeſſing every accompliſhment, of the moſt conſummate prudence and foreſight, to the rank and ſtyle of baron *Howard of Marnhill*, and to the honour of earl of Northampton at the ſame time, A.D. 1603.

In this county are 326 pariſhes.

* Life of Waldeof.

[o] De Civ. Dei, 21, c. 4. [p] Hence perhaps our word *Buttings*. See Du Cange.
[q] See before, earls of Huntingdon. [r] upon the execution of the duke of Buckingham by Richard III.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Northampton is of an irregular figure, inclining to oval: its greateſt length from the South-weſt corner, near Aynhoe, to the North-eaſt boundary at Crowland, in the North of Peterborough fen, is 66 miles; its greateſt breadth, from Higham park in the Eaſt to the oppoſite, the Weſtern boundary, near Dunchurch in Warwickſhire, is 32 miles; and its circumference is about 216. It contains 336 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns, 550,000 acres, and 24,808 houſes [a]. It was larger at the Conqueſt than at preſent, for the North part of Rutlandſhire is reckoned into it in Domeſday [b]. The inhabitants are maintained and employed by agriculture: the cloathing manufacture was once attempted without ſucceſs [c]; but there is at preſent a conſiderable return from Northampton and other towns by ſtockings, and in Kettering and others ſerges and ſhalloons employ many hands [d].

The principal landholders in this county at the making of the Domeſday Survey were, beſides the king, the biſhops of Bayeux, Durham, Coutance, and Lincoln; the abbots of Peterborough, Weſtminſter, St. Edmund's Bury, Ramſey, Thorney, Croyland, Coventry, Eveſham, and Greſtaign; the church of Rheims; the earls Montaign, Mellent, Alan, Albery (de Vere), Hugh; Hugh de Grentmaiſnell, Hugh de Jury (Ivery), Henry de Ferrers, Robert de Todeni, Robert de Statford, Robert D'Oyly, Robert de Veci, Robert de Buci, Ralph Paganel, Ralph D'Limeſi, Robert White, William de Cahaignes, William Peverel, William Fitz-Anſculf, William Loveth, Walter Deyncurt, Walter Flandrenſis, Geffrey de Mandeville, Gilbert de Gand, Euſtace de Huntingdon, counteſs Judith, &c.

Charwell r. Cheping Warden.

On the South-weſt ſide of the county runs the river *Charwell*, on which is *Cheping Warden*, which by its name ſeems to have had a market. Foundations of antient buildings and Roman coins are frequently ploughed up here. It was the manor of Guy de Reinbacourt, a Norman, who ſettling here gave its name to the hundred, of which he was lord [e]. At the North end of the town is the *Wallow*, q. d. *Wall Low* or *Wall Hill*, a bank ſuppoſed to have been raiſed by the Romans to ſecure their conqueſt from the Northern Britans of Warwickſhire. About a quarter of a mile Weſt is *Arberry banks*, a camp of the Saxons or Danes [f]. *Dunſmore* or *Daneſmore*, an adjoining valley, is ſuppoſed to take its name from the Danes, who ravaged theſe parts [g]. At *Edgecote* was fought a battle between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, 9 Edward IV. [h] when William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who commanded the former, with his brother Richard, Richard Widville, earl Rivers, and his brother John, were taken and beheaded.

Dunſmore.

Edgecote.

In the South-weſt corner of the county ſtands *Aynho*, which in the reign of Henry II. William earl of Eſſex granted to Roger Fitz-Richard and his heirs in exchange for Cumton. This charter is without date, and concludes thus: "*Notum ſit omnibus "quod iſtud eſcambium factum fuit apud Wintoniam ad "ſcaccarium coram domino rege Henrico filio regis H. "2di & baronibus ſuis: teſtibus*," &c. It is inrolled inter Mich. commun. 5 Edward II. rot. 19 a. [i] Aynho.

In *Charleton* pariſh is *Rainſborough*, an oval camp, double trenched, on a hill, the inner bank higheſt. It has two entrances on the South and two on the North ſide, the circumference within a quarter of a mile, without half a mile. In leveling part of the area were found urns, glaſs veſſels, and aſhes. A little below, to the Eaſt, is a ſmaller intrenchment. A gold coin of Veſpaſian was ploughed up a little way from this hill [k]. Charleton.

Newbottle, now the ſeat of the earl of Thanet, belonged from the time of Henry III. to the Greys, of whom Richard, being much addicted to the ſtudy of chemiſtry, obtained leave of Edward IV. to practiſe the tranſmutation of metals [l]. At *Aſtrop*, a hamlet partly in this pariſh, and partly in that of *King's Sutton*, which laſt gives name to the hundred, is a mineral well called *St. Rumbold's*, in much eſteem ſince it was firſt diſcovered by Drs. Willis and Lower [m]. Newbottle. Aſtrop.

On the Charwell, at *Chaucomb*, above Banbury, was a priory of Black canons, founded in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.83. [n] Chaucomb.

"The town of *Brakeley*, by eſtimation of old ruins, "hath had many ſtreets in it, and that large. It "floriſhed in the Saxon times until the Danes rafid "it. It floriſhed again ſyns the Conqueſt, and was "a ſtaple for wool privilegid with a major, the which "honor yet remaineth to this pore town. Ther was "a fair caſtle in the South-weſt end, the ſite and "hill where it ſtood is yet evidently ſeen, and berith "the name of the caſtle hill, but not any piece of "wall ſtanding. There were three goodly croſſes "of ſtone in the toun, one by S. at the end of the "town, thrown down alate by theves that ſowght "for treaſure. Another at the W. end of St. James's "church. The 3d very antique, faire and coſtly "in the inward part of the High ſtreet. There be "divers tabernacles in this with ladies and men "armed. Some ſay the ſtaplears of the town made "it, but I rather think ſome noble man lord of the "town [o]." This croſs, 28 feet high, was taken down 1706, to build the handſome town-houſe at the expence of the duke of Bridgewater, lord of the Brackley

[a] Mag. Brit. III. 459. [b] Moreton, Nat. Hiſt. of Northamptonſhire, p. 2. [c] Fuller, Worth. 279. [d] G. Bridges' Hiſt. of Northamptonſhire, 100. 102. [e] Moreton, 525-6. Bridges, 111. [f] Moreton, 541. Bridges, 117. [g] Bridges, 118. [h] Madox, Hiſt. of the Exchequer, 145. Bridges, 134. [i] Moreton, 540. Bridges, 190. [k] Dugd. Bar. I. 712. Bridges, 187. [l] Bridges, 180. Rutty, 379. Moreton, Pthiſiologia. [m] Tanner, 375. Bridges, 155. [n] Leland, VII. 10.

manor.

manor. "There is a churche as a chaple of eaſe of "Seint James in the South end of the town, an olde "peece of worke, and on the South ſyde of the "chaunſell of it is a faire chapell or iſle, and there "be in the wyndow ſydes in ſtone imagis berringe "woll ſakks in theyr hands in token that it was of "the ſtapelers makyng. There is in the midle of the "town a churche of St. James and St. John, ſome "time a college, and an almoſehouſe or hoſpitall. "This was ſuppreſſid and given to Magdalene col-"lege with landes. There ly buryed in tumbes divers "noble men and women in the preſbitery of this "churche: firſt, two noble men in one tumbe, hav-"ing on their ſhelds a lion rampant and flures-de-"luce. There ly buried on the South ſyde in the "wall a noble man havynge in a feld of Gules 10 "bezants of gold, and at his feete lyith another "havynge in his ſheld a lion rampant. Ther lyeth "alſo Robart Holand that died in anno Domini 1373; "Mawd his wife lyeth there alſo. There lyeth a no-"bleman and his wife; he berith in his ſhelde varie "gold and Gules." [John lord Lovell died 1408.] "One tolde me that of late day one of the lords "Lovells was taken for foundar there, and that by "his graunte it cam in gift to Magdalen college. "The church of St. Peter being the chief church "of the town and mother church of the whole "deanery of Brakeley is in the Eſt ſide of the town. "I ſaw no tumbe or great antiquity in it. In the "church-yard lieth an image of a preeſt reveſted, "the which was vicar of Brakeley, and there buried "quike by the tyranny of a lord of the town for a "diſpleaſure that he toke with him for an horſe taken "as ſome ſay for a mortuary: but the lord as it is "there ſaid went to Rome for abſolution, and took "great repentance [o]." Brackley is divided into New and Old. Edward II. made it a wool ſtaple and a corporation, but it did not ſend members to parliament till after the laſt parliament of Henry VIII. Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, founded an hoſpital [p] here in the reign of Henry III. confirmed by Sayer de Quincey, earl of Wincheſter, whoſe daughter brought the manor to the *Zouches*, and his daughter to *Robert Holand*, and his daughter to *John* lord *Lovell*. His great-grandſon *Francis*, an inſtrument of Richard III. forfeited it after the battle of Boſworth, when Henry VII. granted it to *George* lord *Strange*, eldeſt ſon of lord Stanley. A daughter of Stanley brought it to the *Egertons*, of whom *John*, ſon of lord chancellor Elleſmere, was created viſcount Brackley 14 James I. earl of Bridgewater the following year, and marquis of Bridgewater and duke of Bridgewater 6 George I. 1770. Here are both a church and chapel. The hoſpital, which conſiſted of two courts, Leland calls a college and hoſpital, of the foundation of the lord Lovel's more truly than of lord Zouch's. It is ruinous, the hall rebuilt, the chapel diſmantled, and of the fine tombs mentioned by Leland, which by the arms belonged to the Zouches, Holands, and Lovels, only two remain, and thoſe diſplaced. Francis lord Lovell gave it to Magdalen college, who leaſe it out. Here was another hoſpital or chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, out of the town, and ſir Thomas Crewe founded an alms-houſe for ſix women [q]. Brakeley market was deſolated in Leland's time [r]. "There "be two faire ſprings or wells a little Weſt-north-"weſt from St. Peter's church. One is called "S. *Rumoaldes* well, wher they ſay that within a few "days of his birth he preached. The other is called "*Welle*. There iſſueth a very little ſtreamlet out of "each of them being not the caſte of a coyt "diſtance, and ſtrait come to one ſtreamlet [s]." On Bayard's green, between Brakeley and Mixby, was held a famous tournament 1249, and another at Brackley [t].

Stene in this neighbourhood was the ſeat of ſir Reginald Bray, whoſe father for his ſervice to Henry VII. when earl of Richmond, bore a crown in a thorn-buſh in memory of his friend Richard the Third's crown in a buſh near Boſworth, which is alſo repreſented in the hall window here. It came to the Crewes of Cheſhire, of whom John was created baron Crewe of Stene by Charles II. and on the death of biſhop Crewe of Durham, 1721, it came by reverſion and marriage to Henry duke of Kent, and now belongs to earl Spencer. Lord Crewe was poſſeſſed alſo of the manor to which Boſworth belongs [u]. Stene.

At *Croughton*, near Brackley, was born, 1675, John Freind, an eminent phyſician, who died 1728. Croughton.

Aſtwell hall is an old manſion belonging to earl Ferrers, by marriage with the heireſs of Lovett (not Lovell as Mr. Camden), who held it in the reign of Henry VII. Thomas Billing, the chief juſtice, died 1481, and is buried in the pariſh church of *Wapenham* [x]. Sir Jonathan Lovett, bart. is now the repreſentative of this antient family. Aſtwell.

Wapenham was the barony of the Pinkeneys from the Conqueſt, being mentioned in Domeſday [y], till Henry de Pinkeneys alienated it, 29 Edward I. furrendering his barony at the ſame time [z]. Wapenham.

At *Slapton*, near Wapenham, was born Dr. Francis Gaſtrell, biſhop of Cheſter, who died 1725. Slapton.

In the parlour of the rectory houſe at *Helmedon* is a chimney-piece inſcribed with a date which Dr. Wallis [a] makes out to be A. D. ∞° 133, and thence concludes the uſe of Arabic numeral figures to be earlier among us than is generally ſuppoſed [b]. Helmedon.

At *Sulgrave*, Weſt of the church, is a caſtle hill; and about a mile North of the town, in the road between Banbury and Northampton, is an artificial hill, called *Burough* hill, 40 feet ſquare on the top [c]. Sulgrave.

At *Wedon Pinkney*, or *St. Loys*, was a Benedictine priory, cell to St. Lucian, near Beauvais, now belonging to All Souls college, Oxford [d]. In the town is a medicinal ſpring of ſome repute, called St. Loy's well; and the riſing ground on the green before the church retains the name of Caſtle hill. Wedon Pinkney.

Camden and Baxter miſplace TRIPONTIUM at *Towceſter*. Dr. Gale [e] places it at *Dowbridge*, where Dr. Stukeley [f] ſays there are indeed no remains, but that antiquities have been found both at Catthorpe [g] and Lilburne [h] adjoining, and at the latter place at Caſtle hills are ſome old walls mentioned by TRIPONTIUM. Towceſter.

[o] Leland, VII. 11, 12. [p] Tanner, 380. 387. [q] Bridges, 143—153. [r] Leland, VII. 13.
[s] Ib. 12. [t] M. Paris, 768. Bridges, 146. [u] Bridges, 196—198. [x] Ib. 213—217.
[y] fol. 227. a. [z] Bridges, 212. [a] Phil. Tranſ. N° 154, p. 199, and Algebra, p. 7. 12. [b] Bridges, 172.
[c] Ib. 127. [d] Bridges, 254—258. Tanner, 378. [e] P. 99. [f] It. I. 106. [g] In Leiceſterſhire.
[h] Q. *Litchboro'*, near which the new map places a caſtle.

Mr. Camden, after whoſe deſcription Mr. Ward[i] inclines to remove it to *Rugby* in Warwickſhire, called in Domeſday[k] *Rocheberry*. Salmon[l] puts it at the camp on Edgehill. Leland was told there appeared certain ruins or ditches of a caſtle at Towceſter[m], which muſt be on the *Berrymount* hill, an artificial one about 24 feet high, on the North-eaſt ſide of the town, at whoſe foot has been found a coin of Gratian[n]. Edward rebuilt the town 921 after it had been ruined by the Danes[o]. The words of the Saxon Annaliſt, hergeferan þa burh æt Toteceastre, ⁊ hie getymbrian, may as well be underſtood of the *caſtle* as the *town*; and next ſummer the Danes aſſaulted the burh a whole day without ſucceſs, ſo that the king found it neceſſary to encamp at Paſſenham till a ſtone wall was built round Toceſter, þa hrile þe mon þorhte þa burh æt Tote-ceastre mid stan pealle[p], which more ſtrongly implies the fort than the *urbs* or *civitas*, as Gibſon tranſlates it. In 1748 near Towceſter in digging ſtone to repair Watling-ſtreet were found many braſs coins of the Lower Empire, pieces of urns, bones, pebbles laid in rows, vaults as of a ſepulchre about four feet under ground, partly of hewn ſtone, partly of pebbles 11 or 20 inches high, full of black mould of an odd ſmell on opening[q].

Mr. William Sponne archdeacon of Norfolk and rector here, gave 29 Henry VI. the Talbot inn here to public uſes of the town, and has in the chantry chapel built by him in the church a tomb with his figure in pontificalibus, a ſkeleton below and an inſcription at his feet[r]. The chantry and its college are now the ſchool and maſter's houſe, the two old gates remaining. Pope Boniface held this rectory at the time of his advancement to the popedom 1294[s].

Whittlebury-foreſt.

"*Whittlewood*, or *Whittlebury Foreſt*, ſtill continues "wooded for ſeveral miles in length, and of different "extents in breadth, in a moſt deep and clayey "country. Much of the timber is cut in rotation, "but in parts towards the edge of Buckinghamſhire, "are conſiderable quantities of good oak. This "foreſt remained in the crown till the year 1685, "when *Henry Fitzroy*, firſt duke of *Grafton*, was "appointed hereditary ranger. The preſent duke "hath an elegant houſe called *Wakefield Lodge*, ori-"ginally built by Mr. *Claypole* ſon-in-law to *Oliver* "*Cromwell*, and ranger of the foreſt. This was one "of the five tracts called walks; viz. *Wakefield*, "*Shelbrook*, *Hazelbury*, *Shrob* and *Hanger*. Four-"teen townſhips are allowed the right of common "in the open coppices and ridings, from the prin-"ciple of juſtice, that ſome reparation might be "made to them for the damages ſuſtained by the "deer. In this great tract here are two lawns, i. e. "ſpots incloſed with pales, for paſture for the deer: "one is *Wakefield Lawn*, the other *Sholbrook Lawn*, "which are ſecluded from the foreſt cattle. That "fierce animal the wild cat is ſtill met with in this "foreſt. In the reign of Richard I. the abbot and "convent of Peterborough had a charter for hunting "in this place the hare, the fox, and the wild cat; "which was confirmed to them in 1253, by "Henry III.[t] *Shrob* lodge near Old Stratford was purchaſed and improved by Thomas Willis, ſon of the phyſician and father of the antiquary of that name.

At *Paveli* or *Paul's Perry*, by Towceſter, was born 1638 Dr. Edward Bernard, a learned aſtronomer and Savilian profeſſor at Oxford, who died 1697. Coins of Conſtantine, Maximian, and other emperors have been found here[u]. Paul's P.

Eſton (miſprinted both in Camden and Gibſon *Elton*) has been the ſeat of the *Fermors* ever ſince *Richard* Fermor bought it of the ſon of Empſon in the reign of Henry VIII. This family was ennobled by Willian III. 1692 with the title of lord Lempſter and of earl of Pomfret 1721. The preſent houſe was built 1702 by William lord Lempſter, after a deſign of Inigo Jones, of fair white Helmdon ſtone, the wings of brick by ſir Chriſtopher Wren. Here was a valuable collection of portraits and tapeſtry; and here were the remains of the Arundelian marbles, 32 ſtatues, 47 other pieces, and 25 buſts, which were, 1755, reſtored to the reſt of that collection at Oxford by the late counteſs dowager. Among theſe were the ſtatues of Cicero, Marius, Minerva, large as life and in perfect preſervation; a pillar from Delphi; a pediment of a temple with meaſures of the antient ell and foot; and a braſs head of Apollo, whoſe body is ſuppoſed to lie with many more under Arundel-ſtreet[x]. Eſton.

At *Sewardſley*[y] was a Ciſtertian nunnery founded by Richard de Leſtre in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.12. 6s. 7d. granted to Richard Fermor[z]. Some old walls, the kitchen, and ſome ponds remain. The founder's ſeal among Mr. Charles's collections, Cotton Lib. Jul. C. VII. has his figure armed on horſeback, his ſhield on his breaſt, and over the horſe's neck a boy dancing. Sewardſ.

Courtenhall, the eſtate of William Peverell at the Conqueſt, and in the reign of Elizabeth of Richard Ouſely, who built the manſion-houſe 1580, was purchaſed 1650 by ſir Samuel Jones, knt. who left it to the younger ſon of ſir William Wake, bart. on condition he aſſumed his name. It is now the ſeat of ſir William Wake, bart. LL.D. repreſentative of the antient family of that name that came in with the Conqueror[a]. Courtenh.

Grafton Regis or *Widvile* belonged from the time of king John to the Widville family, which ended in the ſons of the firſt earl. His daughter's huſband Thomas Grey marquis of Dorſet inherited it, and his ſon Thomas gave it up in the reign of Henry VII. 38 Henry VIII. it was made an honour, and Charles II. gave it in fee to his natural ſon by Barbara ducheſs of Cleveland, Henry Fitzroy created duke of Grafton in this county 1675, which title has continued to his deſcendants. The manſion houſe is much reduced[b]. Edward IV. was privately married at Grafton to lady Grey, no- Grafton.

[i] Horſley, Brit. Rom. 436. [k] fol. 241. [l] P. 513. [m] I. 13. [n] Bridges, 272.
[o] Sax. Chron. 107. [p] Ib. 109. [q] Nixon in A. S. Minutes. [r] Bridges, 276. [s] Ib. 277.
[t] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter to London, 204. Bridges, 310. Gunton's Hiſt. of Peterborough. [u] Bridges, 374.
[x] Stukeley I. 36. Marm. Ox. 1768. Bridges, 289. One Guelfi an Italian repaired many.
[y] Vulgarly *Shordſley*, and in the new map *Shoaſly*. [z] Tan. 382. Bridges, I. 295. [a] Bridges, 352.
[b] Bridges, 298.

body

body being preſent but the boy who ſerved at maſs, the ducheſs of Bedford, and two of her gentlewomen [c].

The king's hundreds of *Wimberſley* and *Affords How* and his foreſts of *Whittlewood* and *Sawcey*, his chaces of *Yardley* and *Whaddon*, and all his manors, parks, ſites of monaſteries, lands, &c. within the pariſhes, towns, and hamlets of *Grafton*, *Hartwell*, *Aſhton*, *Rood*, *Cortnell*, *Alderton*, *Stoke*, *Brewern*, *Skittilanger*, *Shoreſley*, *Bliſeworth*, *Milton*, *Malleſworth*, *Tiffield*, *Palliſpery*, *Toſſetour*, *Eiſton*, *Hulcot*, *Abthorp*, *Foſcot*, *Greinſnorton*, *Blacheſley*, *Wooden*, *Colehigham*, *Grimſcot*, *Parſet*, *Eſcot*, *Aſcot*, *Daleſcot*, *Bugbroke*, *Ruddiſtrip*, *Collingthrigh*, *Hardingſton*, *Wotton*, *Quinton*, *Hopton*, *Denſſager*, *Yardley*, *Potterspery*, *Furthoo*, *Coſgrove*, *Caſtle Aſhby*, *Wiken*, and *Delaprey*, in the county of Northampton, and in the hamlets, towns, and pariſhes of *Luffield*, *Hanſap*, *Caſtle Thorp*, *Horſham*, *Shenley*, *Little Harwood*, *Snelſoo*, and *Little Lidforth*, in the county of Buckingham, and elſewhere within the realm of England, belonging or appertaining to any manors or hundreds lying or being in any the towns, &c. aforementioned, ſhall be annexed to the manor of Grafton, and the ſaid manor, &c. ſhall be called perpetually the *Honor of Grafton*, and ſhall be in the order and ſurvey of the Court of Augmentations, ſaving ſo much thereof as is within the dutchy of Lancaſter, or county palatine of Lancaſter [d].

Bliſworth belongs now to the honour of Grafton. Roger Wake, eſq. founded a freeſchool there in the reign of Edward VI. [e]

The Pateſhulls were at *Pateſhull* in the reign of Henry III. Simon was an able ſtateſman, and chief juſtice of England in the reigns of Richard I. and John. His ſon Hugh was chancellor of the Exchequer, and treaſurer. Martin was dean of St. Paul's, and juſtice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry III. It came afterwards to the Nevilles [f], and is now the property of Mr. Markes.

Dr. Stukeley [g] has traced a chain of forts along the river Nen, *viz.* *Cogenhoe*, *Cheſter* walled about oppoſite to Wellingborough, *Archeſter*, a ſquare camp near *Ringſted* and *Artleborough*; coins frequently found at the latter; *Wadenhoe*, *Perihoe*, *Walmsford*, *Caſter* on one ſide the river, *Cheſterton* [Durobrivis] on the other, both walled about, *Peterborough*, *Narborough*, *Braceborough*, *Billingborough*, *Garric*, *Walcot*, *Lindwood*, *Waſhenborough*. Some intermediate ones may be found out by ſkilful inquirers. All of theſe, however, do not appear in the new Survey. That at Cogenhoe is *Clifford's hill*; that at Ringſted is called by Moreton *Cotton mill*, where urns with aſhes and coins have been found [h]. At Wadenhoe the map marks a tumulus; Pinhoe may mean *Peny* lane or mill beyond Cotterſtock; the reſt from Narborough or Northborough are in Lincolnſhire. Morton [i] mentions thoſe at *Mill Cotton*, *Cheſter*, and *Clifford* hill, all which appear to be Roman work by the coins, urns, and other antiquities found there, and this may have occaſioned Nen to have been ſuppoſed *Aufona* [k]. Horſley takes *Autona*, or *Aufona*, for the *Avon* [l]. See before in Wilts [m]. It is remarkable, however, that Leland calls the Nen *Avon* when it comes to Oundle [n]. *Auſona* fl.

The camp at *Guilſborough* is called the *Burrows* [o]; it is an oblong ſquare, the North and South ſides ſhorteſt, fenced by a deep broad ſingle ditch, the longeſt ſide between 5 and 600 feet, the ſhorteſt about 300, the area about 8 acres [p]. Guilſborough

Sir John Langham, bart. alderman of London, founded 1651 an almſhouſe at *Cottesbrooke*, the ſeat of his family, who have monuments there. Sir John left alſo to the Corporation of London a ſum of money, out of which each alderman has 4*l.* to beſtow annually on a poor diſtreſſed ſoldier or ſeaman. In a part of this lordſhip, ſtill retaining the name of *Kalendar* meadow, was a place called *Kayland* given by William Buttevillian to Sulby abbey, who made it a cell of Premonſtratenſian canons. Large foundations have been dug up, and the ſite appears to have been moated round [q]. Cotteſbrooke

Burrough hill in *Daventry* pariſh is an oval three quarters of a mile from South to North, and a quarter broad, three miles in circuit, the area a horſe courſe may contain 190 acres. It is defended in different parts with a double trench and two banks, three trenches and four banks, and by four trenches and five banks on the Eaſt and North ſide. The Weſt ſide has only one trench and two banks, the South two trenches and three banks. About the middle it is divided by a ſmall trench reaching about two thirds of the way from the Weſt ſide, and at another one quarter of the length is a larger trench croſſing in like manner terminating at eighteen round hills of the ſize of windmill hills, and a little hollow at top, the whole row of them about 160 yards, and there are three ſeparate ones larger. The remaining quarter of the camp is divided from the reſt by a deep trench about 200 yards long, incloſing an area of about 12 acres at the North part of the hill declining Eaſt, and near this trench is a ſpring called *Spellwell*, miſcalled a *mount* by Mr. Camden. The entrance to this camp ſeems to have been on the South and South-eaſt ſides. Roman coins have been found in the trenches. Two hundred and fifty yards below this, on the South-eaſt ſide of the hill, is a ſmaller camp of about an acre, ſingle trenched, an oblong ſquare, the entrance on the Eaſt and Weſt. At the foot of the firſt on the South is *Burnt walls*, about ſix acres, which ſeem to have been moated round, where loads of ſtone and rubbiſh have been dug up; and banks incloſing dry ponds in Daventry park may have belonged to this ſite, where John of Gaunt is ſaid to have had a palace, but the place had this name ſo early as Henry III. Moreton ſuppoſes this a Roman camp lengthened by the Saxons when the Danes overrun the county 1006, or by the Danes themſelves [r]. Mr. Pennant [s] refers it to the Britans, and conceives it one of their poſts made againſt Oſtorius, who after reducing it converted it to his own uſe for a ſummer ſtation, and the warm Burrough hill.

[c] Frag. ad fin. Sprotti Chron. by Hearne. [d] Stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 38. [e] Bridges, 335. [f] Bridges, 265.
[g] Hiſt. of Carauſius, I. 171, 172. [h] Bridges, 190. [i] P. 516. [k] Salmon, 362. [l] Brit. Rom. 31. 36.
[m] Vol. I. p. 140. [n] I. 3. [o] Stuk. I. 35. [p] Bridges, 566. [q] Ib. 553.
[r] Moreton, 520. Bridges, 42. [s] Journey from Cheſter to London, p. 191—192.

bottom

bottom near the fort to a winter ſtation. He ſuppoſes it called by the Britons *Ben Avon*, q. d. the head of the river, and here, with Mr. Gale, he places the Roman BENAVENNA. Charles I. occupied this poſt a little before the battle of Naſeby.

Daventry. *Daventry* is a market-town and corporation, and has five fairs, and a charity ſchool. The Cluniac priory founded at *Preſton Capes* by Hugh de Leyceſter 1090, was removed hither, valued at £.236. and was the firſt and largeſt houſe ſuppreſſed for Cardinal Wolſey[t]. Its ſmall remains are inhabited by poor people. Here is a freeſchool, founded 1576 by William Parker native. Here was born, 1614, John Wilkins biſhop of Cheſter 1668, who died 1672. In a field at *Whitton*, four miles from Daventry, old foundations and Roman coins here called Danes money have been dug up[u].

Newnham. At *Newnham* near Wedon was born 1605 Thomas Randolph the poet, who died 1634.

Cateſby. At *Catesby* was a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded by Philip de Eſſeby in the 13th century, valued at £.132. 10s. 11d.[x] and the church has been in ruins ever ſince the diſſolution. Some Roman coins have been found in the park. The family of Catesby have been remarkable for their ſhare in public commotions. John de Catesby was in ſeveral commiſſions in this county for ſuppreſſing unlawful aſſemblies, particularly the inſurrection of Straw and Tyler in the reign of Richard II. His great grandſon William was one of Richard III's three aſſociates in government, and beheaded after the battle of Boſworth. His lineal deſcendant William was a principal contriver and actor in the powder-plot, and was ſhot with Percy, whoſe daughter he had married, in defending himſelf in Holbach houſe, Staffordſhire, to which the principal conſpirators fled after its diſcovery, and both ther heads were ſet on the parliament houſe[y].

Arbury banks. Between Catesby and Badby is *Arbury banks*, q. d. the high hill, *Ord* ſignifying high in Britiſh, and *burgh* a hill in Saxon, it being remarkably high[z]. It is ſingle-trenched, ſquariſh, or irregular, conforming to the ſhape of the hill, the area 10 acres, entrance on the Eaſt, a kind of outwork at the South-weſt angle[a].

Fawſley. "Mr. Knightly, a man of great lands, hath his "principal houſe at *Faulleſley*, but it is no very "ſumptuous thing[b]."

Fawſley is ſtill the ſeat of the Rev. Sir John Knightly, bart. whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it in the reign of Henry V. The windows of the hall are magnificent and lofty, 52 feet long, adorned with the family arms, and the chimney ſo contrived, with two funnels through the buttreſſes, that there is a window over it: the two chimnies in the kitchen have double arches like that deſcribed at Edgecot by Dr. Wallis, Phil. Tranſ. N° 166.[c] Mr. Pennant deſcribes ſeveral curious portraits here[d].

At *Preſton capes* near Fawſley Hugh de Leiceſter, ſteward to Maud wife of Simon de St. Liz, firſt earl of Northampton, had a caſtle, the ſite ſtill called Caſtle hill, near which was a houſe of four monks, which being inconveniently ſituated he removed to Daventry. The porter's ward is ſtill entire. On the third bell in this church is this inſcription: I H S *Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum, fili Dei, miſerere mei*[e]. Preſton.

Wedon. "*Wedon* is a praty thoroughfare ſet on a playne "ground, and much more celebrated by carriers, "bycauſe it ſtondeth hard by the famoſe way there "commonly callid of the people *Watheling ſtrete*, "and upon this the townelet is called *Wedon on the "ſtrete*. The tounlet of itſelf is very mean, and "hath no market, and the paroche church is as "mean. A little from the South ſide of the church "yard is a fair chapel dedicated to St. Werburgh, "that ſometyme was a nun at Wedon, where was "a monaſtery in Bede's time, ſyns deſtroyed by "the Danes, but whether there were any monaſtery "ſince the conqueſt I could not well learn there. "The vicar told me that the lordſhip of the town "did belong to Bekharwik [Bec] a monaſtery in "Normandy, and that after the priores aliens of "the French order did leſe their poſſeſſions in "England king Henry VI. gave it to Eton college. "On the South ſide of St. Werburg's chapel, *in "hominum memoriâ*, was an area and fair building "about it, and a chapel within, now nothing but "great barns[f]." In the grounds called *Aſh yard*, South of the church, the foundations of old buildings and ſtone walls have been diſcovered[g]. Mr. Bridges denies there ever was a priory here.

Dr. Stukeley[h] concurs with Mr. Camden in placing BENNAVENA at *Wedon*. Gale[i] puts it at *Caſtledikes*, a mile more South, and reads it *Penn Aven* or *Nayne*, q. d. head of Avon, or Nen.

Benavona. If Dr. Stukeley's reading BENAVONA be admitted, Mr. Ward would incline to *Bensford* in Polbrook hundred, though on account of Burrough hill he prefers *Daventry*, for which Baxter would torture it to *Dannavantria*. Salmon is of Ward's opinion[k], but makes *Iſanavatia* a diſtinct ſtation[l].

Stow Nine Churches. At *Stow Nine Churches*, ſo named from 9 churches, to which the lord of the manor has a right of preſentation[m], is a moſt beautiful monument of Elizabeth wife of ſir John Danvers of Dantſey, c. Wilts, and after of ſir Edmund Cary, third ſon of Henry lord Hunſdon, with her figure in white marble cumbent on a marble ſlab, ſet up in her lifetime, the work of Nicholas Stone for £.220. She died 1630. Oppoſite to it is a cenotaph to Dr. Thomas Turner, brother to biſhop Turner of Ely, preſident of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, where he was buried 1714, to which and Ely church and city he was an eſpecial benefactor. Here is alſo an old croſs-legged figure of one of the Gaunts, antient lords of this place[n]. Succeeding lords were the Ar-

[t] Tanner, 375. [u] Bridges, 41. 49. [x] Bridges, 32. Tanner, 383. [y] Bridges, 15. Rapin, IX. 293.
[z] Stukeley, It. I. 107. See a fortification of this name in Hertfordſhire, II. 66, another in Cambridgeſhire, II. 226.
[a] G. Moreton, 524. Bridges, 19. Pennant, 292. [b] Leland, I. 12. [c] Bridges, 65. [d] Ubi ſup. p. 292.
[e] Bridges, 82, 83. [f] Leland, I. 12. Tanner, 373. [g] Bridges, 93. Pennant, ubi ſup. p. 193, 194.
[h] I. 107. [i] P. 59, 60. [k] P. 358. [l] P. 361.
[m] Dame Catharine Danvers died 9 H. VIII. ſeized of the manor of Stowe, and as the record expreſſes it *cum advocationibus novem eccleſiarum appendent.* eidem manerio. Eſc. 9 H. VII. n. 38. [n] Pennant, 195, 199.

menters,

menters, Segraves, De L'iſles, lords Berkeley, Beauchamps earls of Warwick, and lords Latimer, of which laſt Elizabeth lady Danvers was a coheireſs. From the family of Danvers it paſſed to the lord Wharton, and from him by ſale to Edward Harley, eſq. of whom it was purchaſed 1716 by the executors of Dr. Turner, and ſettled by them on the corporation for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children. Here are two mineral ſprings [o].

The *Watling-ſtreet* enters this county at Old Stratford, and paſſes in a ſtrait line to the leſſer Avon near Lilburne, and thence into Warwickſhire at Dowbridge, where pavements, trenches, mounts (one called the Round hill), are to be ſeen. It runs very high near *Watford*, where its greateſt breadth is not above ſeven yards, but in ſome places broader, and every where will admit two carriages abreaſt. It is not ſo much worn at Creke, nor had the need of a bridge there, as Camden repreſents, unleſs he means where it divides Watford lordſhip to the Eaſt, Aſhby and Welton to the Weſt, where are now three bridges, or the low watery place by Thorp encloſures, where the rill divides it [p].

In the ſecond Iter of Antoninus, the 22d ſtation, Horſley thus appropriated

Manduеſſedum		Manceter or Manceſter.	
	miles		miles
to Venonis,	12.	to Clayceſter,	12.
Bennavenna,	17.	Weedon,	17.
Lactodoro,	12.	Stoney Stratford	12.
Magiovinio,	17.	Fenny Stratford,	17.

This road Mr. Bartlett informs me he travels almoſt every year, and has often been ſurprized that no notice has been taken of the great improbability that either Towceſter, which is but eight miles from Weedon, or Stoney Stratford, which is 17 miles from the ſame place, ſhould be the ſtation in Antoninus called *Lactodorum*. About 14 miles from Weedon is a village called Old Stratford, or the parent of the new; this place he ſhould with the approbation of the editors of the firſt voluue of the hiſtory of Northamptonſhire call by that name. Betwixt Clayceſter and Weedon it meaſures 20 miles, but is called 17. About eight miles from Clayceſter is an acknowledged ſtation, which Richard of Cirenceſter inſerts by the name of *Tripontium*.

Antoninus.		Horſley.		Richard.	
From Manduеſſedum					
to Venonas,	16.	Clayceſter,	11.	Benones,	2.
				Tripontium,	9.
Bennavenna,	17.	Weedon,	28.	Bennavenna [q],	12.
Lactodorum,	12.	Towceſter,	8.	Lactodoro,	12.
Magiovinium,	17.	Fenny Stratford,	15.	Magiovinio,	12.
	62.	Now meaſured	54.		47

According to Mr. Bartlett's idea they ſhould ſtand thus,

Antoninus,		or,		Richard,	
Clayceſter,	11.	Clayceſter,	11.		
Weedon,	20.	Tripontium,	} 9.		
Old Stratford,	14.	Dove Bridge,			
Fenny Stratford,	9.	Weedon,	12.		
	——	Old Stratford,	14.		
	54.	Fenny Stratford,	9.		
					54.

In Horeſtone meadow, at *Nether Hayford*, near Wedon, half a mile from the *Street* was found, 1699, a beautiful teſſelated pavement, 15 feet long from Eaſt to Weſt, of white, yellow, red, and blue teſſelæ, and the apartment to which it belonged was ſided by others about ten feet by four, floored with plaiſter, and the ſides of the floors painted with three ſtrait lines of red, yellow, and green; in theſe were fragments of pottery and a hammer head [r]. Nether Hayford.

Caſtle Dikes in *Farthingſton* is a high hill, intrenched, commanding a moſt extenſive view, but at preſent overgrown with thick woods, and a large ditch running from Eaſt to Weſt acroſs the area of near 13 acres. In digging for ſtone in the ruins they diſcovered a vaulted room, and under it another room, whence aroſe a putrid ſmell. Among the rubbiſh were found three ſtones rudely carved with heads, &c. To the South-weſt, on the ſide of a contiguous hill, is an area of ſix or ſeven acres of an irregular ſhape, called the *Caſtle-yard*, intrenched on every ſide but the South-weſt. At the bottom of the trench are huge heaps of cinders incorporated with earth and pebbles. Theſe may have been Saxon works [s], if their vicinity to the Watling ſtreet do not rather incline us to ſuppoſe them of Roman origin. Farthingſtone.

Althorp has belonged to the Spencers ever ſince the reign of Henry VII. *Robert* lord Spencer was ſucceeded 1627 by his ſon *William*, and he 1637 by his ſon *Henry*, created earl of Sunderland after the battle of Edgehill, 1642, and ſlain at the battle of Newbury the ſame year. His wife Dorothy, daughter of Robert earl of Leiceſter, is celebrated by Waller under the name of Sachariſſa, and his ſon *Robert* ſucceeded him, and dying 1702, was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon *Charles*, who married Anne ſecond daughter of John duke of Marlborough, and dying 1722, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*, and he 1729, by his brother *Charles*, who, in right of his mother, ſucceeded to the title of duke of Marlborough, and dying 1758, is ſucceeded by his ſon *George*, preſent and ſecond duke of Marlborough of this name. The title of lord Spencer devolved to *John* third ſon of Charles earl of Sunderland by Anne beforementioned, whoſe ſon *John* was created 1761 viſcount Spencer, baron Spencer of Althorp, and 1765 earl Spencer and viſcount Althorp, whoſe ſon John George, ſecond earl, is the preſent owner of this ſeat, which was rebuilt by earl Robert, and has a magnificent gallery and moſt valuable collection of portraits and other pictures. Althorp.

Of ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, who attracted queen Elizabeth's notice by his graceful dancing, and was chancellor of Oxford and England, no print has yet been publiſhed, though there are ſeveral portraits.

Holdenby houſe was moſt pleaſantly ſituated on a hill ſurrounded by fields and groves. In the hall were three high pyramids, the middle one reaching to the roof, the two others to the ſides, and painted with the arms of all the gentry of the county, and all the Engliſh nobility. The garden, raiſed, levelled, and formed out of a moſt unprofitable craggy ground, was diſpoſed in various walks and arbours, Holdenby houſe.

[o] Bridges, 87—93.
[p] Moreton, 501.
[q] In Richard *Iſanta Varia*.
[r] Moreton, 528. Bridges, 519.
[s] Moreton, 543. Bridges, 61. Stuk. I. 107. Pennant, ubi ſupra, p. 194, 195.

the fiſh-ponds well repleniſhed, and a park and warren for deer and rabbits, and a diſtilling houſe on the Weſt end of the garden, over which was a pond of water brought by pipes out of an adjoining field a mile from the houſe. In ſhort, as Norden obſerves, "the ſtate of the houſe was ſuch and ſo beautiful, that it might well delight a prince." Sir Chriſtopher Hatton gave it up to the queen in her 10th year for other lands, and it was granted to him again in her life. Accordingly it ſeems to have been uſed as a royal retreat. Here Charles I. was confined ſome months 1646, and carried away hence forcibly by cornet Joyce to the army. While here he often amuſed himſelf with bowling at lord Vaux's at Boughton. It was probably demoliſhed by order of parliament, and only ſome gateways and pieces of the pyramids remain, ſome of the latter ſupporting hovels, and ſome arched niches in the garden walls. Holdenby gave title of baron to *Lewis Duras*, marquis of Blanquefort, and brother to the duke of Duras, 24 Charles II. for his ſervice in the ſea fight againſt the Dutch, 1665. He had alſo from the duke of York 1673 the honour of Holdenby, was afterwards created earl of Feverſham, and left the kingdom at the Revolution. Of his heirs the duke of Marlborough purchaſed it, and is preſent owner[t].

NORTHAMPTON. "The toune of *Northampton* ſtondith on the North "ſide of *Avon* ryver, on the brow of a meane hill. "Al the old building of it was of ſtone, the new "is of tymber. There be in the walls four gates: "the Eaſt gate is the faireſt of them all; there is a "fair ſuburb without the South gate, another, but "leſs, without the Weſt gate. The caſtel ſtandith "hard by the Weſt gate, and hath a large keep. "The area of the reſidew is very large, and bul-"warks of erth be made afore the caſtle gate. Pa-"riſh churches within the walls be ſeven, and two "in the ſuburbs. All Hallows is principal, ſtand-"ing in the heart of the town, and is large and "well-builded. There is a chapel of St. Catarine "ſet in a cemetery in the toune belonging to it, "and the ruins of a large chapelle without the "North gate. St. Andreas, the late monaſtery of "black monks, ſtood in the North part of the "town hard by the North gate. Simon Sancteliz "the firſt, beyng earl of Northampton and Hun-"tendune, made this houſe, but is buried in "France where he died; but earl Simon the ſecond, "and earl Simon the third, his ſon, were buried "here, and under a flat ſtone in the choir an arch-"biſhop[u]. St. James ſtandeth a little diſtant from "the extreme part of the Weſt ſuburb; the wall "that compaſith the hole ſite of the houſe, is high, "fair, and large, *ex lapide quadrato*[x]." This laſt houſe was founded for black canons by William Peverell, natural ſon of the Conqueror before 1112, valued at £.175[y]. The abbot got excuſed from ſummons to parliament[z]. *De la Pray*, a Cluniac nunnery founded by Simon Sancteliz, in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.119.[a] is now the ſeat of the honourable Edward Bouverie. "There was a "great battle fought in Henry VIth's time at North-"ampton on the hill without the South gate, where "is a right goodly croſs called, as I remember, "*the Queen's croſſe*, and many Welſh-men were "drowned in this conflict in Avon river. Many "of the ſlain were buried at Delapray, and ſome "at St. John's hoſpital, which was originally "founded by one William Saincte Clere, archdea-"con of Northampton, within the walls a litle "above the South gate[b]," for poor perſons, valued at £.25. and ſtill ſubſiſting[c]. "St. Thomas' hoſ-"pital, without the town, joins hard to the Weſt "[South] gate, erected within leſs than 100 years "paſt, and endowed with lands by the citizens of "Northampton. It is ſtill ſubſiſting. The Grey-"friars was the beſt builded and largeſt of all the "places of the freres, and ſtode a little beyond the "chief market-place almoſt by ſlat North, the ſite "belonged to the cite, and the citizens were taken "for founders of it[d]." Theſe friars ſettled here ſoon after their arrival in England 1224, and this houſe was valued at £.6.[e] The Black-friars in the horſe-market, founded before 1240, valued at £.5[f]. The White-friars a little above the Grey-friars, founded by Simon Montfort, &c. 1271, valued at £.10.[g] "The Auguſtine friary hard againſt St. "John's hoſpital, founded by the Langfelds [Long-"viles], who were buried there, of Buckingham-"ſhire[h]."

Norden calls Northampton "a fair town with "many fair old buildings, large ſtreets, and a very "ample and fair market-place. It was waulled "about with a wall of ſtone but mean of ſtrength: "near the town ſtands an eminent caſtle ruinous." The town is finely ſituated on an eminence gently ſloping to the river, which bounds it on the South and Weſt. The ſtreets are in general ſtrait, and very handſomely built[i]. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII.[k] It was almoſt entirely burnt down, with Allhallows church and the market-croſs, 1675; but £.25,000. being raiſed by brief and by the royal bounty, it was ſoon rebuilt of ſtone fairer than before, and the market-place is the moſt ſpacious, elegant, and complete in the kingdom. Of the caſtle remains only the hill with a rude wall on it, the river on the Weſt, and a deep foſſe on the other ſides. Oppoſite to the caſtle Mr. Pennant noticed a great mount, the foundation of ſome more antient fortreſs, perhaps one of the line of forts which croſſed this and the neighbouring counties. Here are now four churches, an infirmary founded 1744, and a handſome ſeſſions-houſe. St. Peter's church is built in an antient ſtyle; St. Sepulchre's is circular. St. Andrew's priory ſubſiſted as early as 1076. Simon Saint Liz refounded it for Cluniacs, 1084; it was made deniſon in the reign of Henry IV. and valued at £.263.[l] St. Leonard's hoſpital in Hardingſtone founded for lepers before 1240, was valued at £.10. On the ſite is a farm-houſe, and a tenement called Spitel, or lazar-houſe, where

[t] Bridges, 525.
[u] Of Triers, who died in the reign of Rich. I. Bridges, 455.
[x] Lel. I. 7, 8.
[y] Tanner, 377. Bridges, 501.
[z] Selden, Titles of Honour, II. c. 4. p. 731.
[a] Tanner, 379. Bridges, 364.
[b] Leland, Ib. 9.
[c] Tanner, 378. Bridges, 456.
[d] Leland, Ib. 10.
[e] Tanner, 385. Bridges, 455.
[f] Leland, Ib. Tanner, 386. Bridges, 435.
[g] Tanner, 386. Bridges, 455.
[h] Leland, Ib. Tanner, 387. Bridges, 456.
[i] Pennant, ubi ſup. 299.
[k] Stat. 27 Henry VIII. for re-edifying Northampton.
[l] Tanner, 374.

one

one poor man is maintained[m]. Northampton is a corporation with a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and has a market, and eight fairs. Robert Brown, founder of the ſect of Browniſts, was born here, and died 1630.

Queen croſs is one of queen Eleanor's croſſes, 54 feet high, and was repaired 1713[n]. It ſtands in *Hardingſton* pariſh, where alſo about one mile South-weſt from Northampton, is *Hunſborough*, or *Hundſhill*, an oval camp on a high hill, ſingle trenched, containing about an acre, ſuppoſed Daniſh, made about 921[o]. Mr. Pennant inclines to think it Britiſh. It was too far from the town, and on the wrong ſide of the river, to have been uſed as thought in the barons wars. Mr. Darker, whoſe ſeat is at *Gayton*, about five miles from it, ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1771 a ſword-blade, blue glaſs and ſtone beads, found lying by a ſkeleton in digging ſand near this camp 1770, to build a farm-houſe for the hon. Mr. Bouverie, to whom the ſite of the nunnery belongs. An urn of dark brown earth found near this camp 1774, had a flowered pattern ornamented as if ſtamped, containing aſhes, bones, made of glaſs, and vitrified earth and amber, and one large one of cryſtal regularly cut and poliſhed, but of a flat ſurface[p].

Northampton cannot be a corruption of *Northâfandun*, becauſe in the Saxon Chronicle it is always called *Hamptun*, as is alſo Southampton. The preſent name occurs not till after the Conqueſt, and then is written Norþ Þamtun and Norþamtun: ſo that it ſeems to have no relation to the river on which it ſtands: but being at firſt called *Hamtun*, as many other towns were and ſtill are, had probably the initial *North* put to it when Southampton became conſiderable[q]. Moreton and Stukeley[r] ſuppoſe it the *Eltavona* of Ravennas between *Lectocetum* & *Ratae*, though no Roman antiquities have been found here, and Mr. Bridges places it on the ſite of Queen croſs, Roman coins having been found in the adjacent fields. Councils or parliaments were held at Northampton by Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. Edward II. and III. In 1263 ſome ſcholars from Cambridge, on a difference with the townſmen, retired hither, and obtained licence of the king to ſettle an Univerſity here, which was ſoon diſannulled on account of its vicinity to Oxford. A like ſeceſſion had happened juſt before from that Univerſity hither on a riot againſt the Pope's legate, who laid them under interdict, and by other diſturbances; which being aſcribed to the great number of ſtudents, the king granted leave, 1260, to found ſchools here; and ſo many ſcholars ſoon reſorted from Oxford, that after the taking of the town by the king's forces, it was found neceſſary to oblige them to go back, and forbid them ever to return again[s]. Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſed the place or lane called the *College* may be the monument of their ſettling here. It is rather of the college of All Saints founded here 1459[t]. The Auſtin-friars held five councils here in the 14th and 15th century[u]. Richard earl Rivers and his ſon being taken at their houſe at Graf-ton by the Northern men in Edward IV's army were beheaded here[x]. The town was fortified for the Parliament by lord Brook 1642, and a foſs and baſtion are ſtill to be ſeen at the North end of it[y].

Hardingſtone gave birth to James Hervey, a learned and ingenious but enthuſiaſtic writer, rector of Weſton Flavell and Collingtree, at the laſt of which he died 1758. Hardingſtone.

Upton, two miles from Northampton, was the ſeat of ſir Thomas Samwell, bart. whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it 1600, which title is now extinct. Upton.

An eſtate at *Kiſlingbury* was given to the univerſity of Cambridge by the will of Mr. Seaton of Stamford, who was admitted ſizer of Clare hall 1711, and obtained a ſcholarſhip and fellowſhip there, which he reſigned on receiving a living from the earl of Northampton, whoſe chaplain he was. The rents of this eſtate are to be diſpoſed of yearly by the Vice-chancellor, the maſter of Clare hall, and the Greek profeſſor for the time being, to raiſe a ſum of money for an annual poem in Engliſh on the Attributes, or ſome other ſacred ſubject, by a maſter of arts of that univerſity, after paying the expences of printing the ſaid poem. The firſt poem was publiſhed 1750; and the publication has continued uniformly to the preſent time, except in the years 1766, 1769, 1771. Kiſlingbury.

At *Boughton* is a ſmall antient ſeat belonging to the earl of Strafford, who purchaſed the manor of lord Aſhburnham, to whom it had been mortgaged by ſir John Briſcoe, knt. who became poſſeſſed of it in right of his wife Anne, eldeſt daughter of Nicholas earl of Banbury, who ſucceeded Nicholas lord Vaux. It had been in the family of Vaux ever ſince the reign of Henry VIII. In that of Edward III. it belonged to ſir Henry Greene, who obtained a fair here, which is ſtill kept with great ſolemnity on the vigil of the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt, to whom the church is dedicated, and is famous for its trade in brooms and wooden ware. At the making of Domeſday this manor belonged in part to the abbey of St. Wandregeſil in Normandy, to which it had been given by Judith counteſs of Huntingdon, with leave of her uncle the Conqueror[z]. Boughton.

Upon the green about half a mile diſtant from the village ſtands the church, now in ruins, no part of the roof remaining, and the walls in ſeveral parts leveled with the ground. It conſiſted of a body, chancel, and North chantry chapel. When this chantry was founded is unknown. A ſpire of eight ſides on a plain coped tower at the Weſt end is entire; at the lower-end of the church is a bracket and niche for a ſtatue. On the North ſide of the chancel is an epitaph for Arthur Lennard, rector, who died 1670. The church-yard is ſtill uſed for burial; but ſervice is performed in a chapel in the town, which, by a date over the South door, appears to have been built 1599, ſo that we may probably date the ruin of the church about that time[a].

"From Northampton to *Kingeſthorpe* a mile and "a little further by [Boughton] parke encloſid Kingſthorpe.

[m] Tanner, 386. Bridges, 363.
[n] Bridges, 358.
[o] Moreton, 537.
[p] A. S. Minutes.
[q] G. & aut. in Bridges, 421.
[r] I. 34.
[s] Bridges, 425.
[t] Tanner, 388. Bridges, 458. Pennant, 304.
[u] Bridges, 429.
[x] Ibid. 430.
[y] Ib. 431.
[z] Ib. 410.
[a] Ib. 411. Groſe's print of it.

"with

" with ſtone, where is a meatlie plentie of wood. " It longgid alate to the lord Vaulx, now to the " kinge. In it is no building but a mene lodge. " Kingſthorpe is a goodly benefice, and yet is but " a chapel to St. Peter's of Northampton by the " caſtle, the which is now a very poore thing [b]."

Kingſthorpe manor is held in truſt for the town by ſeveral freeholders incorporated with a common ſeal. The church, though a chapel to St. Peter's at Northampton, enjoys all parochial rights, and the patron are the maſter, brethren, &c. of St. Catharine's by the tower. At a ſmall diſtance from the town ſtood an hoſpital, founded 1200, whoſe ruins with thoſe of one of its two chapels are ſtill remaining [c].

Great and Little Billing

At *Great Billing* is a handſome old houſe with pleaſant gardens and plantations belonging to the earl of Thomond for many generations [d]. At *Little Billing* are remains of part of the very antient manſion-houſe of the Longuevilles. The firſt ſtory is ſupported with broad arches, where is the appearance of a chapel: the door caſes of Harleſton free-ſtone thick and large. At the South-eaſt corner is a turret with a ſtair-caſe, and part of it is embattled [e]. " The " eldeſt houſe or manor-place of the Langevilles " yet remaynith at Little Billinge, about a three " miles Eaſt from Northampton, and ther ly divers " of them buried [f]." Mr. Buck has engraved theſe ruins, which he miſcalls a *Ciſtertian priory*. This and the fragment of Longeſpe's houſe at Canford, Dorſet, are among the few ſpecimens of our early manſion-houſes not caſtellated. Billing houſe was completely modernized by Mr. Carr, architect, of York, for lord John Cavendiſh, who purchaſed it about 1784. The detached kitchen and ſervants-hall connected by a covered way juſt open on one ſide are admirable.

Ecton.

Ecton adjoining is the ſeat of Ambroſe Iſted, eſq. The rectory in 1738 was in the Palmer family [g]; but in 1762 Barbara Whalley preſented.

Caſtle Aſhby.

" Almoſt in the midle way between Welingborow " and Northampton, I paſſid *Aſcheby* more than a " mile on the left-hand, where hath bene a caſtle " that now is clene down, and is made but a *ſeptum* " for beaſts [h]." The earl of Northampton's ſeat, built round a ſquare court, was finiſhed 1624: the Eaſt and South ſides deſigned by Inigo Jones, by whom are ſeveral chimney pieces: the Eaſt ſide had cloiſters, now filled up. The old part is ſaid to have been built by Henry created lord Compton 14 Elizabeth, and furniſhed by his ſucceſſor William, but ſince damaged by fire. In the gallery are portraits of ſeveral earls and others of the family, and of John Talbot firſt earl of Shrewſbury ſlain at the ſiege of Chaſtillion in France 1453, and his ſecond wife Margaret daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick. Theſe two laſt are engraved by Mr. Pennant. From the houſe a noble avenue near three miles long extends into Yardley chace. In making this avenue 1719 Roman coins were dug up.

Houghton parva.

Clifford's hill in the pariſh of *Houghton parva* is a vaſt artificial mount, having once on it a *ſpecula* or watch-tower. The coins found in or near prove it to have been the work of the Romans. Before the river Nen was diverted by the building of Billing bridge, the channel run under this mount which, it is ſuppoſed, to have guarded [i].

Horton

Horton was the lordſhip of ſir William Parr, uncle and chamberlain to queen Catharine Parr, created baron Parr of Horton, which honor ſhortly vaniſhed with him, when he left only daughters married into the families of Treſham and Lane [k]. He died 1548, and has a fine monument in the church with his own figure and that of his lady. Sir Henry Montague, firſt earl of Mancheſter, purchaſed this manor, and by deſcent it fell to the earl of Halifax, whoſe daughter and heireſs conveyed it by marriage to lord Hinchinbrook.

Yardley Haſtings

Yardley Haſtings, ſo called from the Haſtings earls of Pembroke its lords, whoſe antient ſeat remains in ruins North of the church, is famous for its noble chace, conſiſting of 21 coppices, abounding with fine timber, and well ſtocked with deer, and belonging to the earl of Northampton. Mr. Lye, author of the Saxon Dictionary, publiſhed 1772 with ſo much improvement by Mr. Manning of Godelming, died rector here 1767.

Eaſton Mauduit.

At *Eaſton Mauduit*, the ſeat of ſir Chriſtopher Yelverton in the reign of Elizabeth, and of his deſcendants earls of Suſſex, is a valuable collection of portraits collected about 1690 by Barbara lady Longueville, whoſe ſon was created earl of Suſſex 1717 [l], and a valuable library of printed books and MSS. begun by ſir Henry Yelverton, attorney-general to James I. and completed by Henry viſcount Longueville, among which are the letters and ſtate-papers of Mr. Beale, Elizabeth's envoy to Germany and the Low countries, whoſe daughter ſir Chriſtopher married, and the MSS. of biſhop Morton of Durham, who was buried here [m]. They were left to Chriſt church, Oxford, if ſir Chriſtopher left no ſons. The library was diſperſed by public auction in London 1784. In the chapel are monuments for ſir Chriſtopher and his ſon ſir Henry 1607.

Wellingborough.

" *Welingborowe* is a good quik market-town builded " of ſtone, as almoſt all the towns be of Northamp- " tonſhire. It ſtandeth about a quarter of a mile " from Avon river [n]." Its market was granted by king John at the ſuit of the monks of Croyland [o], to whom the manor and living belonged. Here are remains of an old hall of the abbot of Croyland, built 1281. Here is a free-ſchool founded by Edward VI. and augmented by private benefactors. The *Redwell*, a medicinal ſpring near the town, was in ſuch repute 1626 as to be honoured by Charles I. and his queen, who ſtaid here nine weeks to drink it. Sir Paul Pindar, knt. embaſſador to Turkey from James I. was born here. He laid out £.19,000 on St. Paul's church, and lent Charles I. £.12,000 and gave the communion plate and a bell to his native pariſh [p].

Harrowden magna.

Harrowden magna near Wellingborough was formerly the ſeat of ſir Nicholas Vaux, knt. to whom it gave title of baron in the reign of Henry VIII.

[b] Leland, I. 12. [c] Bridges, 413—417. [d] Bridges, 406.
[e] Bridges, 409. [f] Leland, IV. 40. [g] Bridges, II. 141.
[h] Leland, I. 7. Bridges, I. 341. Pennant, ubi ſup. 310—316. [i] Pennant, 320.
[k] Holland. Pennant, 323, 324. [l] Bridges, II. 163. Pennant, 316—329.
[m] See a Catalogue of them, Cat. MSS. Ang. 1672. [n] Leland, I. 7.
[o] Holland. [p] Bridges II. 149—153.

His

His deſcendants ſold it to the Wentworths, and it came to the late marquis of Rockingham. Edward laſt lord Vaux died 1661[q].

The river *Iſe*, riſing at *Clipſton*, where is a free-ſchool and hoſpital, founded 1677, by ſir George Buſwell, bart. for 12 poor perſons out of that and *Nobold* pariſh, or other pariſhes in the county where he had eſtates, and for ſix poor children of Clipſton[r], paſſes by *Harrington*, an antient ſeat of lord Dyſert, formerly belonging to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem[s]; by *Ruſhton*, which came from the Treſhams to the Cockaines, of whom Charles was created viſcount Cullen 1642[t]. His deſcendant Borlaſe is the preſent poſſeſſor, and ſixth viſcount.

"*Gadington* a pratie uplandiſh town[u]." The croſs remains the moſt entire of its kind. Here was a royal ſeat in a cloſe called the Caſtle or Hall cloſe, North-eaſt of the church, where Henry II. held a parliament to raiſe money for a cruſade, 1188[x]. Sir Robert Dallyngton, a native, who died 1637, founded a ſchool, which, for want of endowment, fell to decay; but the duke of Montague allowed £12 *per annum* for a ſchool[y].

Boughton, in *Weekly* pariſh, by Geddington, gave title of baron, 18 James I. to Edward Montague, whoſe grandfather Edward Montague, lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, inherited it. His grandſon Ralph was created viſcount Monthermer and earl of Montague by William III. 1689; marquis of Monthermer and duke of Montague by queen Anne, 1705. He died 1708; and the titles expired 1749, with his ſon John, who almoſt new-built the houſe[z]. His younger ſurviving daughter married George earl of Cardigan, in whom both titles were revived, 1766. Here is a magnificent hall, wherein king William was entertained, 1695; a ſpacious and beautiful garden of 91 acres, with waterworks, a canal above half a mile long, and a caſcade, a whole river running through the garden[a]. Within the contiguous manor of *Warkton* is a petrifying ſpring; and at Sidney college, Cambridge, is ſhewn a ſcull incruſted there both within and without, which Charles I. borrowed to look at, and returned[b].

At *Hannington*[c], where his father, afterwards biſhop of Bath and Wells, was rector, was born, 1561, Francis Godwin, ſucceſſively biſhop of Landaff and Hereford, a diſtinguiſhed Engliſh hiſtorian, who died 1633. A houſe of the age of Elizabeth or James I. (in 1789 Mr. Trinder's boarding-ſchool), near the Peacock inn, in Northampton market-place, has his motto over the door: *Heb Dywſ heb Dym Dyw a digon*; q. d. Have God, have all. A chevron between three roundlets and three ſtags' heads.

"*Kettering*, a pretty market-town[d]," large and populous, having a good manufactory of ſhalloons, tammies, and ſerges. Here are ſix alms-houſes, founded by Mr. Sawyer, 1688, endowed with 4¼*d.* a week each perſon. The abbot of Peterborough had a hall here, afterwards Mr. Sawyer's, to whom Mr. Camden granted arms 1604[e], now the duke of Montague's houſe. The date over it 1674. In 1726 here were found many coins of Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, Fauſtina, Gordian, Antonia Aug. Claudius, Conſtantine, Maximian, Carauſius, Allectus, middle braſs, Cæſar Germanicus, rev. Agrippina Druſilli filia; ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Sawyer. A braſs ſeal with St. Michael and the dragon, circumſcribed *S. Willelmi Cheſterton*, was found in Kettering field, near Rothwell; where, under a large ſtone, covering a cell or vault, was found a ſmall braſs hog, ſhewn to the ſame Society 1776.

Rothwell has the appearance of being much larger formerly than at preſent, and is ſaid to have been ſurrounded with a wall and gates. It ſtill gives name to an hundred and deanry. The market-houſe is much decayed, and the church reduced. Here was a ſmall Auſtin nunnery, founded by ſome of the Clares, lords of the manor, valued at £.6. *per annum*[f]. Rothwell.

In *Loddington* ſteeple Mr. Tew, late rector, found a Greek MS. of the three Goſpels, Mark being wanting, ſuppoſed 600 years old, and believed to be now among biſhop Moore's MSS. at Cambridge[g]. Loddington.

Weſt of Rothwell is *Naſeby*. The river *Avon*, called in maps only the *Northampton water*, or *Naſeby head*, which falls into the Nen at Northampton, riſes in this town. Its field is memorable for the battle between the king's forces and the parliament's, 1645, which ended ſo fatally to the former, and gave ſuch a blow to his affairs. Prince Rupert, with the king's right wing, being occupied in ſummoning the parliament's artillery, Cromwell fell with their right wing on the king's left wing, broke it, and ſurrounded the foot, purſuing the horſe to Leiceſter, and taking in Clipſton field the king's coach, with his cabinet of letters. In Naſeby field are two hollows, where the dead were buried, and bodies are dug up in *Sibertoft* encloſure[h]. Naſeby.

At *Barton Segrave* was born, 1592, Humphry Henchman, biſhop of Saliſbury and London, who died 1675. Barton Segrave.

Burton Latimer was held by the heirs of Nicholas Malemaynes and Chriſtiana Ledet, of the barony of Alan Dinant, who had it by gift of king Henry, grandſon of king Richard, and who fought againſt the king of France's champion between Giſors and Trie[i]. 17 Edward II. Gerard de Eyleſted held it of Latimer lord of Sutton, by ſervice of an ounce of ſilk, or 12*d.* It now (1789) belongs to John Harper, eſq.[k] Burton Latimer.

At *Ruſhden*, near Higham Ferrars, was born Daniel Whitby, 1638, a learned commentator and polemiſt, who died 1726. Ruſhden.

"*Higham Ferrers* is a market-town[l]. There is a "collegiate church and a grammar-ſchool, and a "caſtel now of late clene fallen and taken down. "There is a mair[m]." The ſite of the caſtle is Higham Ferrars.

[q] Bridges, II. 102. [r] Ib. II. 17. [s] Ib. II. 33. [t] Ib. II. 67. [u] Leland, I. 13.
[x] Spelman, Conc. II. 116. Hoveden, 46. Bridges, II. 309. [y] Bridges, ib. [z] Stukeley, Itin. Cur. I. 36.
[a] Stukeley, ib. Bridges, II. 349. [b] G. Fuller, Worth. p. 280. Bridges, II. 263.
[c] The biſhop having in his Engliſh edition of his lives of the biſhops written it Havington, and in the Latin altered it to Hannington, the writer of his life in Biographia Britannica denies the exiſtence of ſuch a place as Hannington, becauſe it is not in Spelman's (and we may add Adams') Index Villaris; but Mr. Bridges, Hiſt. of North. II. p. 98, proves that this orthography is right.
[d] Leland, I. 12. [e] Bridges, II. 241. [f] Ib. II. 56. Tanner, 383. [g] Bridges, II. 45.
[h] Ib. I. 574. [i] Inq. 19 Hen. III. Cotton MS. Jul. C. VII. [k] Bridges, II. 222. [l] Leland, I. 2.
[m] Ib. V. 94.

divided into two parts from East to West; the South part two acres, the North is about four, with a deep moat on the East and South sides. The market cross is surmounted by a stone cube, with reliefs of the Crucifixion. The church is a handsome building; the steeple and West doors recede; the West porch is adorned with ten rude rondeaux of the history of the Passion. The spire and steeple were rebuilt 1632. Archbishop Chicheley, who was born here, whose parents and brother have handsome brasses in the church, and whose family name occurs till within the last hundred years in the register, founded here ult. Henry V. a college for a master and seven canons, four clerks (one a grammar master, another a music master), and six choristers; the clear annual revenue 166*l.*[n] One wing of the gateway remains, late an inn. The school at the North-west end of the church is neglected; but the alms-house of the same foundation, on the South side of the church, subsists, divided into cabins for the beadsmen, of whom the first is styled prior. Here was an hospital so early as the 13th century, founded by some of the Ferrars. The town was incorporated by Philip and Mary, and ever since has sent one member to parliament [o].

Ircheſter. In *Ircheſter* or *Archeſter* at *Cheſter*, in records antiently called *Cheſter parva* and *ſuper aquam*, a hamlet of one house, is a fortification of an oblong square inclosing about 18 acres within a stone wall, in some places about nine feet thick, of which the outer courses of the stone are placed flatways, the inner endways; the longest sides run North and South. It was situated on a ground declining to the river, which runs under the North wall. Among the ruins on the South side have been found two plain oblong quadrangular stone pillars, four feet long and almost two broad, which by their form seemed altars; also fragments of tesselated pavements, coins of Adrian, Faustina, Antoninus, Gratian, Constantine, and 45 brass coins in an urn with a ring and chain hanging to it. Moreton thinks it a summer station, the winter one of which he places at Ircheſter [p].

Attle-borough. At *Artleboro'* or *Irtlingboro'*, pleasantly seated in a valley, was a college, founded by John Pyel, 49 Edward III. for a dean, five canons, and four clerks, valued at £.64. of which a very great part remains near the church. Here was another church converted into a mansion-house [q].

Thingdon. At *Thingdon*, alias *Finedon*, is the seat of sir William Dolben, bart. great-grandson of John archbishop of York, whose eldest son Gilbert was the first baronet of the family [r]. Leland [s] mentions *Fineton* bridge, under which Kettering water runneth.

Great Adington. In *Great Adington* church is a monument for Henry Vere, who died in the reign of Henry VIII. [t]

Woodford. *Woodford* on the Nen had been the seat of lord St. John of Bletsoe from the reign of Elizabeth, but was taken down 1783. Two small coins of the lower empire, one inscribed CONSTANTINOPOLIS, have been found in the field here; and near the town are three large hills in a line at a little distance from each other, which have the appearance of tumuli. Roman tiles, and fragments of a tesselated pavement, with an urn, have been found here [u].

"*Thrapſton* village, where the lord Mordant is Thrapſton.
"lord by copartion with Brown the serjeant and
"sir Wiston Brown's son. Thrapston bridge over
"Avon has eight arches of stone [x]." In making the road between this place and Market Harborough were found several marks of burial; ashes, skeletons, and urns, helmets, spears, bones of beasts, and stags' horns, amber and glass beads, fibulæ, petrified wood, and defaced coins, and at Kettering fossil bones [y]. Lord St. John had a fair gold Valentinian found here [z]. The Nen was made navigable hither 1737.

"At the very end of Thrapston bridge stand
"ruins of a very large hermitage and principally
"well builded, but a late discovered and suppressid;
"and hard by is the town of *Iſelep* on Avon as on Iſlep.
"the further ripe, and about two miles further,
"but not upon Avon river, is *Draiton* village and Draiton.
"castle, the prettiest place in those quarters, long-
"ing, as Islep doth, to lord Mordant in copartion.
"Staford earl of Wiltshire, uncle to Edward late
"duke of Buckingham, had Draiton by an heir
"general of the younger Green, and kept his hous-
"hold in it. The great Grene gave to his eldest
"son Grenes Norton with a great portion of lands,
"and Draiton with other lands to his younger son.
"This Draiton castle was most builded by Greene
"that was so great a man in king Richard the
"Second's days. His lands came to two daugh-
"ters [a]." The present house was built by Henry Green about the end of Henry VI. embattled, with turrets, furnished with many good portraits of the Mordant family, and of Henry VII. and VIII. by Holbein, and many valuable articles of the Arundelian collection, belonging to the lady Elizabeth, second daughter of sir John Germain, who married Mary, daughter of Henry earl of Peterborough, and widow of Henry Howard duke of Norfolk, great nephew of Thomas earl of Arundel. On her death, 1770, most of them were sold by auction in London. The estate and house belong by her will to George viscount Sackville, who took the name of Germain. Sir Henry Green, chief justice of England in the reign of Edward III. succeeded the Draytons here; and his son Henry, for his inviolable allegiance to Richard II. was surprised in Bristol castle, and beheaded by Henry IV. His heirs female brought it to the Staffords earls of Wilts, one of whose heirs female brought it to the lord Mordant, her first husband (her second being Humphry, son of sir Wistan Brown), whose descendant was created earl of Peterborough [b]. A Roman

[n] Tanner, 388. [o] Bridges, II. 169. [p] Ib. 181. [q] Tanner, 388. Bridges, II. 338.
[r] Bridges, II. 256. [s] Leland, I. 9. [t] Bridges, II. 203. [u] Ib. 265—269. [x] Leland, I. 6.
[y] Gent. Mag. 1757, Jan. p. 19, and Dr. Mason's account to the Ant. Soc. 1754. [z] Bridges, II. 269.
[a] Leland, I. 6.

[b] Bridges, II. 249. The mention of this house, which was the seat of the Mordaunts from Henry VII. suggests a curious work, of which only 24 copies were printed, intituled, "Succinct genealogies of the noble and antient houses of Alno, or de Alneto, Broc "of Shephale, Latimer of Duntish, Drayton of Drayton, Mauduit of Westminster, Greene of Drayton, Vere of Addington, Fitz- "Lewis of West Hornedon, Howard of Effingham, Mordaunt of Turvey, justified by public records, antient and extant charters, "&c. By Robert Halstead, Lond. 1685." Fol. The author's name is fictitious, the work being really compiled by Henry earl of Peterborough, and Mr. Rans, his chaplain, rector of Turvey, co. Bedford. It is illustrated with plates of arms, seals, &c. Eight copies are known to be now extant, viz. two at Drayton house, others in the British Museum, Devonshire house, Heralds college, Caius college, and the Public Library at Cambridge. Mr. B. White bought one at Mr. Joy's sale, 1780, for 19 guineas. A ninth, Mr. Gulston's, was purchased by Mr. Burrell for 20 guineas.

pavement,

pavement, three feet by one and an half, was found near Drayton 1736 [c].

The adjoining church of *Luffwic* contains several fine monuments, of Edward Stafford, earl of Wilts 1490, lady Mary and sir John Germain, and the families that possessed Draiton [d].

Aldwinkle has two churches; and gave birth, 1608, to Thomas Fuller the historian, who died 1661, and to John Dryden the poet 1631, who was grandson of sir Erasmus Dryden of Titchmarsh, bart. and died 1701 [e].

Tichmarsh was the seat of the late lord chief baron Jeffrey Gilbert. The estate belonged to the Pickerings from the time of Edward VI. when Gilbert Pickering bought it, whose descendant sir Gilbert Pickering holds it [f].

Liveden was the seat of the Treshams from the reign of Edward IV. Sir Thomas, knighted by Elizabeth, began a handsome mansion here, of freestone, in form of a cross, but did not live to finish it; and major Butler, in the civil war, caused the timbers to be sawed out of the walls, and with it built a house at Oundle. Here are yet remains of the old mansion-house, erected probably by sir William Tresham of Sywell, and mentioned by Leland [g].

Clopton was the seat of the Dudleys from the time of Elizabeth to sir William Dudley, bart. [h] who dying it was purchased by Anthony Williams, and was the residence of sir Booth Williams, bart. grandson of Peere Williams, a great lawyer, author of three volumes of Reports, whose son, Hutchins Williams, was created a baronet 1747, and died 1758. His eldest son, sir William Peere Williams, was killed at Belleisle, 1761, and his brother, sir Booth, dying 1784, the title is extinct; but the estate devolved to William Peere Williams, esq. late captain of the Flora frigate.

At *Thorp Waterville*, two miles from Thrapston upon Avon, Leland saw the ruins of the wall of Watervill's castle [i]. Walter Langton, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, erected here a large mansion-house, whose site is still to be seen [k].

Robert Brown, founder of the sect of the Brownists, who has been mentioned in p. 279, resided in a little thatched house in Thorpe Waterville which is still subsisting, with a date on the chimney 1618 [l]. He died in Northampton gaol, 1630.

Achurch adjoining had the same lords, Waterville and Langton, and gave birth to John de Achurch, monk of Peterborough, who completed a register of the convent named after him, and still in the possession of the dean and chapter.

At *Undola*, on the river Nen, near Stamford, was a monastery before 711, when Wilfrid, archbishop of York, died there [m]. It was a cell to Peterborough.

"*Oundale* hath a very good market, and is all "buildid of stone. The parish church is very fair. "One Robert Viate, merchant of the town, and his "wife, made the South porch and a prety almes-"house on the South side of the church-yard, and "a goodly large hall over it for the brotherhood of "the church, and at the West end of the church-"yard lodginges for two cantarie prestes founded "also by them. The scripture in brass over the "house bearith the date 1485. At the West-north-"west end of the church-yard is the ferme or par-"sonage place impropriated to Peterborough: it is "£.50. by the year. Peterborow was lord also of "the town, and now the king hath allotted it unto "the queen's dower. There I saw another church "or chapel of St. Thomas, now of our Lady, as I "entered into Oundale town. The river of Avon "so windeth about the town that it almost insulatith "it; the North bridge hath a very long causeway "to it, the meadows lying on every side on a great "level thereabouts. I gessid that there were about "30 arches of small and great that bare up this "causey [n]." The church has a handsome frosted steeple, repaired 1634. The principal streets are formed of stone houses covered with slate. At Chapel end was a chapel. Laxton's foundation is now a private house, supported by the Grocers' company, who pay the master £.10. *per annum:* he has also an exhibition of £.5. from queen Elizabeth, and a house at the West end of the church-yard. Wyat's foundation was intended by Laxton's executors for a perpetual establishment for the relief of seven poor persons [o]. Here is an hospital for 16 poor women and a school, both founded by Nicholas Latham, rector of Barnwell 1620: and at Ashton, an adjoining hamlet, is a free-school, founded 1704 by Mrs. Creed [p]. Oundle has three fairs. The famous drumming well is in the Talbot inn yard, and has a pump in it. It sounds like the rolling of the sticks on the drum head, and in still weather may be heard some yards off: the noise is the same whether the well be empty or full, and the sound to persons at bottom seems at top. It drummed for a fortnight 1758.

"At *Barnewell* village, a mile from Oundale, Barnewell.
"remaine yet four strong towers, part of Beren-"garius Moyne's castle, after longing to Ramesey "abbey now to Monteacute: within the ruines of "the castle is now a mean house for a farmer [q]." Sir Edward Montague, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, purchased it of Henry VIII. at the Dissolution, repaired and beautified it, but it has since gone to decay, and the duke of Montague is now owner. It is square, with four round towers at the corners and two at the gate [r].

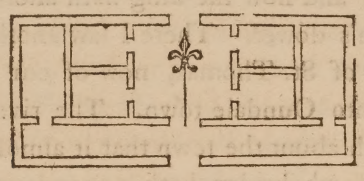
Lilford village upon Avon, where Elmes a gentleman had in Leland's time [s] a praty manor place, is now the property of Thomas Powis, baron Lilford, so created 1797. Lilford.

"*Welledoen*, an uplandish town, four miles from Weldon.
"Geddington, where the soil is somewhat furnished "about with wood, and plentie beside of corne and "grass. On the South side of Welleden, a little "without it, hard by the highway, ys a goodly "quarry of stone, where appere grete diggyns. A "little without Welleden I passed over a brocket, "and thereby I saw a fair chapel, and thens two "miles by corn, pastur, and wood to *Deene* [t].

[c] Brit. Top. II. 48. [d] Bridges, II. 246—248. [e] Ib. 208—210. [f] Ib. 381.
[g] It. VI. 38. Bridges, II. 373, 374. Fuller. [h] Bridges, II. 367. 373. [i] Leland, I. 6.
[k] Bridges, II. 367. [l] Ib. 366. Fuller's Worthies, Northamptonshire. [m] Tanner, 374.
[n] Leland, I. 4. [o] Bridges, II. 410. [p] Ib. 412. [q] Leland, I. 2. Bridges, II. 392.
[r] I. 6. [s] Leland, I. 13.

Weldon

Weldon is a handſome market-town with four fairs. In a corn-field of lord Hatton's, called Chapel field, were found, 1738, a Roman pavement, 96 feet long and 10 broad, within a kind of gallery 100 Roman feet long in front, ſided by ſeveral rooms about 30 feet ſquare, in which were ſimilar pavements. The whole houſe was a double ſquare, 100 feet by 50, of this form.



They covered over as much of the ſite as made a half H, leaving the centre expoſed. The pavement appears to have been patched by the Romans themſelves. With it were found a great number of coins of the Lower Empire, and ſeveral of Conſtantine and Conſtans, Magnentius with Gloria Romanorum, and Conſtantine jun. There are foundations of a ſtone wall; but the ſuperſtructure appears to have been timber, and burnt down, the pavement being burnt in ſome places, and tiles lying on it as at Cotterſtock [u]. It ſtands on an eminence, on a delicate plain, fronting the Weſt, declining to the river Willy, that riſes here, whence the town may derive its name *Willy down* or *Wilton*. It is divided into *magna* and *parva*. Higher up on the hill are many foundations, and they ſay a whole town ſtood there. Mr. Gale thinks theſe pavements belonged to fixed villas, and not to camps [x]. This was drawn by John Lens, and engraved by J. Cole, at the expence of lord viſcount Hatton, one of whoſe domeſtics cauſed a wall to be built round it, and a deal roof laid over it.

Dene. "There was one Ivo, ſometyme lord of Dene, "about the time of king John, and he had the "lands of a priory ſometime there, and cell to "Weſtminſter, and afore ſuppreſſid of the abbot of "Weſtminſter upon a certain rent [y]." Deane belongs at preſent to the duke of Montague, who has a houſe and park there.

Benfield. "From Deane to *Benifield* two long miles. There "appere by the Weſt end of the paroche church, "the ditch and ruins of an old caſtle. Mr. Brudenel told me that he read once in an old record of "the king's that Baſſingburne, or one of a like "name ending in *burne*, was lord of it. Now it "longith to Souch of Codnor [z]." At the Conqueſt it was the property of Richard, afterwards ſurnamed de Tonebrugge; afterwards of William de Liſures; but being ſeized for debts due to the crown, king John granted it, with the caſtle, in conſideration of their payment, to John de Baſingburn [a]. It belongs now to Charles Joy, eſq.

Humphry Baſingburn, of Cambridgeſhire, granted his caſtle of *Benningfield*, or *Benfield*, co. Northampton, with the advowſon of the church, except the hamlets of Glapthorn, Southwick, and Cotterſtock mills, to queen Eleanor for life, for 100 ſhillings, 3 Edward I. 1276, to obtain the acquittance of a debt of 2050 marks £.10. due from him to a Jew [b]. It was next in the Colvilles, then paſſed by Baſſet to Grey of Codnor and to Zouch. Sir John Zouch ſold it, 8 Elizabeth, to ſir William Hatton, of whom Robert lord Rich, earl of Warwick, inherited it, and ſold it to the duke of Powis [c]. It belongs now to Charles Joy, eſq. Thomas, brother of John Greaves, and, like him, a learned Orientaliſt, was rector here till he reſigned, and died 1676 [d].

"From Oundale to *Foderingeye*, a two miles by Fodering
"mervelus fair corne ground and paſture, but little
"wood. King Edward IV. for the love that he
"bore to Foderingey had thought to have privileged it with a market, and with putting down
"wares and mills to have cauſid that ſmall lighters
"might have come hither [e]."

"The town of Foderinghay is but one ſtreet, all
"of ſtone building. The glory of it ſtandith by
"the pariſh church of a fair building and collegiatid. This was ſometime a nunnery: the nuns
"were tranſlatid to De la Pré by Northampton.
"Edmund of Langley, ſon to Edward III. got a
"licens to make a college there, but he did it not,
"being prevented by death. He left two ſons,
"Edward and Richard. Edward began the college,
"and endowed it meatly well. It chanced that
"Richard, ſuſpected of treaſon, was put to death
"at Hamton, about ſuch time as king Henry V.
"went into France. Wherupon at ſuch time as
"the battle of Agincourt ſhould be fought, Edward deſired of king Henry to have the foreward
"of the battle, and had it, where by much hete
"and thronging, being a fat man, he was ſmouldered to death, and afterwards brought to Foderinghey, and there honorably buried in the body
"of the quire, upon whoſe tomb lieth a flat marble
"ſtone with an image flat in braſs. After Edward's
"death Henry V. conſidering the good ſervice
"confirmed the college, and gave it certain lands
"of priories aliens. Then came after Edward IV.
"and ſomewhat envying the glory of Henry V.
"made the college of his own foundation, and
"builded part of it as it is now, and cauſed the
"body of his father duke of York to be brought
"from Pontefract thither, and to be laid on the
"North ſide of the high altar, where alſo is buried
"Edward the Fourth's mother, in a vault over
"which is a pretty chapel. The fair cloiſter of the
"college was made in king Edward the Fourth's days,
"one Feld being maſter of the college at that time,
"who ſet up the figures of the book called *Ethiopum*
"*terras* [f] in the glaſs windows." The town is delightfully ſituated, on the Nene, which meanders along the meads to Oundle, two miles diſtant, but in a ſtrait line ſcarce one [g]. William Horwood of this town indented with the duke of York's executors, 13 Henry VI. to build the nave, ſteeple, and two ſquare porches, for £.300. ſterling, the duke to

[u] Brit. Top. II. 84. Mr. Lantrow's letter to Mr. Hutton, 1730, in Gale's Letters, p. 460. [x] MS letter.
[y] Leland, I. 13. [z] Ib. [a] Bridges, II. 396. [b] Spalding Soc. Min. [c] Ib.
[d] Bridges, II. 399. [e] Leland, I. 5, 6.
[f] Theodulus in the tenth century wrote a learned eclogue: "A dialogue between Truth and Falſehood," printed among the "Octo Morales," and by Goldaſtus Man. Bibl. 1620, 8vo, and by Wynkyn de Worde, "Theoduli liber," 1515, 4to. It was from one of Theodulus' eclogues that Feild, maſter of Fotheringay college, about 1480, ſet theſe verſes in a window of the new and beautiful cloiſter built about that time. Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, II. 167.
[g] Stukeley, I. 33.

find

find carriage and ſtuff; for which purpoſe he enfeoffed his caſtle and manſion here in truſtees; and if Horwood exceeded the ſum, or failed in performance, he was to become the duke's vaſſal for ever. The revenues of the college were £.419. *per annum*.[h] At the Diſſolution the college and the choir were pulled down, and the bodies of the founder and his family left expoſed, till queen Elizabeth's time, who ordered them to be interred, and the preſent monuments to be erected; which are exactly alike, in the ſtyle of that age, conſiſting only of a frieze, charged with falcons and fetter-locks, ſupported by four fluted Corinthian pillars; in the middle of an ornamented ſquare compartment the ſhield of arms, and on the baſe the ſame devices as on the frieze, and the inſcription in Roman capitals, almoſt effaced. An indulgence, penned in a fair Roman hand, was found about the neck of the ducheſs, with a ſilken ribband. The Weſt wall of the cloiſters remains, the arches ſtopped up. The ſteeple is ſurmounted with a handſome octagon tower, like Boſton: the roof of the belfrey is of ribbed ſtone. The windows are full of painted figures and devices, and ſaints, much defaced. The inſcription mentioned by Mr. Camden is painted on the South wall:

In feſto martyrii proceſſu Martiniani
Eccleſiæ prima fuit hujus petra locata.
A° Xpi centum ac mille .....
Cum deca quarto H V. tunc imminente ſecundo.

On the North ſide of the church is a free-ſchool, founded by Henry VII. or Edward VI. endowed with £.20. *per annum* for a maſter, payable out of the Exchequer, by the receiver of the county. On the North-weſt ſide of the church, in the town, is a building, now a barn, with a row of blank ſhields, in quatrefoils, and on two ſhields at bottom of the arch Caſtile and Leon, and Chequè. "There be "exceeding goodly meads by Foderingey. The "bridge over Avon is of timbre. The caſtle is "fair and meatly ſtrong, with double diches, and "hath a kepe very antient and ſtrong. There be "fair lodgings in the caſtle. As I heard, queen "Catharine of Spain did great coſts in late time of "refreſching it. It longid to Edmund of Langley, "and ſo lineally to the dukes of York." The caſtle belonged to Mary counteſs de St. Paul in the reign of Edward III. and after her death to William earl of Northampton[i]. In the hall of this caſtle the queen of Scots, who had been in the cuſtody of ſir Amias Pawlet here, was tried, October 14, 1586, by 36 judges; and on the 8th of February, the ſame year, beheaded, in her 45th year, in the ſame hall, in the preſence of four noblemen, and 400 ſpectators. Her crime, of which ſhe was convicted by her own letters, was conſpiring the death of queen Elizabeth; yet our great Antiquary, writing in the reign of her ſucceſſor, diſguiſed the truth in his Annals, and equivocated like Elizabeth herſelf in his Britannia. Her own ſon, who wore her crown in her life-time, accepted the unjuſt fine inflicted on poor Daviſon, as a full ſatisfaction; took the ſon of Cecil, her warmeſt enemy, into his favour when he came to the throne of England; and beat down the caſtle in a fit of revenge. It was ſo completely demoliſhed that only the earth-works remain, and the keep ſhews the fetter-lock form, round on the Weſt and flat at the Eaſt end[k]. Within the firſt work is a farm houſe, with ſome carved ſtones wrought into it; and at the South-weſt corner of the inner trench are ſome maſſes of ſtone walls. Sir Robert Cotton carried the wainſcot of the hall to Connington.

The bridge over the river here was firſt built by Queen Elizabeth, 1573, of timber, with three pillars upon the foundation. Daniel, firſt earl of Nottingham, and the other truſtees for William Saville, marquis of Halifax, rebuilt it, 1722, of freeſtone from King's Cliffe.

On the oppoſite ſide of the river is *Elton*, the ſeat of lord Carysfort. Elton.

Cotherſtoke was made a collegiate church A. D. 1338, by one John Giffard, canon of York, who gave his ſaid manor of Cotherſtoke, with two mills there, and the right of fiſhery in the river Nene, as alſo the advowſons of the church of Cotherſtoke and the hoſpital of *Periho*, together with one acre of meadow in Periho aforeſaid, and fourſcore and five acres, three roods, one perch and an half (foreſt meaſure) with the appurtenances out of the waſtes in the foreſt of Rokingham, in a certain place called the South ſide of *Totenhowe*, and reaching in length from a certain way called *Horſweye* on the Eaſt to *Tottenhou bacche* on the Weſt: and in breadth from *Benifeld Ridding* on the North to *Carem le Stebbynge* on the South, together with all houſes and other buildings thereupon, and common of paſture in the foreſt of Rokingham, to keep and maintain a provoſt *(prepoſitum)*, twelve ſecular chaplains, and two clerks, who were to pray daily in the ſaid church of Cotherſtoke for the health and happineſs of the ſaid king Edward III. queen Iſabel his mother, and queen Philippa his conſort, and their children, and alſo for the health and well-being of the ſaid John Giffard and William his brother, ſo long as they reſpectively lived in this world, and after their deaths then to pray for their ſouls. The ſaid John Giffard was by agreement to pay at Michaelmas yearly into the ſaid king's Exchequer, by the hands of the ſheriff of Northampton, the ſum of £.1. 8s. 8¾d. as an acknowledgement for the ſaid 85 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch and an half, ſo taken in and incloſed from the waſte of the king's foreſt (as aforeſaid), and for leave to him to alienate; and the ſaid provoſt, &c. to accept of the ſaid donation notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain. Some time after the ſaid John Giffard obtained a grant from the ſaid king Edward III. in favour of the collegiate church of Cotherſtoke, whereby the ſaid king for ever quits and releaſes the ſaid yearly reſerved rent of £.1. 8s. Cotherſtoke.

[h] Tanner, 378.

[i] Dugd. Bar. I. 185. And ſee the Hiſtory of Fotheringhay, Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XL.

[k] The form of the keep beforeſaid built like a fetter-lock occaſioneth me to digreſs a little, and I hope with your pardon, which the graveſt authors in as ſmall matters have done the like. Edmund of Langley, duke of York, built that keep, and garniſhed the glaſs windows there with fetter-locks; when he ſaw his ſons being younger ſcholars gazing upon the painted windows, aſked them what was Latin for a fetter-lock. They ſtudying and looking ſilently one upon another, not able to anſwer; "If you cannot tell me, ſays he, I will tell you. *Hic, hæc, hoc, Taceatis*, i. e. Hic, hæc, hoc, Be ſilent and quiet;" and therewithal added, "God knoweth what may happen hereafter." This king Edward VI. his great grandchild publicly reported, when he having attained the crown created Richard his younger ſon duke of York, and then commanding that he ſhould uſe for his badge the *fetter-lock open*, to verify the preſage of his great-grandfather. But this by the way. Holland.

8¾d.

$8\frac{3}{4}d.$ payable to him by the ſaid provoſt, and grants all the ſaid premiſes to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, to hold the ſame in frank almoin[l]. It is probable the building which now joins to the ſaid church, and out of which there is an antient door leading immediately into the chancel, was the chantry-houſe[m].

In Cotterſtock church is a Roman arch, facing the water, ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley the original Roman granary. The chancel was rebuilt by the religious. In the church is a fine perfect braſs of Robert Wintringham, minor canon of Lincoln, &c. who died 1420. Arms of Samuel, a chevron between three ſquirrels, G. twice painted in the windows. The baſe of the croſs in the church-yard is inſcribed

Johs leek et Jack
-len uxor ejus hac
fecerunt fieri ✠.[n]

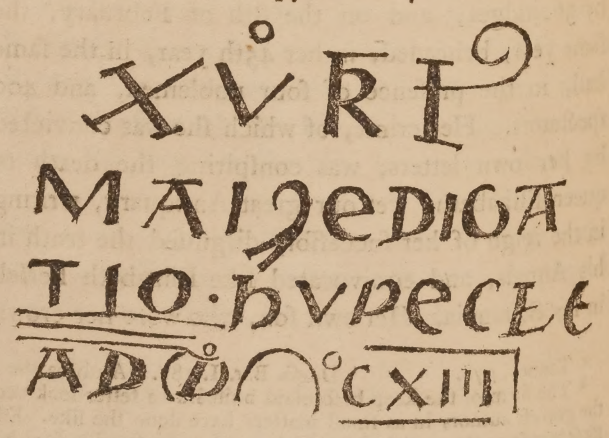
In 1736 a ſervant of Mr. Campion of Cotterſtock, ploughing on the edge of that lordſhip adjoining to *Glapthorn*, on a head land commonly called the Gilded Acre, turned up ſeveral little ſtones or teſſelæ; of which informing his maſter, he with an intimate neighbour opened the ground, and found a pavement 20 feet ſquare, very little defaced, the border ſeven feet wide, conſiſting of red, light blue, and grey ſtones, about one inch and a quarter ſquare, the work within the margin 10 feet ſquare, conſiſting of white, red, and blue teſſelæ, of as many different ſtones in beautiful reticulated and other patterns, and in the centre four hearts, their points to the corners. The country people ſoon pulled it in pieces, except about a yard ſquare taken up by a neighbouring nobleman. In the ſtratum of looſe earth Weſt of this pavement were ſeveral fragments of urns, ſome oyſter-ſhells, and ſome large nails. A bed of aſhes lay near this ſpot, with the horns and bones of ſome beaſt. The adjoining fields were ſcattered over with ſmall ſtones and pieces of tiles, and ſome fragments of urns; and a large freeſtone was taken up and converted into a watering trough; and other foundation ſtones. The neighbouring wood is called the *Hall wood*. Five or ſix coins of Valentinian were found among the rubbiſh thrown off the pavement, which was ſuppoſed to reach farther Weſt[o]. It was engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries.

Pirrhoe. *Pierhoe*, or *Perryhoe*, was a free-ſchool or hoſpital, founded by ——— Knyvet, but united 12 Edward III. to the adjoining college of Cotherſtoke[p]. *Perry lane* and *Perry mill* retain its name.

Dornford. DUROBRIVÆ. *Dornford* retains ſome of the old name of DUROBRIVÆ, where the road croſſed the river by a bridge. *Caſtleſield* at *Cheſterton* on this ſide the river, where, and not at Caſter, Dr. Stukeley places *Durobrivæ*[q], is a large tract incloſed by a ditch and rampart; the Roman road runs with a bold ridge through it. It was probably one of the Roman forts on the Aufona, made by Plautius prior to the Roman road. Allerton, hard by in Huntingdonſhire, is written *Aldwelton* and *Aldwalton*. Herman ſtreet beyond the river runs ſome way along the ſide of it, and then turns with an angle, and proceeds full North. *Caſter* is about half a mile from it, on the hill. A piece of foundation of the wall is diſcernible in the ſtreet at the North-weſt corner of the church-yard, ſurrounding it, and taking in the hill; and the city lay below it, where ſeveral pavements have been found; and great quantities of Roman coins, earthen pipes, bricks, and other antiquities, in the fields between the river and town, one of which is called *Norman* or *Dorman* gate, and the coins *Dorman* pence. Part of this is *Berryſted*, where, and in *Millfield*, which ſeems to have been a little citadel, other antiquities are frequently found. A tract or ſtreet running through the town is ſuppoſed by the country people to have been curſed by Kineburga, becauſe its gravelly texture prevents corn from growing on it. Dr. Stukeley[r] mentions coins of Antonius III vir, Auguſtus, Galba, Domitian, rev. Diana, Hadrian, rev. Cos. III. another rev. AEGYPTOS, a coin of M. POBLIC, rev. ... NVS. IMP. conſular denarii of Sabinus, rev. L. TITVR. the rape of the Sabines, and Silanus, rev. L. F. ROMA. Mr. Gibſon, late curate here, intended a hiſtory of this ſtation as a comment on the whole Iter, which was publiſhed by Mr. Nichols in 17... Mr. Gibſon ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries a moſt beautiful bronze term found here, having on each ſide of the baſe a bird and a rabbit.

Here was a monaſtery, founded before A. D. 669, by Kineburga, daughter of Penda, and wife of Alfred king of Northumberland; and deſtroyed by the Danes, 1010[s]. Her name is preſerved in *Lady Coneyburrow way*, which ſeems to have begun about Water Newton, on the other ſide of the river, and to have been paved with a ſort of cubical bricks[t]. On the road from Peterborough are ſeveral ſtones ſet in ſquare baſes that may have been Roman milliaries.

The church conſiſts of a nave and two tranſepts, the Southern longeſt, having a round arch on its Weſt entrance. The North aile has three round arches and columns, the South three pointed arches on hexagon columns. Againſt the Eaſt end of the North aile are ſome rich arches, with pillars hollow from the wall; and under them rich quatrefoil work, as if for a ſhrine. The three South windows of the chancel are of the lancet form. Over its South door is cut in raiſed letters the following rude inſcription, engraved pl. VII. fig. 2. from Stukeley[u], but here cut from a copy taken 1782.



[l] Mon. Angl. III. ii. 96. Tanner, 387.
[m] Spalding Soc. Min.
[n] Ib.
[o] A. S. Min. Stukeley, Hiſt. of Carauſ. I. 169. Brit. Top. II. 48.
[p] Tanner, 387.
[q] Palæog. Brit. II. 37.
[r] It. I. 78, 79. and 2d edit. p. 12.
[s] Tanner, 373.
[t] G.
[u] It. II. Pl. XIII.

The

The South door of the church has carved round it, in capitals, the following inſcription, the end of which has been cut away :

ORIADVS/BABY/RECTORIS/ECCLESIE/DE/CASTRA/FE.....

The tower ſtands in the centre, cloſed from the church by a groined ſtone roof, through a hole in which the bell-ropes deſcend. The pillars have Saxon capitals, and the outſide of the ſteeple is adorned with ſemicircular archwork. In the South wall of the nave, under an arch, is a ſtone coffin-lid, inſcribed with a croſs, under which ſeven ſculls were taken up at the burial of Mr. Popplewell, the late ſchool-maſter, under it. There is a more elliptic arch in the wall of the tranſept. In the church-yard, at the South-weſt corner of the church, is a large well of fine water; and at the Eaſt end a ſhaft of a croſs, charged with rude reliefs. Dr. Stukeley ſays the tower is a moſt beautiful remnant of the firſt Chriſtian architecture in the Mercian kingdom; and, with the South door, over which is a very rude relief of our Saviour, and the upper window at the Weſt end, is of the original building of Kineburga[u]. The rectory is annexed to the biſhoprick of Peterborough.

The manor houſe Weſt of the church belongs to earl Fitz-Williams, whoſe ſeat is at *Mylton*, adjoining.

At *Thorpe*, or *Longthorpe*, between Caſtor and Peterborough, the ſeat of the St. Johns, now of ſir Robert Bernard, was found, 1720, a Moſaic pavement, and at the ſame time a conſular medal of L. Julius of Julius Cæſar's family, braſs coins of Claudius and Caligula, reverſe in a civic crown S.P.Q.R.P.P.OB.C.S. very rare[x]. Here are or were ſeveral coloſſal ſtatues, which Dr. Stukeley[y] ſays are part of the Arundel collection: but this is a miſtake, though five of them are antique and of marble. The church, which is a chapel to Peterborough, is remarkably mean. Near it is a low ſquare embattled tower, to which adjoins a farm-houſe, and againſt a houſe at the diviſion of three roads ſtands the ſhaft of a croſs ten feet high.

The manor of *Thorpe Belet*, or *Underwood*, in this pariſh, was held by the canons of Wroxton, co. Oxford, in frankalmoigne, of the donation of John de Montague[z], or rather of Nicholas Belet, their founder[a].

Upton was ſince the ſeat of Dr. Dove, biſhop of Peterborough; and gave birth, 1611, to ſir James Harrington, who died 1677.

At *Aye*, in Peterborough great fen, on Caer dike, were found, 1721, ſeveral celts, arrows, beads, bones, &c.[b]

Northborough, by Peterborough, was the ſeat of the Cleypoles, of whom John, grandſon to Adam, married Elizabeth, the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who firſt made him maſter of the horſe, and, July 16, 1657, created him a baronet, and appointed him one of the lords of his bedchamber. The ſtone manſion-houſe, now a farm-houſe, is entire, with its hall, and forms the South ſide of a quadrangle, the offices, gate, and portal on the North ſide. The tradition of the place is that Oliver Cromwell's body was taken from the gallows and buried here privately by night. It is certain that ſomebody was ſo buried. In the regiſter, which begins 1538, is this entry :

"Elizabeth the relict of Oliver Cromwell ſome-
"time protector of England, was buried Nov. 19,
"1665." Which is the more remarkable, as her epitaph has been ſuppoſed to remain in the chancel at Wicken, co. Cambridge, at the right hand of her ſon Henry, on a blue ſlab thus inſcribed :

"Elizabetha Cromwell de Ely obiit xvi die Sep-
"tembris anno Chriſti MDCLXXII annoque ætatis
"LXXIV."

The above entry has given riſe to a tradition that the Protector's favourite daughter Elizabeth was buried here, though her body was the only one undiſturbed in Henry the Seventh's chapel at Weſtminſter at the Reſtoration, and the plate on her coffin there was given to the earl of Oxford by biſhop Wilcox, 1732.

In the vicar's chancel, at the Eaſt end of the South aile is a monument for James Cleypole, eſq. 1599, with his arms, G. a chevron A. between 3 heurts and a ſmall blue ſtone with raiſed letters run in lead for Robert Cleypole 1658. The vault has long been open, and uſed as a charnel houſe.

PETERBOROUGH.

What Mr. Camden quotes from *Swapham* about *Peterborough* is from Hugh White's hiſtory of that abbey[c]. The gulf is now loſt, unleſs we place it with tradition under the preſent bridge[d], where it is eaſily fathomed[e]. The church, the completeſt model of our early architecture, is the ſixth cathedral in England for ſize. It meaſures from Eaſt to Weſt 480 feet, from North to South 78. It was built at different times. The choir and the cloiſter by abbot Watervill, in the reign of Henry II. The nave, with its painted cieling and fine Weſt front, by his ſucceſſor, Benedict. The great ſteeple, 186 feet high, by abbot London, in the reign of Edward I. The Lady chapel, on the North ſide of church (pulled down 1651, being ruinous, to repair the cathedral after the devaſtation of the civil war) was built by abbot Paris about the ſame time, and the three chapels at the Eaſt end now laid into one for the library, with a rich ſtone roof, by abbot Kirton, the laſt abbot but one, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.[e] whoſe monument is concealed in it. The three chapels of the North tranſept have been laid into one for morning prayers. The Weſt front is 156 feet wide, compoſed of three lofty and deep portals 82 feet high, the middlemoſt narroweſt, in which is the great Weſt door, and over it has been inſerted, by abbot Waterville, the chapel of Thomas Becket, which might eaſily be removed, and would reſtore the original magnificent deſign.

[u] It. I. 78. [x] A. S. Min. [y] I. 79.
[z] Hill, Commun. 27 H. III. rot. 18. a. Madox, Hiſt. of Exch. 467. [a] Tanner, 430. Bridges, II. 66.
[2] G. [b] A. S. Min. [c] Ed. Sparke, p. 2. 4. [d] Gunton's Hiſt. of Peterb. p. 1. [e] G.
[e] Wills, Cath. II. 477.

It

It was finiſhed by abbot Benedict, who was prior of Canterbury and chancellor to that prelate at the time of his death, and the ſtones marked with his blood made the altar here[f]. The original windows of the church have in many places had their tracery altered in the reign of Henry III. The pillars of the nave are maſſive, ſupporting round arches, and the walls are adorned with interlaced arches. On the South ſide of the choir was the ſhrine of St. Tibba, miſtaken for a cenotaph, with an herſe over it, for the queen of Scots, who was only buried in a grave or vault near it, from which her body was removed by her ſon to Weſtminſter; and oppoſite to this, on the North ſide, a plain ſlab for queen Catharine, inſcribed with her name; her tomb and herſe being removed by the Oliverians. Her body was diſcovered in the late new paving, but immediately cloſed up again. The ſhrine in the repairs of 1780 (when the meaneſt imitation of Gothic in wainſcot was put up by way of altar-piece, as if to heighten our regret for that antient ſtone one deſtroyed by the Oliverians, and preſerved only in Gunton's hiſtory) was removed into the dean's garden, and the original ſlab of queen Catharine thrown away, to make room for two iron gates. Here are only three monuments, for abbots of the 12th century, brought from the chapter-houſe on the Eaſt ſide of the cloiſter, and the monument of the abbot and 84 monks maſſacred by the Danes 870, a ſolid black and blue marble, ſhaped like a ſhrine, with the figures of Chriſt and the apoſtles, now placed behind the altar[g], and the date in modern characters.

The nave was built ſome time between the years 1177 and 1199, and the hiſtory of the church ſays that the cieling and its painting is of that date. The ceiling is of wainſcot formed into three compartments, running the whole length of the nave; a principal one along the middle, and a leſſer one on each ſide. Each compartment is framed into panes, or panels, in the form of lozenges and half lozenges. The fillets and mouldings are gilt. The panes or panels are painted in diſtemper; a regular Grecian fret runs round their edge as a border, and within them are painted various figures. Beginning from the Eaſt end of the nave, and reckoning to the Weſt, there is in the middle compartments a coat of arms, three otters and fiſh. This coat is borne by the Luttrels, and has an alluſion to their name. This family was at the Conqueſt, or ſoon after, ſettled in theſe Eaſtern and fenny parts of the iſland, and they were perhaps principal benefactors to this abbey. The ſecond panel has painted on it a bad draught of the buſto of Janus. The third a groteſque fancy figure. The fourth the lamb triumphant in death, bleeding into the holy chalice, an emblem of the ſacrament of the paſſion. In the fifth panel is the figure of St. Peter. In the ſixth an emblematic figure characterizing the degeneracy and pride of the nobility, carried on in full career by luſt in a ſituation of infamy. This is exhibited by a monkey carrying an owl on his fiſt, run away with by a goat in full ſpeed, his face to the tail. In the ſeventh panel is the portrait of St. Paul. The eighth gives the portrait of a nobleman wearing a coronet. The ninth bears that of a mitred figure. The tenth a female figure crowned. The eleventh a mitred figure: and ſo on to the eighteenth inclu-ſive, crowned and mitred figures alternately; compliments probably to the patrons and benefactors of the abbey. The nineteenth panel has painted on it the figure of an eagle. The twentieth bears a ſingular emblematic figure of a woman riding in a ſelf-moved cart. As Janus at the Eaſt end of the cieling may be ſuppoſed to have reference to the Spring, ſo this figure may be meant to repreſent the Harveſt dame and Harveſt moon. The hand and arm of the woman which bears the creſcent are muffled up in the drapery; the other hand and arm are bare. The panels in the two ſide compartments contain a ſtranger mixture of figures; ſingers, minſtrels, angels, and caricaturas. In the hands of the minſtrels one ſees ſeveral repreſentations of the violins as uſed at this day in many parts of Europe: of violins of a form nearly as uſed at preſent; alſo of the mandoline[h], the guitar, and dulcimer. There are ſimilar figures of angels playing on ſimilar inſtruments of muſick, carved in alto relievo, on the tympana of the arches in the Eaſt part of Lincoln cathedral, which has therefore by ſome been called the choir of angels. In one of theſe ſide panels there is painted an emblematic figure of the *Aſinus ad Lyram*. In another there is an admirable caricatura of a muſician playing on the violin, deſigned with great ſpirit. In another of the ſide panels is the figure of a woman riding in a four-wheeled waggon. The drawing in theſe figures is not ſo bad as thoſe who ſuppoſe the art was dead, and did not revive till the middle of the thirteenth century, muſt imagine. There is not indeed much diſpoſition or compoſition of light and ſhade, which makes the colouring appear under every diſadvantage. But there is a ſpirit of deſign in ſome of the figures, both ſerious and groteſque, which marks ſome ſteps of genius[i].

The cloiſters exhibit arches of five different ſtyles, Saxon, Norman, pointed of the time of Henry III. pointed of the time of Henry VI.; and the five that held the abbot's monuments are of this laſt period. The South and South-weſt doors are of the time of Henry III. The South-eaſt door of the South aile is of the original building. The windows were adorned with Scripture hiſtory, the kings of England from Peada, and the hiſtory of the foundation of the monaſtery; but theſe, with the cloiſters themſelves, the old chapter-houſe and library, and the biſhop's hall, were pulled down and ſold by order of parliament, and the church itſelf was the firſt example of their ravages in 1643, while the parliament forces under Cromwell himſelf lay here for the ſiege of Croyland. The biſhop's palace, formerly the abbot's houſe, is a plain antient building, much improved, and in part rebuilt, by the preſent biſhop. The deanery gate was built by abbot Kirton, whoſe rebus is on it. Over the Weſt door are the arms of the deanery, two ſwords in ſaltire between four

[f] Gunton, 286, 287. 292. Tanner, 383.
[g] See a print of it by Mr. Carter, ſuperior to that in Gunton, but not faithful.
[h] The number of ſtrings on the violin were four, as alſo were the ſtrings of the violin carved in alto relievo in the choir of angels at Lincoln.
[i] Mr. Pownall's Obſervations, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.

croſſes

croſſes impaling a chevron crenelle, below it a lion rampant, and in chief a creſcent and ſtar. Creſt, on a helmet a ſwan collared. Over the Weſt gate of the cloſe was St. Nicholas' chapel and hoſpital, built by abbot Benedict. This chapel is now a lumber-room, with a ſchool adjoining; the fine windows ſucceeded by ſham painted ones.

The abbey was of the Benedictine order, and valued at £.1720. *per annum*. The abbots were called to parliament by Henry III. but had not thehonour of the mitre till 1400. Henry VIII. placed here a biſhop, dean, ſix canons or prebends, a divinity reader, eight minor canons, eight lay clerks,eight choriſters and a maſter, two ſchool-maſters, twenty-ſcholars, &c. [k]

The city has one other church, whoſe pillars by the ſpread of the roof have been puſhed out of their perpendicular, and overhang in an extraordinary manner; having probably, on rebuilding the church after a fire, been ſet forward on the old baſes to gain room. Here was alſo an hoſpital, dedicated to St. Leonard, founded by abbot Waterville, before 1175, for lepers, without the town, ſtill called the Spittle; near which is St. Leonard's well, whoſe water has been thought medicinal [l].

Peterborough is a corporation, has a market, and two fairs, one called Bridge fair, very conſiderable for timber and cattle, held juſt at the bridge. It has alſo two charity-ſchools, and gave title of earl, 9 Charles I. to *John* lord *Mordaunt*; who was ſucceeded, 1643, by his ſon *Henry*; and, he dying without iſſue male, the honour deſcended to *Charles* ſon of John lord Mordaunt of Rygate, and viſcount Avalon, ſecond ſon of John firſt earl [4]; who was ſucceeded, 1735, by his grandſon and nameſake, the fourth earl, who died in 1779, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles Henry the preſent earl.

The abbot of Peterborough gave MCCCXX marks for himſelf and the knights, and five tenants of the *Naſſum Burgi*, that the *Naſſum Burgi* might be deafforeſted; as alſo a palfrey, to have the king's letters patent that nobody might hunt in the *Naſſum Burgi*, unleſs they had the conſent of the abbot and the knights and free tenants [m]. This now makes *Naſborough* hundred.

The inconveniences mentioned from the floods of the Nen have been remedied ſince Mr. Camden's time, by draining and embanking [5].

Peterborough great fen is bounded to the Weſt by the famous *Carſdike* before mentioned in Huntingdonſhire. It runs from the Nene at *Stanground ſluices*, where it enters this county, to the Welland, by Peakirk and Wuldram hall by Deeping gate along the top of Deeping fen by Swaton in Lincolnſhire, and thence to the river Witham, about three miles below Lincoln. "It appears to have entered "the old chanel of the Nyne in that part of it "which is a quarter of a mile below Peterborough. "The firſt viſible marks of it are a little below "the houſe called the *Low*, about a furlong North "of the old river; the ground nearer the river being "a moraſs, it has gradually in time been filled up. "It paſſes through the field at Peterborough called "the *Boon field* in a ſtrait direction Northward to "*Newark*, a ſmall village; thence, on the Weſt "ſide of *Eye* to *Eye Edgeley*, where it is turned "Eaſtward that it may paſs through a valley be-"tween two pretty ſteep little hills: thence on the "borders of *Burrow* fen having Paſton Weſt of it "to *Wirrington Ends*, the name of the ſheep com-"mon; thence between Wirrington field and a "ground called the *Inhams*, and ſtill on along the "edge of the fen land to *Peakirk*. Part of it on or "nigh Wirrington field, for about a mile in length, "has been uſed as a drain to carry off the high land "water into the Weland. From Peakirk it paſſes "to *Northborough*, under a ſtone bridge, and be-"twixt that called Northfen and Northborough "meadow, where part of one of its banks appears "plain enough, and a piece of ground joining to it "is now called Cardike furlong. It runs through "the Eaſt end of Northborough town, by their "cow-paſture, where both its banks and chanel "appear ſtill more evidently, unto that part of the "North fen lying North of the town, whence from "their field end to the river Weland it is ſtill more "plain. Its courſe from the hill above Eye Edgerly "to the Weland is ſtrait. It enters that river at the "Eaſt end of *Deeping gate*, a village ſo called, at a "place where is now a ſluice. From Northborough "to the Weland it is 20 yards broad, its banks about "three feet high. In many other places it bears the "ſame breadth, and where it is not ſo broad it ap-"pears to have been in part filled up. It has now "the name of Cardike wherever it is ſomething vi-"ſible, in all its whole courſe from the Nen to the "Weland, which is about eight miles. In ſome "parts of it, particularly between Northborough "and the Weland, it is now generally without "water, unleſs in a wet ſeaſon. In Lincolnſhire, "along its courſe from the Weland to the Witham "are the like foot-ſteps of it in many places [n]."

"A mile from Deping market is the ruin of a "caſtle called Maſſeye, whereof ſome part ſtandith "yet [o]. It was by all likelihood the lord Wake's "houſe. Of late days it appertained to the coun-"teſs of Richmond, king Henry the Seventh's mo-"ther. Paynel ſaid that lord Cromwell builded a "piece of *Maxey* caſtle [p]." Maſſey *caſtle*.

Maxey was one of the manors wherewith the good counteſs of Richmond intended to have augmented the foundation of St. John's college, Cambridge [q]. It was the reſidence of her mother, Margaret ducheſs dowager of Somerſet. Maxey.

In *Etton* was *Woodcroft houſe*, which the rev. Dr. Hodſon, rector of Offington, co. Lincoln, the favourite and faithful chaplain of Charles I. whom he accompanied in his eſcape from Oxford to the Scots, 1647, made a garriſon, and was barbarouſly murdered there, 1648 [r]. Woodcroft houſe.

Pega ſettled on the death of her brother Guthlac, 714, in a cell at *Peykirk*. Edmund Atheling made it a monaſtery; which, though twice deſtroyed by the Danes, ſubſiſted till 1048, when the abbot of Peterborough got the houſe and the monks removed Peykirk.

[k] Tanner, 371. [l] Gunton, 285. 317. Tanner, 379. [4] G.
[m] Mag. Rot. 2 H. III. rot. 6, a. Madox, Hiſt. Exch. 284. Du Cange underſtands the word *Naſſa* as ſynonymous with *piſcaria*, but in his firſt inſtance there is nothing to lead to that meaning.
[5] G. [n] Moreton, 514, 515. [o] Leland, VII. 47. [p] Ib. VI. 60.
[q] Baker's preface to her Funeral Sermon. [r] Peck, Defid. Cur. 347. 380.

to Croyland[f]. Part of the college remains: the church is not very antient, though the bells hang expoſed in a ſtone frame or belfrey at the Weſt end as in ſeveral churches in Lincolnſhire, Northumberland, and in this county.

Welland r. The *Welland*, called in the Saxon Chronicle[s] Feolus, and by Florence of Worceſter *Weolund*, was made navigable 13 Elizabeth[6]. Its ſource is in the

Sibbertoft. ponds of the vicarage at *Sibbertoft*, which manor was held in the reign of Edward I. by Nicholas Le Archer, by ſervice of finding a foot ſoldier with a bow and arrows in the king's army 40 days; not of carrying the king's bow through all the foreſts in England, which, though the ſerjeanty of this family 2 Edward I. does not relate to this manor. On *Fox hill* in this pariſh was a caſtle, and below it on a point is a round mount with a trench to the South, and below that a ſemicircular bank and trench encloſing half an acre. The king's ſtandard at the battle of Naſeby was erected on the *Moot* hill here[t].

Farndon. At *Eaſt Farndon* near Harborough is a camp on a hill double-trenched.

Great Oxendon. *Great Oxendon* church is remarked by Moreton for its echo returning to the Weſt part of the hill near 700 feet off 13 ſyllables, and on the South ſide fewer[u].

Braybrook. *Braybrok* caſtle, "upon Wiland water, was made "and embatelid by licens that one Braybrok a "nobleman in theſe days did obteine. Mr. Griphin "is now owner of it; he is a man of fair landes[v]." It ſtood low and was double-ditched, and probably built in the reign of Edward I. ſince in the 32d of that reign Thomas Latimer obtained licence to embattle his manor houſe here. Part of it was accidentally blown up while it belonged to the Griffins, of whom Edward ſon of ſir Edward Griffin treaſurer of the chamber to Charles II. was created 4 James II. lord Griffin of Braybrok. On that king's abdication he attended him to France, and was outlawed and taken 1708, intending to invade Scotland. He was reprieved by queen Anne till his death 1710. His grandſon Edward, turning Proteſtant, took the oaths and ſeat in parliament 1727, but dying 1742 without iſſue male the title became extinct. His eldeſt daughter married John Whitwell, eſq. of Oundle, by whom ſhe had John-Griffin, who, on the death of his aunt ducheſs of Portſmouth, took the name of Griffin, and was advanced 1784 to the title of lord Howard of Walden. He was created baron Braybrooke 5th December, 1788, with remainder to Richard Aldworth, Eſq. who took the name of Griffin purſuant to the will of lord Howard of Walden, who died 1797, and was ſucceeded by the above Richard, who is the ſecond and preſent lord. This eſtate is now ſold out of the family. Here was born Robert Braybrok biſhop of London 1381—1404, whoſe corpſe was found intire in St. Paul's after the fire[w].

Dingley. The Griffins removed to *Dingley* adjoining, where they had a manſion, rebuilt in part 1558, when the park was made, and part later[x]; now the ſeat of John Peach Hungerford, eſq. where have been found an antient bead and a coin of Cunobelin[7], and where was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.108. 13s. 6d.[y]

Carle *Carleton* is the ſeat of ſir John Palmer, bart. whoſe family held it in the reign of Edward IV. Sir Geoffery Palmer, attorney-general, founded here an alms-houſe for three men and three women[z].

Rock *Rockingham* is a market-town, and the ſeat of the *Watſons*, of whom ſir *Lewis* was 20 Charles I. created lord Rockingham, and ſucceeded 1652 by his ſon *Edward*, who by Anne eldeſt daughter of the famous Thomas earl of Stafford[a] had *Lewis* his ſucceſſor 1691, who dying 1723, was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Lewis*, and he 1745 by his uncle William earl of Strafford, who took the name of *Wentworth*, and dying 1723, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, created marquis of Rockingham 1746, who dying 1750, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles* the ſecond marquis, who dying 1782, the title is extinct.

Rockingham caſtle was taken by Henry VIII. 1220[b]. "The caſtle on a ſtoney hill in the utter "part of the ſide of Rockingham foreſt falleth to "ruin[c]." It was in the crown at the Conqueſt. Henry III. and Edward III. reſided much in it, and in its chapel was held the council to determine the diſpute between William Rufus and Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury, touching the right of inveſtiture and obedience to the ſee of Rome, Sunday March 11, 1094[d]. It was granted by James I. to the marquis of Buckingham, who paſſed it the ſame year to ſir Lewis Watſon, bart. who garriſoned it for Charles I. and was 1644 created baron Rockingham of Rockingham caſtle, from whom it has deſcended to the preſent poſſeſſor lord Sondes[e].

"The caſtle of Rockingham ſtandeth on the top "of an hille right ſtatelie, and hath a mighty "ditch and bulwarkes agayne without the ditche. "The utter walles of it yet ſtonde; the kepe is "exceeding faire and ſtrong, and in the waulles be "certein ſtrong towers. The lodgings that were "within the area of the caſtelle be diſcoverid and "faul to ruine. One thing in the wallis of this "caſtelle is much to be notid, that is that they "be embateled on booth the ſides. So that if the "area of the caſtelle were won by cumming in at "other of the two greate gates of the caſtelle, yet "the kepers of the waulles might defende the "caſtelle. I markid that there is a ſtronge tower "in the area of the caſtell, and from it over the "dungeon dike is a drawbridge to the dungeon "toure. There lyith a greate valley under the "caſtelle of Rockingham very plentiful of corne "and graſſe. The foreſt of Rokingham after the "olde perambulation is aboute a 20 miles yn lenght, "and in bredthe 5 or 4 miles in ſum places, and in "ſum leſſe[f]. There be dyvers lodges for kepers

[f] Tanner, 374. [s] P. 109. [6] G. [t] Bridges, II. 73. [u] Moreton, 357, 358. Bridges, II. 55.
[v] Leland, I. 13. [w] Bridges, II. 9. [x] Bridges, II. 304. [7] G. [y] Tanner, 379.
[z] Bridges, II. 295. [a] Dugdale, II. 474. [b] Mat. Par. 310, [c] Leland, V. 94.
[d] Spelman, Concil. II. 16. [e] Bridges, II. 334, 335.
[f] "The foreſt of Rokingham is in ſum places a ii miles, in ſum places but a mile brode, and by eſtimation a xiiii miles long." Leland, V. 94.

"of

" of falow deer yn it. And withyn the precincte of " it is good corne and paſture, and plentie of woodde. " The launde of *Benifeld* with [in] this foreſt is " ſpacious and [faire] to courſe yn [g]. The faireſt " game of the foreſt is ſeen at a place in the foreſt " caullid *launde of Benefield* [h]."

" At this time there be 2 houſes of the Treſhams " in Northamptonſhire. The elder brother's houſe " is now commonly at *Ruſchton* by Katering: but " he calleth himſelf commonly Treſham of *Liveden* " 2 miles from Undale in Northamptonſhire, where " yet ſtandeth part of an antient manor place and " goodly medows about it, and there hath Treſham " 300 marks by the year. This Treſham hath alſo " a manor and place at *Syweil* 3 or 4 miles North " from Northampton [i]." The gateway and one wing of the houſe at Liveden are or were lately remaining. The ſhell of the new houſe remains, begun probably by ſir Thomas Treſham in the reign of Elizabeth, out of which major Butler ſawed the timbers in the civil wars, and built therewith a houſe at Oundle. The eſtate is divided between ſir Rowland Gwynne and Mr. Thorney [k].

" *Pipwell* abbey ſtondith in Rokingham foreſt, " and mo abbays is not, nor were, as I hard ſay, in " the foreſt [l]."

" From Rokingham to Pippewelle the late abbay " about a three miles of by wood and paſture. There " be faire buildings at this place. The king huntid " at a great park of his owne caullid . . . . . It is " from Pipewelle a 4 miles [m]." Richard I. ſetting out on a croiſade held a general council here [n].

Pipewell abbey was founded 1143, and valued at £.286. 11s. 8d.[o] It is now the ſeat of col. Harcourt.

" From *Methurn* to within a mile of Pipewell is " mervelus goodly medow. Divers gentlemen of " veri faire landes dwelle in villages neere about " Pipewell [p]."

" From *Dene* to *Haringworth* a three miles be " corne, graſſe, and ſum woody grounde. The " Lorde Souche hath a right goodly manor place " by the paroche chyrche of this village buildid " caſtelle like. The firſt courte thereof is clene " doune ſaving that a greate peace of the gate " houſe and front of the waulle by it yet ſtondith. " The ynner parte of this place is meatly welle main- " tainid, and hath a diche about it. The waulles " of this ynner courte be in ſum places embattelid. " And withyn this courte is a faire chapelle, in " the bodie whereof lyith one of the Souches " byried, and a great flat ſtone over hym. There " is a parke by this manor place, and a faire lodge " in it. I hard ſay that this place hath bene long " tyme yn the Souches handes, and that they have " countid it for one of their chefeſt houſes [q]."

" Harringworth is in Northamptonſhire, and ſtand- on Weland water [r]."

Herringworth came to the Zouches in the reign of Edward I. of which family was William archbiſhop of York 1342—1352. The male iſſue of the family failing in the reign of Elizabeth the eſtate was ſold to different perſons [s], laſt to Mr. Clark, who has a fair ſeat at *Bulwick* in the neighbourhood, and the houſe is pulled down, but the chapel belonging to it in which the Zouch family were buried, was with the monuments therein reſerved to that family. It is at preſent no perſon's property, and the ſhell remains with a monument of George lord Zouch, who died 1560. South from the church are ſome poor houſes and was formerly a chapel [t]. Bulwick.

At *Laxton* were lands held by the ſervice of hunting in all the king's foreſts and parks throughout Oxfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and this county to deſtroy the vermin in each [u]; and the manor of *Hightefley* was alſo held on condition to find dogs for the deſtruction of wolves, foxes, &c. It is now the ſeat of lord Carbery. Laxton.

Kirby in the ſame foreſt was the ſeat of the Hattons, from the reign of Elizabeth, of which ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 1644 was by Charles I. created a baron, and his ſon by Charles II. a viſcount, which title expired with his ſon William [10]. The village is now reduced to this ſingle houſe, conſiſting of a ſquare court built by Humphry Stafford, whoſe name and creſt are on it and the dates 1572, 1638; the gardens were beautifully laid out and ſtocked with exotic plants. Here were curious portraits of the Hatton family, and a valuable library of MSS. The books have been ſince ſold by the late heireſs of the family. It is now the property of Finch Hatton, Eſq. Kirby.

Dean was the ſeat of ſir Robert Brudenell, chief juſtice of the King's-bench in the reign of Henry VIII. whoſe grandſon is the perſon celebrated by Mr. Camden. He died 1584, and his epitaph in the church ſets forth that he was Deane.

Hoſpitio deditus multum, muſiſque profanis
Et ſacris, patriæ gloria magna ſuæ.
Charus erat patriæ, *pandenti ſigna vetuſta*
Nobilium pulchra clarus *in arte* fuit.

His younger brother's ſon was created 3 Charles I. baron Brudenell of Stanton Wyvile, c. Leiceſter; and during his confinement in the Tower for his loyalty, made large extracts from the records there, which are now in the library at Deane. At the Reſtoration he was created earl of Cardigan, and his great grandſon George duke of Montagu 1766. Here was before the Conqueſt a priory, cell to Weſtminſter [y].

" *Cliffe* [King's Cliffe] park is partly wallid with " ſtone, and partly paled [z]." King's Cliff.

" *Finſhed* [in Laxton pariſh] lately a priory of " blak cannons four miles from Stanford. In the " very place where the priory ſtood was in times " paſt a caſtle called *Hely*." [*Caſtle Hymel* demoliſhed in the reign of John [a]]. " It longid to the En- " gaynes, and they dwellid in it until ſuch time that Fineſhed.

[g] Leland, I. 13, 14, 15. [h] Ib. V. 94. [i] Ib. VI. 38. where ſee more of this family.
[k] Bridges, II. 373. [l] Leland, I. 15. [m] Leland, V. 94. [n] Spelman, Conc. II. 119. Hoveden, 658. Bromton, 1162.
[o] Tanner, 380. Bridges, II. 333. [p] Leland, V. 94. [q] Ib. I. 14, 15. [r] Ib. I. 25.
[s] Bridges, II. 319. [t] Ib. 320. [u] Inq. 16. E. II. and 4 H. IV. Bridges, II. 321.
[9] G. [10] G.
[y] Tanner, 374. Bridges, II. 300. ſays here was no cell, only a grange to Weſtminſter abbey, which had this manor among their earlieſt poſſeſſions.
[z] Leland, I. 25. [a] Bridges, II. 307.

" one

" one of them for lack of children of his own [b], " began a priory there, wherby after the caſtle was " pulled down to make up the priory, ſo that now " there remaineth almoſt no token that ever ther was " any caſtle there [c]."

Caſtle Hymel, or *Finiſheved*, was a priory of black canons, founded by Richard Engayne ſenior, in the beginning of the reign of John, valued at £.56. 10s. 11d.[d] Mr. Lynn ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1732 a very antient vellum calendar written 1544 within ſome Northern county, found in taking down the refectory, 1730; it has St. Guthlac with the croſs, St. Swithin with a horn. This abbey was the ſeat of Charles Kirkham, eſq.[e] Mr. King rebuilt it, it having been burnt down, and he obliged to ſit in his coach during the fire. He is buried and has a monument in St. Alban's abbey church. It is now the ſeat of the hon. John Monckton. The preſent parochial chapel was built of the ſtones of Fotheringhay caſtle [f].

Apthorpe. *Apthorp* came through a diſtant relationſhip to a family of Fanes to a grandfather of the preſent earl of Weſtmoreland, to whom it now belongs [11].

Thornhaugh. The deſcendants of lord Ruſſel of *Thornhaugh* came to be marquiſes of Taviſtock, and dukes of Bedford [12]. A fine old monument of a Ruſſel remains in the church. The preſent rector Dr. Proby, dean of Lichfield, has here an elegant houſe, and has converted part of the church-yard into an agreeable pleaſure-ground.

Walnsford *Walnsford* is chiefly remarkable for an extremely good inn by the fine bridge over the river Nene, and for a large and commodious wharf, in the tenure of Mr. Medmore, the duke of Bedford's principal receiver for his eſtates in this neighbourhood. The church, which is on the Northamptonſhire ſide of the bridge, is (like that of Thornhaugh on which it is dependant) in the patronage of the duke. The whole town belongs to his Grace, except a part on the Huntingdon ſide, the property of Dr. Walcot of Oundle, and a few houſes belonging to the family of the late Mr. Swan. It has been remarked as a ſingularity, that there is not a peal of bells in any one of the duke's churches in this county.

Colyweſton. " *Colyweſton* for the moſt part is of new building " by the lady Margaret mother of Henry VII. " The lord Crommell had afore begun a houſe " there. Bagges or purſes remayne in the chapel " and other places [g]." The greateſt part of this " is pulled down. It now belongs to Mr. Skryne.

Burleigh. *Burleigh*, one of the completeſt models of architecture in the 16th century, has received great embelliſhment from the deſcendant of the founder, the earl of Exeter, whoſe ſeat it now is. Here is a capital collection of pictures, and the park has been greatly improved by plantations and walks. At

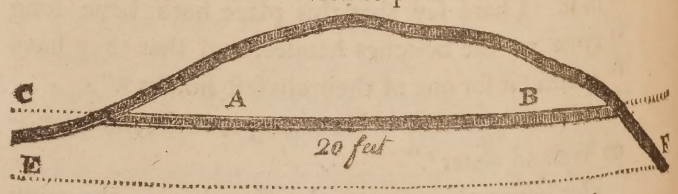
Worthorpe. *Worthorpe*, a little diſtance from this, Thomas Cecil, firſt earl of Exeter of this family, built another handſome houſe, with a park walled about, which, though not ſo large as Burleigh, he uſed to ſay, was only intended for him to retire to while the other was ſweeping out. The duke of Buckingham and his family lived in it ſome years after the Reſtoration [13]. The greateſt part is now pulled down, and the remainder converted into a farm houſe. Here was a ſmall Benedictine nunnery united 28 Edward III. to St. Michael's Stamford [h].

The great Roman road called the *Erming Street* having gone through Huntingdonſhire, leaving to the laſt hundred in that county the name of *Norman croſs*, croſſed the river Nen, and paſſed Caſter, from thence under the name of *Norman croſs way* and *Forty foot way*, puſhes directly to Stamford, about five miles diſtant from Caſter. In ſomething more than half way betwixt theſe two towns it paſſes through the pariſh of *Barnack*, where the ground on each ſide of the road has been opened a large ſpace to dig for ſtone, and theſe pits from a ſmall hamlet in this pariſh are called *Southrope pits*. In thoſe on the Weſt ſide of the road many Roman coins and antiquities have been found both 1733 and 1753; from which remains it is evident that this was a conſiderable burying-place during the government of the Romans in this iſland, and not the ſepulchre of any one family or party of men ſlain at one time near this place. The vaſt quantity of cinders and fragments of urns found there, and the coins of ſuch different ages as thoſe of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Claudius Gothicus, Magnentius, and Conſtantine the Great, afford reaſon to believe that it continued for a long time a public burial-place. Its diſtance from any known Roman ſtation ſeems a little extraordinary, it being at leaſt three miles from *Durobrivæ* or *Caſter*, and more from *Cauſennis* or Brigcaſterton. After paſſing theſe famous quarries, which furniſhed ſtone for Peterborough, Ramſey, Croyland, Thorney, and even St. Edmund's Bury, and which, by theſe diſcoveries, appear evidently to have been known to the Romans, the Ermine ſtreet enters a ſmall paddock belonging to Thomas Noel, eſq. at *Walcote*, and runs juſt within the wall, and upon leaving the paddock enters a large common field, where it takes a remarkable circular ſweep merely to comply with a natural ridge of the ground which runs in that form, though the ground on either ſide is equally dry. It makes here for about half a mile a delightful walk covered with turf, and is called the *Forty foot way*. From thence it enters lord Exeter's park at Burleigh, and through that going down to St. Martin's croſſes the Welland, and there enters Lincolnſhire [i]. The overſeers of the highways of St. Martin's pariſh Stamford had in a ſacrilegious manner digged it up to mend their wicked ways withal [k].

Ermine

Barnack

Section of Ermine ſtreet by Wothorp park corner as it deſcends the hill North to paſs the river.



A B Old ſurface of the earth, a courſe two inches deep of ſmall pebbles and blackiſh ſtuff crowded together.

[b] He had two ſons. Bridges, II. 307. [c] Leland, I. 25. [d] Tanner, 385. [e] A. S. and Spalding Society's Minutes.
[f] Bridges, II. 309. [11] G. [12] G. [g] Leland, I. 25. [13] G. [h] Tanner, 377.
[i] Sir Charles Frederick in Archæol. I. 61. [k] Stukeley, MS.

C D the original ſurface of the earth worn away by time: ſo that the firſt extent in breadth of the Roman road at bottom is 20 feet E F. This is the native ſtoney ground. The perpendicular height of the artificial earth is three feet, made of the ſtoney ground dug up at a diſtance. The double ſhaded line at top is the turf gathered by the roots of graſs growing on it in 1600 years. The turf near Bernak ſtone-pits, though generally of 1000 years date, is not near ſo thick: the turf of primitive and unmoleſted earth in this ſtoney country is nine inches [l].

Mr. Lethieullier got from Mr. Payne ſome urns dug up in the burial place by the Roman road between Bernak and Walcot.

Bernak abounds with antient reliefs and windows in almoſt every houſe. The church is a curious pile, containing ſeveral very old monuments: among others a croſs-legged knight, and a lady in an antient dreſs [m]. From the ruined manor-houſe, which belongs to the earl of Exeter, he has taken much painted glaſs: it is going to be pulled down and rebuilt.

The old houſe of the Caves at *Stanford* was pulled down, and a new one erected on the other ſide of the Welland in Leiceſterſhire [n].

Sulby abbey, near *Welford*, was founded for Premonſtratenſes by William Wideville, 1155, valued at £.258. 8s. 5d. [o]

In *Weſt Haddon* field at the interſection of four roads is *Oſtor hill*, a high tumulus ſuppoſed of P. Oſtorius, the celebrated proprætor in Britain, where he died worn out by the delays of the war [p]. So *Oyſter hill* near St. Alban's is ſuppoſed to have been one of his camps.

Lilborn is on the Watling ſtreet. The caſtle is ſquare, with hillocks or baſtions at the South-eaſt and South-weſt angles, and to the North-weſt a high mount ſaid to have had a watch tower. About half a mile from the town is *Roundhill*, not unlike *Berry hill* at Towceſter, ſuppoſed alſo a watch-tower. Moreton was told the coals found here was only a vulgar tale. They might as well be aſhes and burnt bones, ſuch as were found in levelling another hillock on the Watling ſtreet a furlong from Dowbridge. Many human bones and ſculls have been found about Roundhill; and tradition talks of a bloody battle between the Danes and the Saxons here. The diſtance of Lilborn from *Bennavenna* and *Vennones* induced Dr. Gale [q], and Moreton [r], to fix *Tripontium* here [s].

William Bohun was created earl of Northampton 11 Edward III. and dying 1360, was buried at Walden [t], as was his ſon and ſucceſſor *Humphry* the ſame year [u]. *Earls of* Northampton.

William Parr, created marquis of Northampton 1 Edward VI. was brother to Henry VIII's queen Catharine. He was ſentenced to death for joining with Jane Grey, but only deprived of his honours, to which he was reſtored 1 Elizabeth, and having procured his firſt marriage to be diſannulled, died without iſſue by his two other wives, 1571, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Warwick, where his corpſe was found in the laſt century intire and dry [x].

Henry Howard (ſon of Henry earl of Surrey, beheaded 1547) was created earl of Northampton 1 James I. and dying at his houſe, which he built at Charing croſs (now Northumberland houſe) 1614, was buried in Dover caſtle. He was chancellor of Cambridge, and founded three hoſpitals at Greenwich, Clun, and Caſtle Riſing, at the former of which he had a cenotaph [y].

William Compton, eldeſt ſon of Henry firſt lord Compton, was created earl of Northampton 16 James I. 1618, and dying 1630, was ſucceeded by his only ſon Spencer Compton, ſlain at Hopton heath 1642-3, buried at Derby. He by his ſon *James* [z], who dying 1681, was ſucceeded by his ſon *George* 1749-50, and he by his ſon *James*, who dying 1754, was ſucceeded by his brother *George*; he 1758 by his nephew *Charles*; he 1763 by his brother *Spencer*; and he 1796 by his ſon *Charles* 9th and preſent earl.

[l] Stukeley's MS letter.
[m] Two good pieces of carving in oak, now forming the pannel of a pew, are engraved in Mr. Carter's Eighth Number.
[n] Bridges, I. 578. See hereafter in Leiceſterſhire, p. 303. [o] Tanner, 381. Bridges, I. 598.
[p] Tac. An. XII. 39. Bridges, I. 599. [q] P. 99. [r] P. 531. [s] Bridges, I. 571. [t] Dugd. I. 185.
[u] Ib. [x] Ib. II. 381, 382. [y] Ib. II. 275. [z] Ib. II. 404.

Rare Plants found in Northamptonſhire.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina.* Tuberous Moſchatel: on *Mantles* heath at *Farthingſton*, and by the mineral ſpring at *Preſton.*

Alchemilla *vulgaris.* Ladies Mantle: in the woods at *King's Cliff*, and in *Shrob* walk, *Whittlebury* foreſt.

Allium *urſinum.* Ramſons: in woods at *Cliff*, and elſewhere.

——— *vineale.* Crow Garlic: in meadows and paſtures; between *Kettering* and *Thorp*, alſo on the fence walls at *Collyweſton.*

Anemone *Pulſatilla.* Paſque-flower: on *Bernake* heath, in great plenty.

Antirrhinum *Elatine.* Sharp-pointed Fluellin: in corn-fields; at *Cranſley.*

——— *minus.* The leaſt Toad-flax: in old ſlate-pits at *Collyweſton.*

——— *ſpurium.* Round-leaved Fluellin: in corn-fields; at *Cranſley.*

Aquilegia *vulgaris.* Common Columbines: on old willows at *Braybrook* and *Oxendon.*

Arenaria *tenuifolia.* Fine-leaved Chickweed: in ſandy meadows and paſtures; at *Duddington* and *Finſhead.*

Arundo *Calamagroſtis.* Branched Reed-graſs: in gorſey grounds at *Radſton*, and by the ſide of *Wilmore* park.

Aſperula *cynanchica.* Squinancy-wort: on *Ufford* heath.

——— *odorata.* Woodroof: in the woods at *Sulby.*

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum.* Black Maiden-hair: in *Birchin* lane, *Halſtone.*

——— *Ruta muraria.* Wall Rue, or White Maiden-hair: under the bridge at *Lilford.*

——— *ſcolopendrium.* Harts-tongue: in a well in *Caſtor* church-yard.

Aſtragalus *glycyphyllos.* Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch: in a field at *Rothwell.*

Atropa *Belladonna.* Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale: in hedges and on rubbiſh; at *Peterborough.*

Campanula *glomerata.* Leſſer Throat-wort, or Canterbury bells: in chalky hilly paſtures; at *Bernak*, and in the limeſtone grounds at *Culworth.*

——— *Rapunculus.* Rampions: in the wood at *Badby.*

Cardamine *hirſuta.* Hairy Ladies ſmock: at the head of the mill-dam by the water-mill at *Lilford.*

Caucalis *daucoides.* Fine-leaved Baſtard Parſley: in a limeſtone pit at *Deſhanger.*

Centaurea *Calcitrapa.* Star Thiſtle: in barren meadows and by way-ſides; at *Peterborough* and *Oundle.*

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium.* Common Golden Saxifrage: in a ditch by the ſide of a ſmall wood at *Litchborough.*

Cineraria *alpina.* Mountain Ragwort: on *Wittering* heath.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum.* Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sun-flowers: in hilly meadows and paſtures, eſpecially of a limeſtone ſoil; at *Finſhead.*

Colchicum *autumnale.* Meadow Saffron: in a meadow at *King's Thorp*, and in woods at *Cranſley.*

Conferva *reticulata.* Net Conferva: in the old limeſtone pit at *Clipſton.*

Convallaria *maialis.* Lily con-valley, or May Lily: in the woods on the North ſide of *King's Cliff.*

Conyza *ſquarroſa.* Plowman's Spikenard: in the lane leading from *Finſhead* to *Dadington.*

Cotyledon *umbilicus veneris.* Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort: in a cloſe on a ſandy bank by the road to *Chapel Brampton* from *Church Brampton*, alſo on walls about *Delapre* at *Northampton*, and at *Peterborough.*

Cratægus *torminalis.* Common wild Service-tree or Sorb: in the woods at *Cliff* and *Oundle.*

Cuſcuta *europea.* Dodder: in corn-fields and on heaths; at *Coſgrave* and *Oxendon.*

Cynogloſſum *vulgare β.* A variety of Hound's tongue: on rubbiſh and by way-ſides; in *Geddington Chace.*

Droſera *rotundifolia.* Round-leaved Sun-dew, or Roſa ſolis: on bogs on the ſide of *Halſton* heath.

Equiſetum *ſylvaticum.* Wood Horſe-tail: in a mooriſh place in *Naſeby* field.

Erica *Tetralix.* Croſs-leaved Heath: on the heath at *Halſton.*

Erigeron *acre.* Blue-flowered Flea-bane: in very dry meadows and paſtures of a limeſtone ſoil; at *Cranſley* and *Kettering.*

Eryngium *campeſtre.* Common Eryngo: by the ſide of the old Roman way called *Watling ſtreet*, not far from *Daventry.*

Euphorbia *Amygdaloides.* Wood Spurge: in *Sulby* woods.

——— *platiphyllos β.* A variety of broad-leaved Spurge: in corn-fields; at *Coſgrave*, and in the borders of *Oxendon* field.

Fagus *Caſtanea.* Cheſnut-tree: in the wood called *Stumps* at *Farthingſton.*

Feſtuca *myurus.* Wall Feſcue-graſs: on garden walls at *Thorp Malſor.*

Gentiana *Amorella.* Autumnal Gentian, or Fell-wort; in dry paſtures; at *Cranſley* and *Lodington*, and by *Eaſton* near *Stamford.*

Geniſta *anglica.* Needle Furze, or Petty-whin: on *Halſton* heath.

Geranium

Geranium *lucidum*. Shining Dove's-foot Crane's bill: on walls, roofs, and in ſandy ſhady places; at *St. Martin's Stamford*, and on the ſtone walls at *Bernak*.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed or Cat's-foot: on the heath at *Bernak*, and on *Wittering* heath.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed: in *Naſeby* field, and in a grove of aſh-trees at *Thorp Malſor*.

Helleborus *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore: in the cloſes near *Whittlewood* foreſt.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan, or Park-leaves: in woods about the mineral ſpring at *King's Cliff*.

——— *humifuſum*. Trailing Saint John's-wort. } on the *Links*

——— *pulchrum*. Upright Saint John's-wort. } at *Kettering*.

Hypochæris *maculata*. Spotted Hawk-weed: on *Bernak* heath.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſſe: on the banks of the ſtone or ſand pits at *Little Creaton*.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane: in the Home cloſes at *Rance*, and in the ground near *Newton Broomſhold* church.

Juncus *bulboſus*. Bulboſe Ruſh: on the downs at *Badby*.

——— *ſquarroſus*. Moſs-ruſh, or Gooſe-corn: on the *Links* at *Kettering*.

——— *ſylvaticus*. Great hairy Wood-ruſh: in ſtone-pits overgrown with wood about a mile South of *Cliff*.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper: on heaths and hilly places; at *Brakeley*.

Lactuca *viroſa*. Strong-ſcented wild Lettuce: in hedges, and at the ſides of fields; at *Northampton*.

Lathyrus *Niſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch: at the ſides of fields; at *Oundle*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow-leaved Peaſe everlaſting: in woods and hedges; at *Coſgrove*, alſo upon the hill at *Burrow-fen*, and in woods at *Brampton*.

Lichen *articulatus*. Jointed Liver-wort: on an oak in *Sholbrook* lawn *Whittlebury* foreſt.

Limoſella *aquatica*. Baſtard Plantain: in a lane at *Kelmarſh*.

Linum *perenne*. Perennial blue Flax: on the balks of corn-fields about *Bernak* heath, alſo on *Wittering* heath, and in the lane at *Worthorpe*.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill: in woody and dry places of a limeſtone ſoil; near the Hermitage at *Brampton*.

Lycoperdon *Tuber*. Solid Puff-ball, or Truffles: under ground; in woods and high paſtures; at *Ruſhton*. Of theſe ſee Dr. Tancred Robinſon in Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 202. p. 824.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernell of the woods: in a grove at *Pychley*.

——— *tenella*. Purple Money-wort: in bogs on the ſide of *Halſton* heath.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Creſted Cow-wheat: on a buſhy common South-weſt of *Braybrook* town, and in the woods at *Yarwell*.

Mentha *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Horſe-mint: in the church-yard at *Geddington*, and in the rill running from the firſt head of the *Welland* at *Sibertoft*.

Menyanthes *Nymphoides*. Fringed Water Lily: in the *Nyne* at *Peterborough*.

Montia *fontana*. Water Chick-weed: on the downs at *Badby*.

Myagrum *ſativum*. Gold of Pleaſure: in a flax ground near the *Welland* at *Dingley*.

Myoſurus *minimus*. Mouſe-tail: in gardens and fields at *Thorp Malſor*.

Myriophyllum *verticilatum*. Verticillate Water Milfoil: in the *Nyne* at *Peterborough*.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep or Cat-mint: in paſtures and hedges in a limeſtone ſoil; at *St. Martin's, Stamford*.

Ophrys *apifera*. Bee Orchis: on a buſhy common between *Blatherwick* and *Finſhead*.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis: in the wilderneſs at *Ruſhton*.

——— *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces: in dry meadows and paſtures; by the way to *Weekly* windmill, *Weerkton*.

Orchis *uſtulata*. Little purple-flowered Orchis: on the ſtoney ground by the road between *Duddington* and *Stamford*.

Ornithopus *purpuſillus*. Bird's-foot: on balks and lays at *Creaton*.

Origanum *vulgare*. Wild Marjoram: in buſhy places and hedges in a limeſtone ſoil; at *Finſhead*.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moon-wort: on the heath at *Halſton*.

——— *ſpicant*. Rough Spleen-wort: in a rocky ground at *King's Cliff*.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus: in the bogs at *Thorp*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True-love, or One-berry: in woods at *Brampton* and *Cranſley*, and in *Shrob* walk, *Whittlebury* foreſt.

Peziza *lentifera*. Seeding Cup-muſhroom: in woods and fields, and on rotten wood; at *Oxendon*.

Phallus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Morel: in woods and hedges; on heathy banks at *Walcot Houſe*, at *Weekly* and *Boughton*.

——— *impudicus*. Stink-horns, or Stinking Morel: in a grove of aſh-trees at *Thorp Malſor*.

Pilularia *globifera*. Pepper-graſs: in *Burrow-fen, Peterborough*.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butter-wort, or Yorkſhire Sanicle: in marſhy places; at *Wellingborough*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. The greater Biſtort, or Snake-weed: in the meadows by the *Ouſe* at *Coſgrave*.

Polypodium *criſtatum*. Creſted Polypody: in woods and damp ſhady places; at *Brampton*.

——— *rhæticum*. Stone Polypody: on a ſmall rock by the ſides of a ſpring at *Badby*.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved wild Lettuce: on the tops of willows between *Weekly* and the water-mill.

Prunus *ceraſus*. Black Cherry: in woods and hedges; between *Sibertoft* and *Marſton*.

Ranunculus *lingua*. Great Spearwort: in the *Ouſe* at *Stratford*.

Rhaphanus *Rhaphaniſtrum* γ. A variety of white Charlock; in the drains at *Burrow fen*.

Ribes

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants: on the banks of *King's Thorpe* river at *Northampton*.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. Sweetbriar, or Eglantine: in the grove at *Great Oakley hall*.

—— *ſpinoſiſſima*. Burnet Roſe: at the foot of *Burhill, Daventry*.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden Dock: on the banks of *Caerdyke* at *Paſton*.

Sagina *erecta*. The leaſt Stitch-wort: amongſt the furze at *Thorp Malſor*.

Salix *purpurea*. Purple Willow: in oſier grounds at *Peakirk*.

—— *triandria*. Smooth Willow: in woods, hedges, and on banks of rivers: at *Preſton* and at *Peakirk*.

Salvia *verbenacea*. Common Engliſh wild Clary: in *King's Thorp* church-yard.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Dane-wort: in hedges and way ſides; at *Boughton*.

Saponaria *officinalis* β. A variety of Soap-wort: in the ſmall grove of a wood called *Spiney* at *Litchborough*.

Satyrium *viride*. Frog Satyrion, or Orchis: in meadows and paſtures; at *Foſter's Booth*, and on a buſhy common South-weſt of *Braybrook*.

Stachys *arvenſis*. Upwright Ground-ivy: in corn-fields; between *Rothwel* and *Deſborow*, and at *Thornhaw*.

Scleranthus *perennis*. Perennial Knawell: in old ſtone-pits by *Highgate* houſe at *Creaton*.

Scirpus *fluitans*. Floating Club-ruſh: in mooriſh ground on the North ſide of *Badby*.

—— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus-graſs; in a ſmall brook on the right hand of the road from *Kettering* to *Thorp Malſor*.

Sedum *Telephium*. Orpine or Live-Long: amongſt the rubbiſh of the old caſtle at *Caſtle dikes*, and in the woods at *Preſton*.

Sherardia *arvenſis*. Little Field Madder: in the fields at *Wittering*.

Silene *nutans*. Nottinghum Catch-fly: amongſt the corn between *Harringworth* and *Wakerly*.

Siſon *ſegetum*. Corn Parſley or Hone-wort: in corn-fields and hedges in a clay and chalky ſoil; at *Oxendon*.

Solidago *Virgauria*. Common Golden Rod: in the wood at *Badby*.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage: in ſandy places and moiſt paſtures; at *Wellingborough*.

Stellaria *graminea* β. A variety of Leſſer Stitch-wort: in marſhy places; between *Braybrook* and *Oxendon*.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Common Tanſey: on the area of the old fortification in a wood at *Sibertoft*.

Teucrium *Chamæpitys*. Ground Pine: in the fields near *Helpſtone* ſtone-pits at *Ufford*.

Thlaſpi *arvenſe*. Treacle-muſtard or Penny creſs: in *Wadenhoe* field.

Thymus *ſerpyllum* ε. Lemon Thyme: on heaths and hilly places; at *Thorp*, and in dry barren paſtures at *Kettering*.

—— *ſerpyllum* η. Hoary Thyme: on heaths and hilly places; at *King's Cliff*.

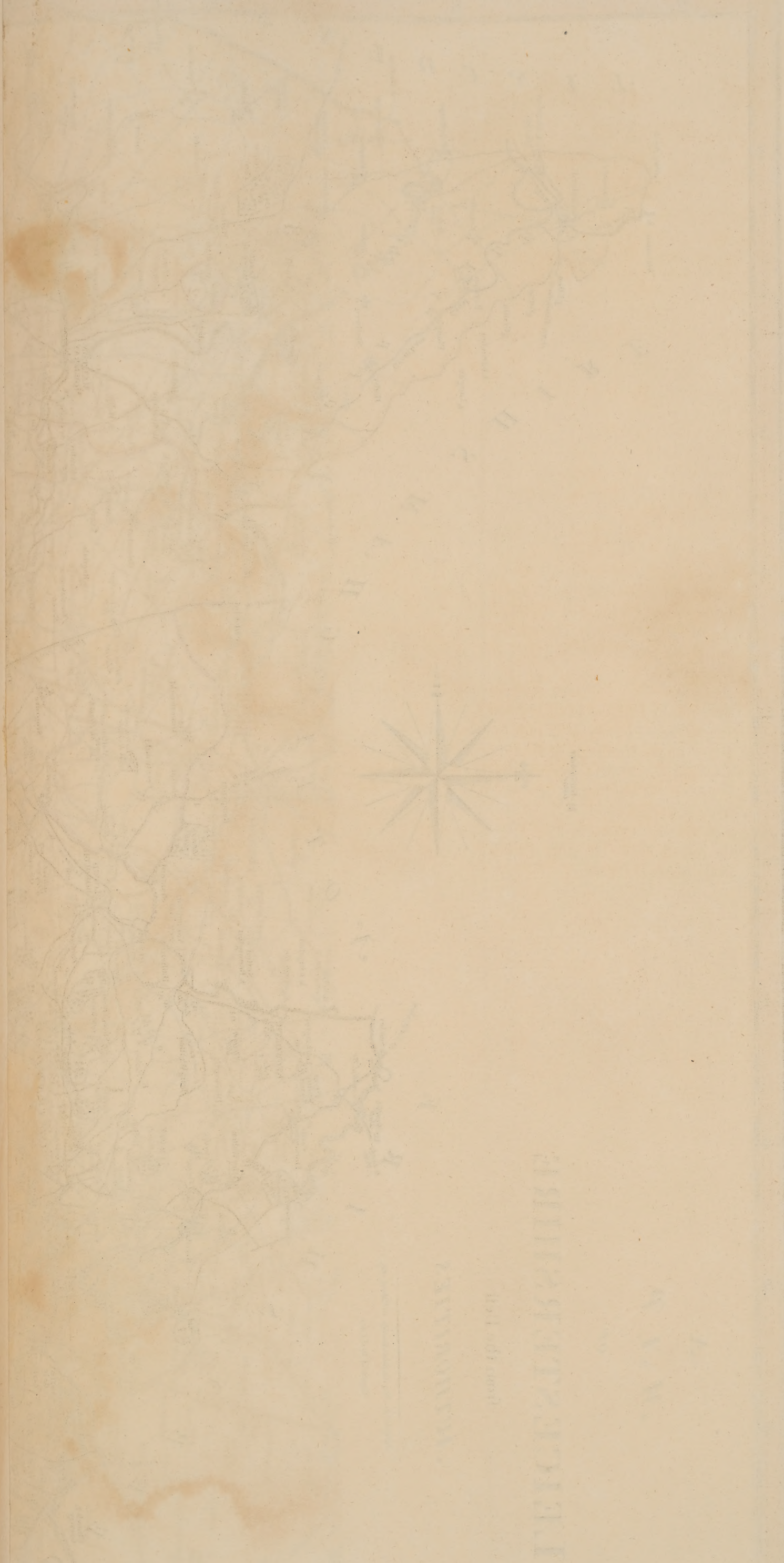
Tilea *Europæa*. The Lime or Linden Tree: in woods and hedges; at *Thornhaugh*.

Trifolium *ſtriatum*. Knotted Trefoil: in dry meadows and paſtures; between *Brixworth* and *Lamport*.

Valeriana *Locuſta*. Lamb's-lettuce or Corn-ſallad: in the limeſtone grounds at *Culworth*.

Vinca *major*. The greater Perriwincle: under a wall at the North end of *Southorp*.

Viola *hirta*. Hairy Violet: at the bottom of an old ſtone-pit at *Walcot houſe*.



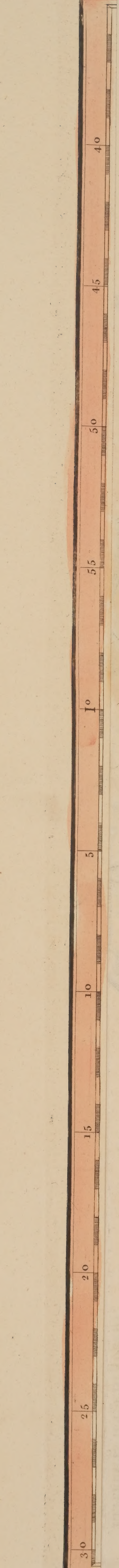
A
MAP
OF
LEICESTERSHIRE
from the Best
AUTHORITIES
Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.
Engrav'd by J.Cary.
DERBYSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE
RUTLAND
Nottingham Castle
Staunton
Shire Bush
Normanton
Bottesford
Elton
from Nottingham
Sutton
Granby
Barnston
Langar
Plungar
Barston
Redmile
Belvoir Castle
Wolsthorpe
Muston
to Grantham
Denton
Harlaston
Knipton
Harby
Stathern
Strathern Hill
Hickling
Hose
Piper Hole
Eaton
Braunston
Croxton Kerrial
Eastwell
Long Clawson
Goadby Marwood
Saltby
Stephens Gorse
Croxton Park
Waltham on the Wolds
Stonesby
Sproxton
Buckminster
Scalford
Wycomb
Oldwell
Holwell Mouth
Holwell
Ab Kettleby
Wartnaby
Dalby on the Wolds
Dalby Wood
Oyer Broughton
Nether Broughton
Willoughby
Rempston
Normanton upon Soar
Hathern
Dishley Grange
Stanford
Stanford Hill
Hoton
Wimeswould
Prestwould
Burton on the Wolds
Cotes
Burton Bandals
Walton on the Wolds
Walton Thorns
Scar or Scars Hill
Grimston
Saxelby
Shoby
Welby
Ragdale
Asfordby
Thrussington Woulds
Seagrave
Barrow upon Soar
Quorndon
Holby
Trishy
Kirby Bellars
Keyham
Stapleford
Wymondham
Edmondthorpe
Wivercy
Freeby
Saxby
Coston
Garthorpe
Thorpe Arnold
Goldsmith Grange
Spinney House
Fireby Gorse
Stenson
Melton Mowbray
Broadmoor
Sysonby
Kirby Bellars
Loughborough
Sheepshead
Garendon
Thorpe Acre
Burleigh
Leicester Navy
Belton
Belton Low Wood
Oakley Wood
Windhill Wood
Barrow Hill
Lime Works
Osca Thorpe
Long Whatton
Diseworth
Whatton Hill
Kegworth
Kegworth Br.
Kingston
Ratcliff upon Soar
Hemmington
Lockington
Castle Donington
Isley Walton
Wilson
Langley
Tonge
Breedon
Paul
Worthington
Staunton Harold
Pistern Mill
Railway to Derby 11 Miles
Smisby
Church Gresley
to Burton
Blackfordby
Park House
Boothorpe
Woodland
Ashby de la Zouch
Hole Orton
Wilkinston
Sran Ington
Charnwood Forest
Sawley
Sharston Hall
to Derby 7 Miles
Cavendish Br.
Trent River
to Nottingham
to Nottingham 11 Miles
to Newark
Foss Road
Leicester
Melton
Ashby
Derby
Burton
Nottingham
Newark
Grantham
Canal
Soar River
Trent River
Wreake River
Eye River
Avon
Derwent
Dove
Trent
Witham
Welland
Nene
Ouse
Tame
Severn
Humber
Thames
Wash
Lincoln
Boston
Spalding
Peterborough
Stamford
Oakham
Uppingham
Market Harborough
Lutterworth
Hinckley
Coventry
Tamworth
Burton upon Trent
Derby
Nottingham
Newark
Grantham
Sleaford
Ashby de la Zouch
Loughborough
Melton Mowbray
Leicester
1
2
3

REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS.
1. West Goscote
2. East Goscote
3. Framland
4. Sparkinghoe
5. Guthlaxton
6. Gartrey

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

E. Noble delin.

1° Longitude West 55 from London.


1°
5'5
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5

LEICESTERSHIRE.

TO Northampton on the North adjoins the county of Leiceſter, called in the ſurvey of England made by William the Conqueror, *Ledeceſterſeyre*, and in common language *Leiceſterſhire*. It is a level country, and fit for corn, but for the moſt part without wood. It is ſurrounded on the Eaſt by Rutland and Lincolnſhire, on the North by Nottingham and Derby ſhires, on the Weſt by Warwickſhire, from which it is divided by the Roman military way called *Watling ſtreet*, which forms its Weſtern edge; and on the South it borders, as I before obſerved, on Northamptonſhire. Through the middle part runs the *Soar* in its way to the Trent; and in the Eaſtern part the *Wreke*, a little river that afterwards joins the Soar, forms many gentle meanders.

On the South, where the leſſer *Avon* bounds it on one hand, and the *Welland* on the other, nothing occurs worth mentioning, except on the Welland
arborough. ſoon after its riſe *Haverburg*, commonly called *Harborough*, famous for a ſheep fair: and not far from
arleton. it *Carleton*, or the town of Huſbandmen, of which I know not whether it be worth mentioning that almoſt all the natives of it, by a peculiarity of the ſoil or water, or ſome other unknown natural cauſe, ſpeak in a diſſonant inarticulate manner, drawing
harling. their words with great harſhneſs out of their throat, and labouring under a kind of wharling [a]. The Roman road, whoſe ridge in other places is worn down,
alling- reet. ſhews itſelf here very plainly, running in a ſtrait line North along the Weſt ſide of this county. Its courſe I have carefully followed from the Thames into Wales, to trace the antient towns. The reader will perhaps laugh at this expenſive diligence, or at leaſt curious for its expence. Nor could I have truſted to a more faithful guide [b]. From Dowbridge,
ensford. where it leaves Northamptonſhire, it is firſt interrupted by the river *Swift*, a ſlow ſtream, notwithſtanding its name, to which it anſwers only in the winter months. The bridge, called *Bransford* and *Bensford* bridge, which formerly lay over it, having long lain broken down, occaſioned ſo famous a road to be diſuſed; but it is now repaired at the public
eſterover. es in War- ickſhire. expence. To this adjoins Weſtward *Ceſterover*, but in the county of Warwick, famous for its lord ſir Fulke *Greville*, though its name implies ſome antiquity, *Caſter* being applied by our anceſtors only to old towns or camps. Thence Eaſtward near the Swift
iſterton. we have on one hand *Miſterton*, the property of the famous and antient family of the *Poultneys*; on the
utterworth. ertifying ding. other *Lutterworth*, a ſmall market-town, ſaid to have antiently belonged to the *Verdons*, near which is a ſpring ſo cold as in a ſhort time to petrify ſtraws and ſticks. Of this church the famous John *Wickliffe* * was rector; a perſon of a ſubtle genius, and thoroughly verſed in the Scriptures, who drawing his pen againſt the Papal power, and the church of Rome, was not only perſecuted by them while he lived, but 41 years after his death his corpſe was inſulted, dug up, and burnt by order of the council of Sienna.

From Bensford bridge the road aſcends to *High-croſs*, ſo called from a croſs that antiently ſtood there on a high ground, now ſucceeded by a higher poſt with its props. The neighbours told us that here the two principal roads of England croſſed each other, and that here was a moſt flouriſhing city named *Cleyceſter*, which had a ſenate of its own, and of which *Cleybrook*, about a mile off, was part; and that on both ſides of the road foundations of hewn ſtone lie under the furrows, and Roman coins are very often ploughed up though above ground, as the Poet ſays—*etiam ipſa periêre ruinæ*, the very ruins themſelves are loſt. This exactly correſponding with the diſtance from *Bennaventa*, or Wedon, together with *Bensford* the name of the bridge, induces me to place here BENNONES, or VENONES, the next ſtation after *Bennaventa* in Antoninus, eſpecially as Antoninus ſays the way here parts into two, which is alſo the current tradition. For to the North-eaſt going to Lincolnſhire, the Foſſeway leads ſtrait to *Ratæ* and *Vernometum*, of which preſently, and to the South-weſt Watling-ſtreet into Wales by *Manduеſſedum*, of which in the county of Warwick. *Highcroſs.* *Cleyceſter.* *Cleybrook.*

Hinckley ſtands higher up on the ſame road, having antiently its own lord Hugo *Grentemaiſnell*; high ſteward or ſeneſchal of England in the reign of William Rufus and Henry III. He had two daughters, Petronilla, married to Robert *Blanchmains*, ſo called from the whiteneſs of his hands, earl of Leiceſter, who with her had the office of ſeneſchal of England; and Alicia, to Roger Bigot. On the Eaſt ſide of the church are ditches and very high earth-works, which the inhabitants ſay were Hugo's caſtle. Three miles hence is *Boſworth*, an old market-town, this privilege having been procured for it of Edward I. by Richard *Harecourt*. Below it the kingdom of England in the laſt age turned upon the ſucceſs of a ſingle battle; for Henry earl of Richmond here, with a ſmall army, encountered Richard III. who by the moſt complicated crimes had poſſeſſed himſelf of the crown; and by expoſing himſelf bravely with his followers for the liberty of his country, happily defeated and ſlew the tyrant, and in the midſt of the ſlain was with loud acclamations ſaluted king, and by his bravery reſcued England from the *Hinckley.* *Boſworth.* 1485.

* John Wickliffe died 1387.

[a] So Mr. Camden himſelf in his marginal note; ſo Burton, Holland, and Gibſon tranſlate *Rhotaciſmus*. See alſo Fuller's Worthies in this county. The preſent inhabitants neither have this defect, nor know any thing of it.

[b] For the finding out the towns ſpecified by Antoninus in his Itinerary. Holland.

oppreſſion of the tyrant, and by his prudence reſtored the peace diſturbed by civil diſcord. Whence Bernard Andreas, the poet of Tholouſe, who lived then, in his ode to Henry VII. alludes thus to the roſes which were his deviſe;

Ecce nunc omnes poſuere venti
Murmura, præter Zephyrum tepentem,
Hic roſas nutrit, nitidaſque flores
Veris amœni.

All winds were huſht, but Zephyr's gentle gale;
Nurſe of the bluſhing roſe, his breezes bring
The blooming flowers, and new create the ſpring.

Aſhby de la Zouch. Baron *Zouch* of *Aſhby.*

Nothing elſe occurs remarkable on the road except farther off *Aſhby de la Zouche*, now a pleaſant town of the earl of Huntingdon, formerly of Alan baron *de la Zouch* [c], who bore G. ten bezants. He marrying one of the coheireſſes of Roger de *Quincy*, earl of Wincheſter, acquired a great eſtate in this county in right of his wife. But having ſome claims on John earl of Warren, who was for fighting the matter out, and not trying it at law, was killed by him in Weſtminſter hall A. D. 1279; and a few years after his nephew's daughters and heireſſes conveyed this eſtate by marriage to the families of *St. Maur* [d] and *Holand* [e]. This town afterwards came to the *Haſtings*, who had there a very handſome houſe, of whom William procured a fair of Henry VI. Nor muſt we here forget *Cole Overton*, the reſidence of Henry *de Beaumont* [f], of the ſame famous family with the viſcounts Beaumont. This place has its ſurname from the coals dug here like hardened bitumen, which yield ſuch profit to the lords of the manor, and ſupply all the neighbourhood far and near with firing.

Cole Overton.

Soar r.

We have already ſaid that the river *Soar* divides the county. It riſes not far from this road, and increaſed by the addition of many never-failing ſtreams, flows gently Northward, and waſhes the North and Weſt ſides of the chief town of the county, called by writers *Legeceſtria*, *Leogora*, *Legeoceſter*, and *Leiceſter*. This town makes at once a very antient and handſome appearance. A. D. 680, when Sexwulph, by order of king Ethelred, divided the kingdom of Mercia into dioceſes, he fixed the ſee here, and was himſelf the firſt biſhop; but a few years after, on the removal of the ſee elſewhere, this dignity ceaſed, and the town gradually declined till the noble lady Edelfleda, A. D. 914. repaired it, and fortified it with new walls; ſo that Matthew Paris in his Hiſtoria Minor writes, "Legeceſtria is a very rich city, and defended with a very ſtout and laſting wall, which, if it had a good foundation, would make the place equal to any city." At the Norman invaſion it was well peopled, and had many burgeſſes, 12 of whom (as we find in the Conqueror's ſurvey [g]) were bound by old uſage to ſend out men with the king "whenever he went to war. If he went by ſea againſt his enemies, they were to ſend four horſes to carry arms or other baggage to London. This city paid to the king yearly £.30. by tale and £20. in ore [h] and 15 ſextaries [i] of honey." But in the reign of Henry II. it laboured under great diſtreſs, and had its walls razed when Robert earl of Leiceſter ſurnamed *Boſſu* or *Humpback* plotted againſt the king. This 1173. Matthew Paris relates in the following manner: "For the inſolence of earl Robert, who had lifted "up his heel againſt the king, the noble city of "Leiceſter was beſieged and ruined by king Henry, "and the wall, which ſeemed proof againſt every "thing, was razed all round." After (to add a few particulars from his Hiſtoria Minor) "the walls of "the town were undermined, and the props that "ſupported them burnt, great fragments fell down, "which lie there to this day intire and unbroken, "of the ſize and hardneſs of rocks by the indiſſoluble "tenacity of the cement [k]." At this time the townſpeople were miſerably fined and ſent into baniſhment, and ſuch as by a ſum of money purchaſed leave to go where they pleaſed retired for refuge to St. Alban's and St. Edmund's. The caſtle, which appears to have been very large and ſtrong, was alſo diſmantled. Under it is a handſome collegiate hoſpital, in whoſe church Henry earl of Lancaſter and Henry of Lancaſter his ſon firſt duke of Lancaſter, are buried. This duke, being advanced in years, erected and dedicated this houſe for the pious purpoſe of providing for the poor, of which Henry Knighton of Leiceſter, who lived at this time, ſpeaks thus in his Hiſtory [l]: "Henry duke of "Lancaſter firſt built a collegiate church and "hoſpital without the South gate of Leiceſter, in "which he ſettled a dean, with 12 canons preben-"daries, and as many vicars and other officers, for "a hundred infirm poor, and 10 able women to wait "upon the infirm, and ſufficiently endowed the "ſaid hoſpital." On the other ſide of the city among rich meads watered by the Soar, was a monaſtery, thence called *de Pratis*, of which Knighton aforementioned writes thus [m]: "Robert 1143. "le Boſſu [n] earl of Leiceſter, founded the monaſtery "of the Virgin Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter, and "liberally endowed it with lands, eſtates, and re-"venues; and himſelf with the conſent of his wife "Amicia became a canon regular in the ſame houſe, "and after ſerving God there 15 years in the regular "habit fell aſleep in the Lord a canon." This he did that by repenting in a canonical habit he might atone for his guilt in rebelling againſt his ſovereign. What name Leiceſter went by under the Romans does not appear. I take it to be called in Ninnius' catalogue *Caer Lerion*; but that the fabulous king Leir built it, whoſo will may believe for me. The ſituation anſwers ſo exactly to Anto-

LEICESTER.

[c] Who deſcended from Alan viſcount of Rohan in Little Britain, and Conſtantia his wife, daughter to Conan le Gros, earl of Britain, and Maud his wife, natural daughter of Henry I. Holland.

[d] of Caſtle Carey. Ib.

[e] Yet their father beſtowed this Aſhby upon ſir Richard Mortimer of Richard's caſtle, his couſin, whoſe younger iſſue thereupon took the ſurname of Zouch, and were lords of Aſhby; but from Eudo a younger ſon of Alan who was ſlain in Weſtminſter hall, the lords Zouch of Harringworth branched out, and have been for many deſcents barons of the realm. Ib.

[f] Deſcended from ſir Thomas Beaumont of Bachevill in Normandy, brother to the firſt viſcount, which ſir Thomas, as ſome write, was he who was ſlain manfully fighting at ſuch time as the French recovered Paris from the Engliſh in the time of Henry VI. Holland.

[g] fol. 230. a.

[h] i. e. by weight. Holland.

[i] pints and half, or 24 oz. Gibſon.

[k] See alſo Watts's edition, p. 128.

[l] Inter X Scriptores, p. 2625.

[m] Ib. p. 2346.

[n] When he began Gerondon abbey for Ciſtercians. Holland.

ninus'

ninus' deſcription in diſtance from *Bennona* and *Verometum* on the military way called the *Foſs*, that I cannot help thinking it RATÆ, or as Ptolemy writes it RAGÆ [o], though not the leaſt trace or mark of the name of *Ratæ* now remains, unleſs perhaps in the rampart called *Rawdikes* [p], ſcarce half a mile from the South gate of Leiceſter. Here I am at a loſs, and uncertain which road to take as my guide in ſearch of the antient town. Ranulph, monk of Cheſter ſays, the antient ſtreet went hence through the *waſtes* to Lincoln, but does not ſay through what *waſtes* [q]. It is commonly ſuppoſed to have run North through Nottinghamſhire: the emperor Antoninus, if I underſtand him, ſeems to intimate, that it went North through this county into Lincolnſhire. On this track ſeveral places of antient note occur to be mentioned in their order; on the other, with all my ſearch, and I do not anſwer for others, I have yet been able to find none.

Near [r] Leiceſter is *Groby*, a large and fine eſtate, or, as our people call it, manor, which from Hugh *Grentemaiſnell* [s], on whom William the Conqueror beſtowed large revenues, came by the earls of Leiceſter and the *Quincies* to the family of the *Ferrars*, of which the lords *Ferrars* of *Groby* long enjoyed the rank of barons, and at laſt their only daughter Iſabel [t] carried it by marriage into the family of the *Greys*, on whoſe attainder it reverted to the crown. But while I was reviſing theſe ſheets our ſovereign king James reſtored ſir Henry Grey to this honour of his anceſtors, having before his coronation created him baron *Grey* of *Groby*.

I return now to the Soar river, which, leaving Leiceſter, firſt gives name to *Montſorell*, or rather *Mont-ſoare-hill*, compounded of a Norman and Engliſh name, now famous only for its market, antiently very much ſo for its caſtle, on a ſteep craggy hill overhanging the river, formerly belonging to the earl of Leiceſter, afterwards in the barons' wars to Saer de *Quincy* earl of Wincheſter, now nothing but a heap of ruins. For A. D. 1217, being taken after a long ſiege, it was leveled with the ground by the inhabitants, "as a neſt of devils and a cave of thieves and robbers." Higher up on the oppoſite bank is *Barrow*, where they dig chalk of remarkable hardneſs. A few miles hence the *Soar* ends in the *Trent*, a little below *Loughborough*, a market-town, which gave its name to one baron Edward *Haſtings* in the reign of queen Mary. But upon her death, whoſe great favourite he had been, he took a diſguſt at human affairs; and, renouncing the world, in order to devote himſelf ſolely to God, retired to an hoſpital he had built at Stoke Pogeis in Bucks, where he lived, ſerving God with the poor, and ended his life devoutly in Chriſt among them [u]. The reſemblance of the names ſeems to prove that this Lougborough was the royal vill called in Saxon Liezanburȝe [x], which Marianus tells us Cuthwulf took from the Britans A. D. 572. At preſent it

Groby.

Ferrars and Grey of Groby.

Montſorell.

Barrow.

Loughborough.

juſtly claims the next place to Leiceſter among all the towns in this county, either in regard to its ſize, its buildings, or the pleaſant woods that ſurround it. For below it the foreſt of *Charnwood* or *Charley* extends a great way, in which is the park of *Beaumanor*, which the lords *Beaumont* incloſed, as I have been informed, with a ſtone wall. Theſe are commonly ſuppoſed to be deſcended from a French family; they certainly ſprung from John de Brienne [y], king of Jeruſalem, and came into England about Edward the Firſt's time; and, by marriage with a daughter of Alexander *Comyn*, earl of *Buchan* in Scotland, whoſe mother was one of the coheireſſes of Roger de Quincy earl of Wincheſter, obtained a fine eſtate, and became a conſiderable family. From hence in the reign of Edward III. Henry for ſome years received ſummons to parliament by the ſtyle of earl of Buchan, and in that of Henry VI. John was conſtable of England for a time, and the firſt I meet with that had the honour of a viſcount from that king. But William, the laſt viſcount, dying without iſſue, his ſiſter married lord *Lovell*; and this rich eſtate was afterwards, by attainder for treaſon, forfeited to the crown [z].

Charnwood foreſt. *Beaumanor* park.

Viſcounts *Beaumont*. The firſt viſcount in *England*.

In this North part nothing remarkable occurs except a ſmall nunnery, founded for nuns by Roiſia de *Verdon*, and called *Gracedieu*; and in that part where the Trent runs *Donington*, an antient caſtle, built by the firſt earls of Leiceſter, and afterwards the property of John *Lacy*, earl of Lincoln, who obtained a market and fair here of Edward I. But his eſtates being parceled out among different perſons in the attainder of the barons under Edward II. the king beſtowed this manor on Hugh *Le Deſpenſer* the younger [a].

Gracedieu. *Donington*.

The Eaſtern part of the county, which is hilly and feeds numerous flocks of ſheep, is adorned with two places of conſiderable note; VERNOMETUM, or VEROMETUM, mentioned by Antoninus, and *Burton Lazars*, very conſiderable in former ages.

VERNOMETUM has now loſt its name; but ſeems to have been ſituate in that ſpot now called *Burrow-hill* and *Erd-burrow*. For between *Verometum* and *Ratæ* in Antoninus are 12 miles, and the ſame number at preſent between Leiceſter and this place. Its preſent name *Burrough* comes from Buȝh, which among the Saxons ſignified a *fortified place*. But what is moſt material is that in the very place is a hill, ſteep on all ſides except on the South-eaſt, on whoſe top are evident traces of a ruined town, a double ditch, and marks of the very walls, incloſing about 18 acres. It is now a ploughed field, and remarkable for nothing ſo much as the ſports practiſed here yearly by the neighbouring youth. The name would lead one to ſuppoſe here was ſome great temple of the heathen Deities. For Vernometum in the language of Gaul, which was the ſame with that of Britain, ſignifies the *great temple*, as Venantius Fortunatus plainly ſhews of Ver-

Vernometum or *Verometum*.

Vernometum, its meaning in the old Gauliſh.

[o] Pal, Pal. Egal; obvious miſtakes for Pal, as in Ravennas *Rateconon* for *Rate Coritanorum*.
[p] or *Road*-dikes. Holland. [q] P. 196. He means the *Wolds* as now called.
[r] North-weſt from Leiceſter. Holland. [s] Grenteſmainell. [t] *Elizabeth*. Burton, 122. Dugdale, I. 719.
[u] See before, p. 36, 40.
[x] Liezanburȝe, Lyxanbyriȝ, Sax. Chron. p. 22. Lixanburh, Florence, *Lienberig* and *Lienberi* by later writers. But this is rather fixed at *Leighton*, co. Bedford, as being nearer to *Aileſbury*, which Cuthwulf took at the ſame time. G. See before, p. 56.
[y] Hence correct Burton, p. 35.
[z] By attainder of Lovell it fell into the hands of king Henry VII. Holland.
[a] The hereditaments of Thomas of Lancaſter and Alice Lacy his wife were ſeized unto the king's hands, and alienated in divers ſorts. The king enforced her to releaſe this manor to Hugh le Deſpenſer the younger. Holland.

nometum,

nometum, a town in Gaul, in these lines of his first book:

Nomine Vernometum voluit vocitare vetustas
Quod fanum ingens Gallica lingua sonat.
Antiquity the name of Vernometum gave
Where the old Gauls their larger temple have.

Burton Lazars.

Burton, surnamed *Lazars*, was a rich hospital for lazars or lepers, to the master of which all the lesser houses for lazars throughout England were in some sort subject, as he was the master of the lazars at Jerusalem. They say it was founded on the arrival of the Normans, by a sum of money raised all over England (to which the *Mowbrays* contributed the most), at which time the leprosy, or, as some call it, the Elephantiasis, had spread itself in a most destructive manner over the kingdom. It was the opinion of that age that this distemper came first from Egypt into this island, and soon after spread itself all over Europe, first in the time of Pompey the Great, afterwards under Heraclius, and at other periods, as appears in history: but I do not find it ever was in this island before those times. But besides these more considerable places I must not forget near this last town *Melton Mowbray*, a market-town, called from the *Mowbrays* formerly lords of it, where is to be seen only a handsome church; and farther South *Skeffington*, which gives name to a famous family, and receives eminence therefrom [b].

Leprosy in *England.*

Melton Mowbray.

Skeffington.

Earls of *Leicester.*

This county of Leicester was always famous for its earls, who were persons of distinguished note. As they were in the Saxon times hereditary, I shall give the succession of them as that skilful antiquary Thomas Talbot extracted them for me out of the public records. In the time of Ethelbald king of Mercia A. D. 716, *Leofric* was earl of Leicester, to whom succeeded, in a direct line, *Algar* I. *Algar* II. *Leofric* II. *Leofstan*, *Leofric* III. who was buried at Coventry, *Algar* III. whose sons were *Eadwin* earl of March, and Morkar earl of Northumberland, and a daughter Lucia, married first to Ivo Talbois of Anjou, afterwards to Roger de Romara, from whom sprung William *de Romara* earl of Lincoln. This Saxon line failing, and the very name of Saxons being almost despised, *Robert de Bellomont*, a Norman, lord of Pont *Audemer* and earl of Mellent, on the death of *Simon* earl of Leicester, obtained his earldom A. D. 1102, by favour of Henry I. "He was a man of great knowledge, flattering eloquence, shrewd cunning, profound prudence, and an artful turn of mind, and while he was in the height of his glory his wife was carried off by another earl. On this account he lost his senses in the decline of life, and sunk into a profound melancholy [c]." * He was succeeded by his son surnamed *Bossu* [d], his grandson surnamed *Blanchemains* [e], and his great grandson *Fitz Parnell*, all named *Robert*. The last of them, this Fitz Parnell, named from his mother Petronilla or Parnell, daughter and coheiress of the last Hugo Grantemaisnell [f], died without issue [g]. A few years after *Simon de Montfort*, descended from a bastard son of Robert king of France, who married the sister of Robert Fitz Parnell, enjoyed this honour †. But being driven out [h], with all his family, A. D. 1200 [i], *Ranulph* earl of Chester obtained this honour [k], not by right of inheritance, but by the royal favour. Afterwards, however, *Simon de Montfort*, son of Simon aforenamed, obtained this title, upon Almaric his elder brother renouncing all claim to it in the presence of Henry III.[l] Such was the good will of that prince to this Simon, that he recalled him from exile in France, loaded him with wealth, and gave him the earldom of Leicester [m] and his sister in marriage: he, overwhelmed with favours for which he had no opportunity to shew his gratitude, (such is the wickedness of mankind) began to hate and give his royal benefactor all kind of trouble, and in conjunction with the rebellious barons raised a horrible civil war, in which he at length lost his life ‡. His honours and estates were granted by his victorious father to *Edmund* surnamed *Crouchback* earl of Lancaster, younger son of Henry III.[n] This honour afterwards lay long sunk as it were among the titles of the house of Lancaster, till Matilda, daughter of Henry duke of Lancaster, marrying William the Bavarian earl of Hainault, Holland, Zeland, &c. added to his other titles that of Leicester, he being expressly styled in a charter of 35 Edward III. *William earl of Henhaud and Leicester*; and according to the inquisition 36 Edward III.§ she by the name of duchess of Bavaria held the castle, manor, and honour of Leicester. Upon her dying without issue, this honour reverted to *John of Gaunt*, duke of Lancaster, who married Blanch, another sister of Matilda [o]. From thenceforth it was united to the family of Lancaster till in our time it received lustre in the person of that *Robert Dudley* whom queen Elizabeth in the 6th year of her reign girded with the sword of the earldom of Leicester, who was called by common concurrence of the United Netherlands, which had been long ravaged by the storm of war, to settle their state, and presently after neglected by them. He departed this life in 1588 [p].

In this county are 200 parish churches.

* Hen. Huntingdon, Epistola de contemptu mundi in Bibl. Cotton. † Rot in Thes. Scacc.
‡ See Evesham in Worcestershire. § In Registro Magno Duc. Lanc.

[b] Burton, 260.
[c] He died 1118, 18 Henry I. and was buried in Preaux abbey where he turned monk. Dugdale, Bar. I. 85. After rebelling against Henry II. weary of his loose irregular life he became a canon regular. Holland.
[d] Died 1167, buried in Leicester abbey. Dugdale, Ib. 87.
[e] He sided with the young king against his father Henry II. He died and was buried at Duras in Greece 1190. Ib. 88.
[f] In whose right he was seneschal or steward of England. Holland. [g] He died 1204, and was buried in Leicester abbey,
[h] as wholly devoted to the French. Holland.
[i] He was slain at the siege of Tolouse by Lewis king of France 1219. M. Paris. Dugdale, Bar. I. 752.
[k] 1220, 4 Henry III. Ib. 43. [l] 1229, 14 Henry III. Ib. 752.
[m] and granted him the stewardship of England. Holland.
[n] 49 Henry III. He died 24 Edward I. Dugdale, Bar. I. 1778-9. His son Thomas was buried at Pontfract 14 Edward II. Ib. 780-1. His brother Henry died and was buried at Leicester, 1245. Ib. 783. as was his son and successor Henry 1360. Ib. 789.
[o] and died 1399, 22 Richard II. [p] at Warwick.

ADDITIONS.

LEICESTERSHIRE is 43 miles long from North to South, 36 broad from East to West, and about 150 in circumference, containing six hundreds, 12 market-towns, 200 parishes, 500,000 acres. The soil is rich and fertile [a]. The North-east parts are elevated and bare. All the coal consumed thereabouts was formerly brought from Derbyshire, through roads formerly impassable, except in the midst of summer, when the hay and corn harvest hardly allowed opportunity to fetch it, in exchange for pigeon's dung, at the rate of bushel for bushel, or if paid for in money it was at the extravagant price of 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d. per* bushel. To relieve the distresses of the poorer sort of people on this account, Mrs. Anne Hewett of Melton Mowbray, in 1760, left £.20. to buy coals, which they were to pay for as they wanted, to take them at a penny or half-penny more than they cost, to defray the superintendant; and to this small sum the parish added as much more. The other side of the county has long had great plenty of coal, on very reasonable terms, from Bedworth in Warwickshire; and, by the extension of canals, nearly the whole of Leicestershire is now very plentifully supplied.

The tenants *in capite* in this county at the making of the Domesday Survey were, the king, the archbishop of York, bishops of Lincoln and Coutance; abbies of Peterborough, Coventry, and Croyland; earl of Mellent, and earls Aubrey and Hugo; countesses Godiva, Alveve, and Judith; Hugo de Grentemaisnell, Henry de Ferieres, Robert de Todeni, Robert de Veci, Roger de Busli, Robert Dispensator, Robert Hostiarius, Ralph Mortimer, Ralph Fitz-Hubert, Wido de Rembodcurth, Wido de Credune, William Peverel, William Buenvasleth, William Loveth, Geofrey Alselin, Geofrey de Wirce, Gunfrid de Cioches, Hunfridus Camerarius, Gilbert de Gand, Drogo de Bruere, &c. to the number of 44; the sub-tenants of various descriptions 232; thanes, or knights, 19; priests 41; burgesses 65; villans 2635; socmen, homagers, &c. 1938; bordars 1375; bondmen 387; bond-women 23; foreigners *(francigenæ)* 61; which makes a total of 6820 families; from which, allowing on an average five to each family, Mr. Nichols [b] supposes the population of the county to be then about 34,000; and that in 1795 the increase was as two to five, making 85,000, at that period generally supposed to be the population of the county; but which the late enumeration of 1800 proves to amount to 130,000, nearly four times the number recorded in Domesday.

Burton, p. 161, takes notice that under the Heptarchy this shire was part of the kingdom of Mercia.

When the Danes had expelled Burgred, A. D. 874, they conferred the kingdom on Ceolwulf *durante beneplacito*; and whereas the kingdom contained the CORITANI, CORNAVII, DOBUNI, and CATTIEUCHLANI, in 877 they took from him the CORITANI, particularly Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, and Stamford, where they domineered when the rest of Mercia was reduced by king Alfred, and put under the government of duke Athelred, &c. and from hence they made frequent excursions into other parts, and were not fully reduced till 942 [c].

Market Harborough.

Market Harborough gave title of baron to *Benet Sherard* lord *Sherard*, 1714, 1 George I. and of earl, 1718, 5 George I. He was succeeded, 1732, by Philip Sherard, his nephew; he, 1750, by his son Bennet; and he, 1770, by his brother Robert, who built the market-house at Harborough [d]; and, dying in 1799, was succeeded by Philip, fifth and present earl. The seat of this family is at *Stapleford*, in this county, where several beautiful remains of the old *Leitrim* building are preserved. Abigail, daughter of Roger Cave, esq. of Stanford, and wife of sir William Sherard, an ancestor of this family, was a great collector of antiquities, and caused to be made a fine pedigree of the Sherards, and their matches, with drawings of their monuments, arms, and portraits, in windows, deeds, &c. now in the hands of the earl of Harborough, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, 1735, by Smart Lethieullier, esq. together with two small pendent oval medals, with the bust of this lady both in profile and full-faced, and on the reverse her arms in gold and silver gilt, made for her funeral [e]. The church, which was supposed to have been built by John of Gaunt, as a penance for keeping Katherine Swinford [f], was wholly rebuilt by the late earl of Harborough, and contains several fine monuments of the Sherards [g].

Stapleford.

Husbands Bosworth.

Husbands Bosworth church, Sunday July 6, 1755, in the evening, was struck by lightning; several stones beat out of the walls within, the pavement in several places raised an inch above the level, the bells displaced, the frames and wheels splintered, the stone spire very much shattered, a large breach made in it 12 yards long by one broad, and many heavy stones forced to a considerable distance [h].

Medbourn.

At *Medbourn*, a valuable rectory, with the chapel of *Holt*, near Market Harborough, a Mosaic pavement was found 1721 [i]. At Holt, which is a hamlet to Medbourn, is the seat of Mr. Neville, from whose family the place is called Nevill Holt. Here is the

Nevill Holt.

[a] Mag. Brit. II. 1339. [b] History of Leicestershire, 1795. vol. I. p. xlviii. [c] Sax. Chron. p. 114.
[d] Nichols, vol. II. p. 494. [e] A. S. Minutes. [f] Gent. Mag. 1765, p. 263.
[g] Beautifully engraved by Mr. Basire in Nichols, vol. II. p. 340.
[h] See print of it by Sam. Turner, engraved by Jeffries; and Nichols, vol. II. p. 467.
[i] Ant. Soc. Min. Stukeley, Itin. Cur. 104. 2d Ed. and more particularly described by Nichols, vol. II. p. 717.

only water truly aluminous that Dr. Short could find in all his ſearches into the mineral waters of England. It was diſcovered in 1728. It is impregnated with a large proportion of calcareous nitre, a ſmaller of an acid auſtere ſalt reſembling alum, with a fat clay or bole, a latent ſulphur, and ſometimes a little ochre. It has this peculiar excellence, that whilſt it is a ſtronger aſtringent it is at the ſame time an evacuant and deobſtruent medicine, and not poſſeſſed of the coagulating qualities of alum or of the ſharper vitriols. Dr. Short affirms it has no parallel among our medicinal waters in hæmorrhages of every kind. It prevails in exceſſive relaxations in general, and is very uſeful in ſcrophulous caſes. In digging up the hill in queſt of the ſpring, in the clay, through which the water is ſtrained, great quantities of ſelenite have been found, which being powdered, and given in warm ale, have proved a ſovereign remedy in obſtinate fluxes. The earth about it abounds with nitre, and the greateſt part of the hill at or near the ſpring is limeſtone or grit-ſtone, beſides a good deal of ironſtone [k].

Church Langton.

At *Church Langton* the rev. Mr. Hanbury, rector, eſtabliſhed, 1753, an extenſive plantation, the profits of the ſale of which were to be applied to decorating and rebuilding the church, providing an organ and ſchool, eſtabliſhing a public library here, erecting an hoſpital for 60 poor women, founding profeſſors of grammar, muſic, botany, mathematics, antiquity, poetry, and a printing-houſe, and augmenting ſmall livings; the deeds for all which were executed and enrolled in Chancery 1767 [l]. Theſe immenſe deſigns failed; but ſeveral of the plantations remain, particularly Mr. Cradock's very delightful groves at *Gumley* [m], to ornament the country and benefit the land-owners.

Godeby Marwood.

Godeby Marwood was the rectory and reſidence of that induſtrious antiquary Francis Peck, who collected ſo many valuable materials for our monaſtic hiſtory. He died 1743, aged 51, on this only preferment he ever enjoyed [n].

Stanton Wyvile.

The *Wivills*, whoſe name is laſt mentioned on Battle abbey roll, were firſt ſettled at *Stanton Wyvile* in this county, where they continued 24 Henry VIII. on this token that William Wyvill being ſworn and examined did depoſe, that he could expend £.20. a-year of old rents beſides all charges. Of this houſe was Robert de Wyvill, biſhop of Saliſbury. Long ſince the Wyvills here are extinct. They bore G. Fretty vaire a chief O. They were a different family from thoſe of Burton Conſtable, co. York [o]. Stanton Wyvile came afterwards to the Brudenells earls of Cardigan, and is ſtill in that family [p].

Hallaton.

"*Haleden*, a pretty hamlet [q]," is a ſmall market-town on the Rutland ſide of the county, formerly belonging to the lords Bardolph, and now to three conſiderable families, the Bewickes, Vowes, and Stretes. The market, which had long been diſcontinued, was revived in 1767. Near this town, on the Caſtle hill, is a curious old encampment [r].

Bradley.

At *Bradley*, near Hallaton, was a ſmall Auſtin priory, valued at £.20. 15s. 7d.[s]

Noſeley.

At *Noſeley* ſir Anketil de Martival founded, and his ſon Roger, afterwards biſhop of Saliſbury, endowed in the pariſh church a chantry, or college, valued 24 Henry VI. at £.6. 13s. 4d.[t] It conſiſted of three prieſts, two clerks, and four choriſters, and was founded, according to Leland, by Roger Morteville, who, in the reign of Edward III. married the heir general of the Blackets. Noſeley and other lands thereabouts came to two daughters of one of the Mortevilles, whereof one was married to Hugh Haſtings; and the other was a nun, and alienated much of her part. Noſeley came afterwards by marriage of an heir general to the Heſilriges [u]; and ſtill continues in the family. The fine collegiate church is nearly dilapidated from diſuſe [x].

Skeffin

Skeffington, whence roſe the name of the Skeffingtons, lay upwards of a mile from Noſeley [y]; and is now the property of ſir W. F. Skeffington, bart. [z]

Laund.

The priory of *Laund*, founded by Richard Baſſet, in the latter part of the reign of Henry I. *in territorio villæ de* Lodington [a] for Auſtin canons, was valued at £.999. *per annum* [b]. Leland gives it to the Charworths. It was the ſeat and burying-place of Gregory baron Cromwell, ſon of Thomas earl of Eſſex, whoſe great-grandſon was created viſcount Lecale, earl of Ardglas in Ireland. It is now the ſeat of John Finch Simpſon, eſq. and is a fine piece of antiquity. The old burial-ground is ſtill in uſe [c].

Ofulweſt

Ofulweſton, or *Ouſton*, an Auſtin priory, built by Robert Grimbald, in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.161.[d] The abbey was lately pulled down, and a farm-houſe built on the ſite, the property of ſir John Palmer. There is nothing remarkable in the church but an octagon font with old arms, and a figure on a monument in the wall, now almoſt hid. The late Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr. Benjamin Brown, of this place, was a near relation to ſir Iſaac Newton, and had, as is ſuppoſed, the only portrait for which he ſat, by Kneller; which, having in 1780 been ſent to London for ſale, was bought by the late duke of Rutland, for £.30.[e]

Withcote

Withcote by Oſulweſton belongs alſo to ſir John Palmer. The chapel is antient, the inſide neatly fitted up about 40 years ago. In it are two handſome marble monuments of the Johnſons, one of Edward Palmer, eſq. who died July 17, 1770, and a ſmall buſt of Ambroſe Smith, eſq. 1589. Saints and apoſtles whole-length in the windows, the painting remarkably coarſe, and much painted glaſs in the old manſion-houſe. Here was born Mr. Henry Smith, the celebrated lecturer at St. Clement's Danes in the reign of Elizabeth [f].

Somerby

Somerby, for many years poſſeſſed by an elder branch of the Greens of Hinckley, was afterwards the property of the rev. Charles Dickenſon, whoſe daughter brought it in marriage to Edward Cheſelden, eſq. by whom it has very lately been ſold [g].

[k] Dr. Short's account of it 1742 and 1749, the water being his property. Rutty, p. 293—305. Nichols, vol. II. p. 726.
[l] Hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of charitable foundations at Church Langton by Mr. Hanbury 1767, 8vo. Nichols, vol. II. p. 691.
[m] Nichols, vol. II. p. 589. [n] Ib. p. 203. [o] Fuller's Church Hiſtory, p. 170.
[p] Nichols, vol. II. p. 804. [q] Leland. [r] Nichols, vol. II. p. 60.
[s] Tanner, 242. Nichols, vol. II. p. 509. [t] Tanner, 245. [u] Leland, I. 15. [x] Nichols, vol. II. p. 751.
[y] Leland, I. 15. [z] Nichols, vol. III. p. 440. [a] Carta Hen. I. Mon. Angl. II. 90.
[b] Burton, 157. Tanner, 236. [c] Nichols, vol. III. p. 326. [d] Tanner, 240. Burton, 213.
[e] Nichols, vol. II. p. 701. [f] Ib. p. 391. [g] Nichols, vol. IV. p. 319.

Lutterworth. *Lutterworth* ſhews a fair church, which has been increaſed by the Feildings, of knights degree, and antient gentry in this ſhire [h]. In it is a monument for John Feilding of Lutterworth, 1403, and his ſecond wife Joan, 1428. The church has been intirely new fitted up; but the pulpit, which is hexagon, made of thick planks, with a ſeam of carved work in the joints [i], is preſerved in memory of Wickliffe, who preached in it, being preſented to this rectory by the king, 48 Edward III. and died here, December 31, 1387, of a palſy, which had held him two years, and ſeized him as he was hearing maſs in this church on Innocents-day. At the elevation of the hoſt he fell down ſpeechleſs, and continued ſo till his death, as Gaſcoigne was told by John Horne, a prieſt, 80 years old, who had been pariſh prieſt here with Wickliffe the laſt two years of the latter's life. This great man, our Engliſh Luther, was a North-country man, born at Wycliffe, in Richmondſhire, about 1324, educated at Merton college, Oxford, doctor in divinity, maſter of Baliol college, and afterwards of archbiſhop Iſlip's new foundation at Canterbury hall, from whence Iſlip's ſucceſſor ſoon ejected him. Under the patronage of John of Gaunt, who adminiſtered the government in the decline of his father's life, he was ſent to the court of Rome to aſſert the liberties of the Engliſh church; and from the near view he obtained of that court, during the two years of fruitleſs negotiation, he firſt beſtowed on the Pope the title of *Antichriſt*; and when ſummoned to appear before the biſhop of London, he came attended with ſuch powerful ſupporters that he met with leſs ſevere oppoſition for the reſt of his life. He was always preſerved from impriſonment or fine; and though he was worried out of Oxford by the intrigues of his inveterate enemy the archbiſhop of Canterbury, he paſſed the remainder of his life quietly on his living; and one may fairly queſtion whether his mean-ſpirited enemies found enough of his remains to vent their revenge on when they dug up his body, and burnt it, and threw the aſhes into the water, by order of the council of Conſtance, or rather of Sienna, executed by Fleming biſhop of Lincoln [k]. The vulgar tradition is, that this ſtream never overflowed for four years after. Here was an hoſpital founded by Roiſia de Verdon and her ſon, in the reign of John, valued at £.26 [l]; on the ſite of which was built a manſion called *The Spital*, the reſidence of the family of Cole, from whom it paſſed to the Shuttleworths; and the old mills (the houſe being demoliſhed) are now the property of Mr. Franks. Here is a handſome meeting-houſe for Diſſenters of the Independent perſuaſion; but no other chapel or meeting. Here is alſo a ſchool, liberally endowed [m]. "Lutterworth is ſcant half ſo big as Lughborow, but "has an hoſpital of the foundation of two or three "of the Verdons its antient lords [n]."

Dunton Baſſet was long the property of the earls of Stafford, from whom it deſcended to the Shirleys [o]. In the village is a medicinal ſpring [p].

Stanford, the ſeat of Henry Otway, eſq. by marriage with the ſiſter and heireſs of the late ſir Thomas Cave, bart. was removed, on rebuilding, out of Northamptonſhire into this county. It is an excellent manſion, with great command of beautiful water. The little river Avon, through which was probably a long ford, runs through the park. Here is a fine old church, with many noble monuments of the Cave family [q]. *Stormſworth*, formerly an adjacent townſhip, has not now a ſingle houſe [r].

At *Swinford* was a ſmall preceptory of hoſpitallers [s]. Swinford.

Swift riſes near *Knaptoft*, the ſeat of the Turpins, Knaptoft. a knightly family, deſcended from the Gobions. It is memorable for being a large pariſh, with only one farm-houſe in it, and the remains of a church [t].

Miſterton, an extenſive pariſh, though it contains Miſterton. at preſent only the hall-houſe and the rectory, was formerly the reſidence of the Poultneys; and was ſold to Naphtali Franks, eſq. a rich and reſpectable Jew, who bought it under the general naturalization act; and it is now the property of his ſon [u].

Of the Poultneys, who took their name from *Poultney*, a hamlet now decayed within the pariſh of Miſterton, a full account is given by Mr. Nichols [w]. Poultney.

Dr. Stukeley, who travelled along Watling-ſtreet with a deſign to make obſervations on it, affirms, that VENONÆ ſtands at the interſection of the Foſs with Watling-ſtreet at *High Croſs*, and that many Roman bricks, coins, &c. are found here, and foundations of houſes all the way to *Cleyceſter*. He adds, that this is probably the centre and higheſt ground of this part of England, ſince the rivers all run from it every way [x]. Mr. Lee of Leiceſter had a Roman urn found here in digging a vault for the late lord Denbigh, with eleven more covered with Roman bricks. In the garden before the inn was a barrow, lately removed; and under it, on the plain ſurface, a human body. Here is a croſs of four Doric pillars regarding the four roads, ſurmounted by a globe, croſs, and dial, erected by ſubſcription, 1712, and the following Latin inſcriptions, compoſed by Mr. George Greenaway, a ſchool-maſter at Coventry [y]. This pillar was incloſed by a fence, to protect it from abuſe; but was greatly injured by lightning in 1791. It is engraved in its different ſtages, in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire [z]. Watling ſtreet. VENONÆ.

On the Weſt ſide:

Vicinarum provinciarum VERVICENSIS
Scilicet & LEICESTRENSIS ornamenta,
Procere patriciique,
Auſpiciis illuſtriſſimi BASILII
Comitis de DENBIGH,
Hanc Columnam ſtatuendam
Curaverunt, in gratam pariter
Et perpetuam memoriam JANI tandem
A Sereniſſima ANNA clauſi.
A. D. MDCCXII.

On the North ſide:

Si veterum Romanorum veſtigia
Quæras, hic cernas, Viator. Hic enim
Celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares,
Seſe mutuo ſecantes, ad extremos uſque

[h] Holland.
[i] See the founding-board and cope, with a view of the church, and portrait of Wickliffe, in Nichols, vol. IV. p. 263.
[k] Leland, Coll. II. 371. Tanner, Bib. Brit. 768. [l] Tanner, 243. [m] Nichols, vol. IV. p. 262.
[n] Leland, I. 21. [o] Nichols, vol. IV. p. 358. [p] G. [q] Nichols, vol. IV. p. 365.
[r] Tanner, 342. Nichols, vol. IV. p. 362. [s] Holland. Nichols, vol. IV. p. 228. [t] Nichols, vol. IV. p. 312.
[u] Nichols, vol. IV. p. 319. [w] I. 104. [x] Stukeley, ib. 2d ed. [y] Vol. IV. p. 107.

BRITANNIÆ

BRITANNIÆ limites procurrunt. Hic
Stativa ſua habuérunt VENNONES, & ad
Primum abhinc Lapidem Caſtra ſua;
Ad STRATAM & ad FOSSAM Tumulum
CLAUDIUS quidem Cohortis Præfectus
Habuiſſe videtur[z].

Burbach. Aſton Flamvile.

Burbach rectory was held, with that of *Aſton Flamvile* the mother church, by Anthony Grey, tenth earl of Kent, after his advancement to the title, till his death, 1643. Here was born, 1662, Roger Cotes the mathematician, who died 1716. Aſton Flamvile was long the property of the antient family of Turvile, and is now poſſeſſed by ſir Edmund Cradock Hartop, bart.[a]

Hinckley.

Hinckley is a conſiderable and populous market-town, and had an alien priory of Benedictines, given by Robert Blanchmaines, earl of Leiceſter, to Lyra in Normandy[b]. "The ruines of the caſtle, now long-"yng to the king, ſumtyme to the earl of Leiceſter, "be a 5 miles from Leyrceſter and in the borders "of Leyrceſter foreſt, and the boundes of Hinkeley "be ſpatious and famoſe ther[c]." Only the earth-works of the caſtle remained in Burton's time: only the hill at preſent. The ſite of the caſtle had, beyond the memory of the oldeſt inhabitant, been occupied as a gardener's ground, and the caſtle hill conſiderably lowered, by taking ballaſt from it for repairing the roads; when in 1760 it was purchaſed by William Hurſt, eſq. (high ſheriff of the county in 1779), who cauſed a handſome dwelling-houſe to be built on it in 1770, now the property of his ſon. At that time the foundation of a bridge acroſs the ditch which ſurrounded the antient caſtle, ſeveral large ſtones which had been part of the caſtle, a ball of ten inches circumference, and a piece or two of ſilver coin, were found.

Hinckley was held at the making of Domeſday by Aubrey de Vere, lord high chamberlain. It was afterwards created an honor or barony, and held by Hugo de Grenteſmaiſnell, lord high ſteward, which office became hereditary in his family. His great grand-daughter Petronilla married Robert de Bellomont, ſurnamed Blanchmaines. Her father Hugo is ſaid to have been created *earl* of Hinckley by William Rufus. Blanchmaines' ſon Robert Fitz-Parnell (or, as Burton, Blanchmaines himſelf) forfeited his eſtates and office to Henry II. The former were reſtored to him by Richard I. but the king kept the office of high ſteward in his own hands till he beſtowed it, with the title of earl of Lancaſter, on his ſecond ſon Edmund, ſurnamed Crouchback; in whoſe deſcendants it continued till Henry IV. after which it was held by different perſons. Brooke makes both Robert Fitz-Parnell and the two Simon Montforts high ſteward before Crouchback.

The lordſhip of Hinckley comprehends two manors; one of which, containing "three parts in four equally to be divided," belonged formerly to ſir Robert Cotton, of Great Connington, in the county of Huntingdon, and afterwards of Hatley St. George, in the county of Cambridge, who was alſo poſſeſſed of lands and tenements to a conſiderable amount; the greateſt part of which, together with the manor and divers chief rents, after paſſing from the Cottons through ſeveral intermediate hands, are now the property of Mr. Hurſt.

The other manor, being one-fourth part of the whole lordſhip, has, for time immemorial, belonged to the inhabitants of the town, for whom it is holden in truſt by two nominal lords, whoſe accompts are annually audited, on St. Thomas's-day, by two town-maſters. This portion was originally granted to the town by one of its early lords, with the reſervation of a fee-farm rent.

The borough is the only part of the antient property from which a chief-rent is reſerved to the crown in right of the duchy of Lancaſter; and this fragment may perhaps ſoon be diſſevered by lawful purchaſe. Whether it ever ſent repreſentatives to parliament is uncertain. It is now governed by a titular mayor, and by conſtables and headborough.

The aſſizes were formerly held here. The gaol and gallows are now gone. On incloſing the common field where the latter ſtood, many human bones were found in a ſtate of petrifaction. The market on Mondays is ſtill conſiderable: the fair is mentioned by Shakſpeare in the ſecond part of Henry IV. The extenſive introduction of the ſtocking manufactory has conſiderably augmented the traffick of the town, which in 1800 contained 930 houſes, and more than 5000 inhabitants. The *Hall houſe*, as it is called, adjoining to the church-yard on the South, was the reſidence of the prior of Hinckley. On the road to Lutterworth is a ſpring called the Holy Well and our Lady's Well, from the Virgin Mary, to whom it was dedicated. Near it was found, 1755, ſix gold nobles of Edward III.; and ſince that time great variety of curious foſſils have been diſcovered in a gravel-pit on the Derby ſide of the town. Hinckley gave birth, 1647, to Dr. Thomas Stanley, maſter of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, and dean of St. Paul's, who died 1731[d]; and has had ſeveral men of eminence for its vicars; Clieveland, Carte, Blair, Morris, &c.

Stoke. Dadlington. Wyken. The Hyde.

Stoke, *Dadlington*, *Wyken*, and *The Hyde*, all diſtinct villages, and the latter of them in the county of Warwick, are ſo many hamlets of Hinckley.

Henry III. created his ſon Edmund earl of Leiceſter, giving him therewith the honour of Hinckley and ſtewardſhip of England[e]. This honour of Hinckley, and office of high ſteward of England, came firſt to Robert Blanchmaines, earl of Leiceſter, in marriage with Petronilla or Parnel, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Hugo Grentemaiſnel, under Henry II. by gift of the ſaid Hugo; but afterwards at the coronation of Henry IV. who was earl of Leiceſter before he came to the crown, *dictus dominus rex* (as we read in the Cloſe Rolls of his firſt year) *ut in jure comitatûs Leyceſtriæ, cui officium ſeneſchalli pertinet, idem officium commiſit Thomæ filio ſuo in coronatione predictâ faciendum*[f]. At the coronation of queen Eleanor, 1235, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, claimed the office of high ſteward, and his claim was then controverted by Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk; but it appeared that the ſame con-

[z] Nichols, vol. IV. p. 127. [a] Nichols's Hiſtory of Aſton Flamvile and Burbach, 1786, 4to, p. 245. [b] Tanner, 241.
[c] Leland, I.
[d] See Mr. Nichols's ample and well-digeſted Hiſtory of this town, 1782, 4to, which his particular connexion with it led him to render as complete as poſſible.
[e] Knighton. [f] Selden's Titles of Honour, part II. 1. 5. p. 655.

teſt

teſt having ariſen at the coronation of king John, it was compromiſed in favour of the earl of Leiceſter, on his giving ten knights fees to the earl of Norfolk, who thereupon releaſed his claim [g].

At *Higham*, or *Hecham*, were found 1607, under a large ſquare ſtone which lay in Watling-ſtreet at the croſſing of another road leading to Coventry, above 250 ſilver coins of Henry III. with his buſt on one ſide, and on the other a croſs moline between four roundels, circumſcribed *Fulc on Luid*; alſo a gold ring with a ruby, another with an agate, and a third a ſilver one with this Arabic inſcription, thus read and tranſlated by Mr. William Bedwell for Mr. Burton:

Cef Hhany cullo yed halimah
B'mahamed thhaly b'fatimah.

By Mahomet magnify him
Turn from him every hand that may hurt him [h].

This ring, now in the Bodleian library, we have engraved Pl. VII. fig. 3.

Lindley was the birth-place and eſtate of Mr. William Burton the Leiceſterſhire Antiquary, and his brother Thomas, author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, and rector of Segrave in this county, whoſe monument with the ſcheme of his nativity is at Chriſt Church, Oxford; and Mr. Burton obſerves of this place, that never were ſeen in it adder, ſnake, or lizard, though common all round [i]. This may be owing to coldneſs or wetneſs of ſoil.

At *Fenny Drayton* were ſeated the anceſtors of Drayton the poet, who was, however, born in the county of Warwick [k].

Boſworth ſtands high; and the battle was fought on Radmore plain three miles from it, whereon is a little mount, on which they ſay the earl of Richmond harangued his men; but it is more likely a tumulus over his ſlain. Great quantities of large arrow heads, weapons, and armour, have been dug up in Stoke incloſure. The Harcourts flouriſhed here from the Conqueſt to Henry VIII. [l] Withlaf, king of Mercia, confirmed, A. D. 883, to Croyland abbey the grant of Norman [m] the ſheriff of lands and a windmill in *Sutton* by Boſworth, and a manor and lands adjoining [n]. Turketill gave this abbey lands in *Beby* with the church [o]. Mr. Simpſon the mathematician was born here 1710, and died in this neighbourhood 1761. Anthony Blackwall was ſome time maſter of the freeſchool; and the great Samuel Johnſon his uſher.

The battle of *Boſworth-field*, as it is uſually called, was fought, according to Burton [p], "in a large, "flat, plain, and ſpacious ground, about four miles "from Hinckley, and three from Boſworth, be"tween the towns of Shenton, Sutton, Dadlington, "and Stoke," which plain comprehended part of thoſe ſeveral lordſhips when unincloſed; and this account I have every reaſon to believe is accurate. In this field was found a gold ring, on which was enamelled a white boar, and the motto *Fraunche*, which fell into the hands of the late Dr. Charles Maſon, of Trinity college, Cambridge, and after his death was bought by Dr. Lort for the duke of Devonſhire. A braſs ſeal ring found here, now the property of Mr. Nichols, is engraved in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, Pl. IV. fig. 3. The plain is ſpacious; and, being very nearly ſurrounded with hills and woods, has a beautifully noble appearance. The woods of Sutton Chainell and of Ambeime in particular have a ſtriking effect. King Richard's Well, and Crown Hill, where Richmond harangued his army, preſerve the identity of the place. The head quarters of Richard were at Nottingham; thoſe of Richmond were at Tamworth. Stanley, with a large detachment of the royal army, was poſted at Atherſtone, not far from the expected field of battle; and ſoon after its commencement contributed to the deciſion of the day, by declaring for the earl of Richmond. The ſlaughter was great; and many of the dead bodies were buried in the cemetery belonging to Dadlington chapel. Richard, it is univerſally acknowledged, performed prodigies of valour. Deſperate perhaps at the laſt, he ruſhed furious into the thickeſt of the fight, ſlew numbers, and among them the ſtandard-bearer of Richmond, with his own hand; and fell at laſt inglorioufly (if tradition may be credited) by a treacherous blow from one of his own followers. His body was thrown acroſs a horſe, and carried for interment to the Grey Friars at Leiceſter.

At *Cadeby* is a chalybeate water [q]. Cadeby.

Aſhby de la Zouch is a market-town, having a neat ſtone croſs and a freeſchool. "The lord of Hunt- "ingdone hath three parkes. This Aſſcheby hath "been in the Haſtinges ever ſince that the lord "Haſtinges ſo great with Edward IV. got it partly "by a title, partly by money paid. The late "Thomas Boleyne erle of Wiltſhire made a title "to it by the lord of Rochford, which was heyre "to the Zouches [r]." Lord Haſtings took the lead off Belvoir caſtle, and brought it hither, as alſo the ſpoils of Stoke Daubeney, another goodly manſion of the lord Roos [s]. William lord Haſtings, beheaded by Richard III. built here a fair houſe with a lofty ſtone tower, which, being made a garriſon for the king in the civil war, was called the Maiden garriſon, becauſe never taken by the Parliament forces; but it was regularly diſmantled in 1648. Queen Anne the royal conſort of king James I. and their ſon prince Henry, were entertained here in 1603 by George earl of Huntingdon [t]; as the king himſelf was at Leiceſter in 1614 by Henry earl of Huntingdon, whoſe curious Houſehold Book is ſtill preſerved [u]. Aſhby came to this family on the attainder of James Butler earl of Ormond and Wilts, after king Edward recovered the crown. Sir William Haſtings had a grant of it in reward for his eminent ſervices againſt Henry VI. on which account he was alſo made a baron, chamberlain of the king's houſehold, captain of Calais, and knight of the Garter. He obtained two fairs for this place 14 Edward IV. when he had licence to make a caſtle of his houſe here [x]. It belongs to his deſcendant the preſent earl Aſhby de la Zouch.

[g] Ex Lib. Rub. Scacc. ut tranſcribitur in MS. Cotton. Claud. C. IV.
[h] Burton, 131.
[i] Ib. 174.
[k] Ib. 92.
[l] Ib. 47, 48.
[m] *Normanton Turvile*, near this place, was Norman's reſidence.
[n] Ingulphus, 488.
[o] Ib. 498.
[p] P. 47.
[q] Brokeſby in Lel. VI. 100.
[r] Leland, I. 22.
[s] Ib. I. 114, 115.
[t] Nichols, vol. III. p. 589.
[u] It is printed ibid. p. 594.
[x] Burton, 16. 21. G. Dug. Bar. I. 582.

of Moira. Here was born 1582 John Bainbridge, an eminent phyſician and aſtronomer, Savilian profeſſor at Oxford, where he died 1643. Joſeph Hall, biſhop of Exeter, born at Preſtop park, in the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch, 1574, died 1656.

Whitwick. "The ruins of *Whitewick* caſtle long now by per- "mutation of lands to the marquis of Dorſet[y]." Whitwick, long the property of the Talbots (the famous warrior of which family, the gigantic ſir John Talbot, is buried in this church) is a conſiderable village, romantically ſituated on the edge of Charnwood foreſt[z].

Hether. At *Hether* was a preceptory of knights hoſpitallers, valued at £.39. 1s. 5d.[a]

Cole Overton. The Beaumont family of *Cole Overton* became extinct by the death of Thomas lord Beaumont, who left his eſtate to ſir George Beaumont, bart. of Stoughton Grange near Leiceſter; whoſe deſcendant the preſent ſir George Beaumont is the preſent owner, and is about to build a new manſion[b]. In this pariſh is a medicinal water called *Griffy-dam*. The coal-pits here burnt for many years in the reign of Henry VIII.[c]

Oſgathorp. At *Oſgathorp* is an alms-houſe for ſix poor clergymen's widows, built by Thomas Harley citizen of London, with the allowance of £.10. *per ann.* each, and a freeſchool of £.40. *per ann.*[3]

Bredon. At *Bredon* was a priory of black canons, cell to Noſtal, c. York, valued at £.24. *per annum*[c], dedicated to St. Mary and St. Hardulph. The church ſtands on an immenſe limeſtone rock, from which the earl of Stamford derives a conſiderable income[d].

Langley. Near it at *Langley* was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by William Pantulf, valued at £.29.[e] now the property of Mr. Cheſlyn.

Stanton Harold. In this pariſh is *Stanton Harold*, a chapelry, the beautiful ſeat of earl Ferrers. The church, which contains ſome modern monuments of the family[f], was rebuilt by ſir Robert Shirley, as is ſet forth in this inſcription in front:

In the year 1653.
When all things ſacred throughout the nation
Were either demoliſh'd or profan'd,
Sir Robert Shirley, bart. founded this church:
Whoſe ſingular praiſe it is, to have done
The beſt things in the worſt of times[4].

Appleby. At *Appleby*, South of Aſhby de la Zouch, ſir John Moore, citizen and mayor of London, built a noble ſchool-houſe, endowed it with £.60. for a maſter, 40 for an uſher, and 20 for a writing-maſter, with houſes for each[5]. His deſcendants are ſtill the principal land-owners.

Norton. At *Norton* near *Twycroſs*, where his father was rector, was born 1667 the celebrated William Whiſton[g]. He was admitted of Clare-hall, Cambridge, 1686, and was elected fellow, 1690, and was chaplain to biſhop Moore, who preſented him 1698 to the living of Loweſtoffe in Suffolk, which, after a moſt conſcientious diſcharge of his duty for five years, he reſigned 1703, on being appointed mathematical profeſſor at Cambridge through the intereſt of ſir Iſaac Newton: and he was very inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing charity-ſchools there for 300 poor children. His opinions on the Trinity and Incarnation ſoon after occaſioned him to be expelled the Univerſity. He fell under the cenſure of the Convocation, and being refuſed communion with the church of England, he in 1747 joined the Baptiſts. Having ſupported himſelf and family by his mathematical abilities and lectures, and the bounty of his friends, he died after a week's illneſs at London 1752, and was interred at Lyndon, co. Rutland, where he has a handſome tomb and inſcription.

In this pariſh is *Gopſal*, late the ſeat of Charles Jennens, eſq. a Nonconformiſt gentleman, diſtinguiſhed by his collection of pictures[h] and criticiſms on Shakſpeare. He was deſcended from a family who acquired an ample fortune at Birmingham, where they were equally famous for induſtry and generoſity. He died 1773; and the ſeat here is now the property of baroneſs Curzon. Gopſal

"The whole town of Leiceſter at thys tyme is "builded of tymbre. The caſtle near the Weſt- "bridge is at this time a thing of ſmall eſtimation, "and there is no appearance of high walls or dikes, "ſo that I think that the lodgings that now be there "were made ſince the time of the barons' war in "Henry III's time; and great likelihood there is "that the caſtle was much defaced in Henry II's "time, when the walls of Leiceſter were defaced. "There was afore the Conqueſt a collegiate church "of prebendes *intra caſtrum*"[i] deſtroyed with the city and caſtle, but rebuilt 1107 by Robert Boſſu for a dean and prebends, which continued to the diſſolution, called St. Mary the leſs, and valued at £.24. 13s.[k] "the lands whereof, were given by "Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter to the abbay of "canons made by him without the walls. A new "church of the reſidew of the old prebendaries was "erected without the caſtle, and dedicated to St. "Mary as the old was[l]." The collegiate church of Newark, founded by Henry earl of Leiceſter and Lancaſter 1330 as an hoſpital, made a noble college by his ſon Henry duke of Lancaſter about 1335, and improved by his ſon John of Gaunt, for a dean, 12 ſecular canons, 12 vicars, 110 poor men and women, valued at £.800. clear £.595[m], "joineth to "another piece of the caſtle ground. The college "church is not very great, but it is exceeding fair. "There lyith on the North ſide of the high altar "Henry earl of Lancaſter withowt a crownet and "two men children under the arch next his head. "On the South ſide lyith Henry the firſt duke of "Lancaſter, and in the next arch to his head lyith "a lady by likelihood his wife. Conſtance daugh- "ter to Peter king of Caſtile, and wife to John of "Gaunt, lieth before the high altar in a tomb of "marble, with an image of braſs like a queen on "it. There is a tomb of marble in the body of "the choir. They told me that a counteſs of Derby "lay buried in it, and they make her, I wot not "how, wif to John of Gaunt, or Henry IV. In- "deed Henry IV. while John of Gaunt lived was "called earl of Darby. The cloiſter on the South- "weſt ſide is large and fair, and the houſes in the "college for the prebendaries be al very pretty. Leic

y Leland, I. 20. z Nichols, vol. III. p. 1120.
a G. b G. c Burton, 86. 129. Tan. 238.
d Tan. 242. Nichols, vol. III. p. 864. e Burton, 229. Tan. 242. f Ib. p. 716. b Nichols, vol. III. p. 739.
g See Life of Sanderſon, Gent. Mag. vol. XXIV. 372. d Nichols, vol. III. p. 687.
h See the Engliſh Connoiſſeur, by T. Martyn.
i Leland, I. 16. Nichols, vol. I. p. 303. k Tan. 236. l Leland, Ib. m Tan. 246.

"The

The walls and gates of the college be ſtately. " The large almſhouſe ſtandith alſo within the " quadrangle of the area of the college [n]."

This almshouſe was a ſingular low ſtone building with a monſtrous ſloping oak roof leaded, ſupported by pillars reaching to the points of the roof, and others ſeparating the houſes as they are called, where the poor men lodge in a kind of cells with a window and a chimney, and have a chapel parted off at top, in which one of the body reads prayers, and in which Mr. King ſaw part of an old tomb. The number of poor is 84, at one penny per day, proviſions and firing, and 10 nurſes; and the miniſter of St. Mary's preaches eight ſermons a year, which uſed formerly to be preached in a pulpit on the green before the hoſpital. It was rebuilt in 1796 [o]; and is ſtill ſupported in ſome ſort by the dutchy of Lancaſter [6]. At the head of the area is the miniſter's houſe.

" A little above the Weſt bridge the Sore caſteth " out an arm, and ſoon after cometh in again and " maketh one ſtream. In this iſle ſtand the Black " friars very pleaſantly, and hard by the friars is " a bridge of ſtone over this arm of Soar [p]." This houſe, founded by an earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of Henry III. [q] has only a piece of ivy-grown wall left at the foot of the ſingle arch called *Bowbridge*, over which they ſay Richard III's body was carried after the battle of Boſworth: others ſay it was thrown under the bridge, and taken up again; and Speed ſays he had a monument in the church. This elegant bridge, which was one handſome ivy-ſhrouded arch blocked up at both ends to preſerve it, was entirely waſhed away by a violent flood in 1791; but a fine view of it is preſerved by Mr. Nichols.

" The whole water creping about half the town " cometh through the North bridge of ſeven or " eight arches of ſtone. There it breaks into two " arms again, whereof the biggeſt goes by St. " Mary's abbey on the farther ripe in a right large " pleaſant inſulated meadow. Thence it is called " S. Maria de Pratis [r]."

It was founded for black canons by Robert Boſſu 1143, valued at £.195. [s] Cavendiſh built a brick houſe on the ſite now ruined, and except the gate and walls not a ſtone of the abbey remains, or of Wolſey's grave. It is now the property of ſir William Manners, whoſe father obtained it from the duke of Devonſhire for a gaming debt; and who a little before he died incloſed it, and greatly increaſed the rent. It is now a capital gardener's ground [t].

" The other arm of Sore is called the *biſhop's* " *water*, becauſe the biſhop of Lincoln's tenants " have privilege on it, and by it is a chapel longing " to the hoſpital of St. John [u]."

A piece of ground near St. Mary's is ſtill called *Biſhop's Barn cloſe*, and a royalty the *Biſhop's Fee* [7].

" John Peney, firſt abbot of Leiceſter, and then biſhop of Bangor and Carliſle, who built the new brick works of Leiceſter abbey, and much of the brick walls, is buried in St. Mary's, the faireſt pariſh church of Leiceſter, where once was a cathedral church, and thereby the biſhop of Leiceſter had a palace, whereof a little yet ſtands. Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter, or Petronilla counteſs of Leiceſter, is buried in a tomb *ex marmore chalcedonico* in the wall of the South of the high altar of St. Mary's abbey. The walls of this abbey be three miles about [x]."

The Grey friars founded by Simon Montfort [y], ſtood at the end of Wigſton's hoſpital, and there was buried king Richard III. [z] William, youngeſt ſon of Robert Blanchmains earl of Leiceſter, being a leper, founded a lazar-houſe for lepers in the North end of the town [a]. Another hoſpital was dedicated to St. John, for a maſter, brethren, and ſiſters before 1235, whoſe lands were chiefly given to Newark college here by Edward IV. [b] The corporation purchaſed ſome of them in the reign of Elizabeth, and built the town gaol and an hoſpital for poor widows thereon [c]. The friars de Pœnitentiâ Jeſu and the Auſtin friars had houſes here [d].

William Wigſton, a merchant of the Staple, founded 1520 an hoſpital for a maſter, a confrater, and 24 poor men and women, who are ſtill ſubſiſting, and allowed, the poor 1s. 10d. *per* week, the maſter £.160. *per annum*, and the confrater £.70. [e] The apartments are as at the other hoſpital for the men below, and women above. Here is another hoſpital for ſix widows, and a well-endowed charity ſchool.

Leiceſter is called in authors *Legerceaſter*, *Ligoraceaſter*, *Lygraceaſter*, *Legraceaſter*, *Legoraceaſter*, ſome of which names are alſo given in our antient hiſtories to Caerleon or Cheſter. Mr. Somner ſays it had the name from the river formerly called *Lear*, having a town of that name at its head. It has a market, four fairs [f], and a great ſtocking manufactory. Here were 10 churches beſides chapels [g].

What follows about Leiceſter marked with inverted commas is from ſome MS papers of the late Mr. Carte in the Bodleian Library.

" There is nothing now remaining of the walls of the town above ground, except the four gates, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South gates. Who built them I know not, and what Mr. Burton ſays of Ethelfleda's repairing them is falſe. For the Leiceaſter which ſhe repaired was Weſt Cheſter, Leiceſter being all that time in the poſſeſſion of the Danes till the ſpring of 920, when indeed ſhe took it, but died twelve nights before Midſummer following, at which time it was not poſſible for her to accompliſh ſuch a work, and ſoon after her death the Danes recovered it.

" In the hiſtory of the abbey [h] it is ſaid that in the time of the Conqueror both the city and caſtle of Leiceſter were deſtroyed; and in 1173, as Burton truly obſerves, the town was deſtroyed again, and the walls thrown down, and I believe that from that time till this, that quarter of the town which lies between the North and Eaſt gate, and is commonly called *Backlanes*, was never rebuilt; but Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays, the caſtle was demoliſhed 1176. No doubt it was afterwards re-

[n] Leland, I. 17.
[o] Both the old and the new buildings are engraved in Nichols, vol. I. p. 329.
[6] G.
[p] Leland, ib. 18.
[q] Tan. 245.
[r] Leland. ib. 18.
[s] Tan. 237. Nichols, vol. I. p. 295.
[t] Nichols, vol. I. p. 293.
[u] Leland, ib. 18. Nichols, vol. I. pp. 251—294.
[7] G.
[x] Leland, Ib.
[y] Tan. 245.
[z] Lel. ib. 16. Nichols, vol. I. p. 297.
[a] Tan. 242.
[b] Lel. ib. 16. Tan. 244.
[c] Tan. Ib.
[d] Tan. 245. Nichols, vol. I. pp. 300. 302.
[e] Tan. 247.
[f] Burton, 160.
[g] Ib. 165. Eſton.
[h] Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 312.

edified

edified and fortified by the great earls who lived here, probably by Robert Blanchmains himſelf, when Richard I. came to the crown, with whom he was in great favour. When it was finally deſtroyed, I know not; but gueſs it to have been in the conteſts between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in the reign of Henry VI.

"There ſtill remains the great hall of the caſtle, in which the aſſizes and ſeſſions for the county are kept, the Eaſt ſide whereof was enlarged and beautified with a new front about twenty years ago, and at the South end without there remains a very good cellar, as did alſo the old kitchen till about two or three years ſince, when it was pulled down, and turned into a coach-houſe.

"The moſt remarkable of the religious foundations was the church of *S'tæ Mariæ infra et juxta caſtellum* [i]. The church, having been deſtroyed in the time of the Conqueror, was rebuilt by Robert de Bellomont earl of Mellent, and in it he placed twelve ſecular canons and a dean, to whom he appropriated all the churches in Leiceſter except St. Margaret's, which was a prebend of Lincoln, and endowed them with many other poſſeſſions, all which his ſon Robert Boſſu transferred to the great abbey upon his founding it; but, that he might not totally ſeem to deſtroy his father's foundation, he, with the conſent of Richard firſt abbot, placed eight canons in the church of St. Mary de Caſtro, whereof one was dean, and endowed them with the oblations, &c. Theſe continued till the general diſſolution, and there ſtill remains in the veſtry a cheſt called an ark, in which there is a convenience for hanging their ſeveral veſtments.

"The great abbey ſtands about three-quarters of a mile from the town. There is nothing of the old building remaining, except a little of the out-houſes; the wall now ſtanding being erected ſince the diſſolution by thoſe noble perſons that enjoyed it. I am not certain whether the earl of Huntingdon was the firſt patentee to whom it was granted, but he certainly enjoyed it in the time of queen Elizabeth. In the time of James I. it was ſold to the earl of Devonſhire, and during the war which broke out in 1642, was burnt by a party which came from Aſhby de la Zouch with Henry Haſtings, afterwards made lord Loughborough, and has ever ſince continued ruinous, and is in the poſſeſſion of the preſent duke of Devonſhire.

"As to the great cardinal Wolſey's ſepulchre, the beſt account I have met with is from one Mr. John Haſlor, whoſe grandfather Arthur Barefoot was gardener to the counteſs of Devonſhire, who lived at the abbey before the war. He tells me that the church ſtood part of it in what is now a little garden, and the Eaſt end of it in the orchard (which was formerly called the little garden); where his grandfather with others digging, found ſome ſtone coffins, the cavities of which did not lye uppermoſt, but were inverted over the bodies; that one of theſe was taken up of about ſix feet and a half long, four wide, and two deep; that it ſeemed very ſound at firſt, but when it was expoſed to the air it ſoon mouldered away; that he obſerved that all of them had a round hole about the middle of them near five inches diameter, but for what uſe he could not tell; that among theſe he diſcovered cardinal Wolſey's (Mr. Haſlor forgets by what means he knew it) which the counteſs would not ſuffer to be ſtirred, but ordered it to be covered again, and his grandfather laid a great heap of gravel over it, that he might ſtill know the place, which ſtill remains there.

"The abbot being ſummoned to parliament 25 Edward III. pleaded that his abbey was founded in frank almoigne, and that the advowſon or patronage thereof came into the hands of Henry III. by forfeiture of Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter, and that he held not of the king by barony or otherwiſe whereby he was obliged to come to parliament; whereupon the king granted him a patent of exemption next year [k].

"The Newark was ſurrounded with high ſtone walls embattled, except towards the river, great part whereof remains, but great breaches are made in it. It has three gates; that towards the caſtle is a very fine one, but that towards the South-gate ſtreet far exceeds it, and is made uſe of for the county magazine. Within theſe walls are contained both the old hoſpital and the collegiate church. The hoſpital was founded in 1332, by Henry earl of Lancaſter, *in honorem Dei et B. Mariæ Virginis*, but is now ſtyled the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity in Newark. It was endowed with an annual rent charge iſſuing out of the duchy lands, which afforded to each of the poor 7*d*. weekly, but ſince the ſale of chief rents in the time of king Charles II. the revenue being leſſened, the number of poor is reduced from 112 to 78, and they would have a poor ſubſiſtence, were it not for ſome modern benefactions, and the yearly contributions of the inhabitants of the town to them at Chriſtmas and Whitſuntide. 7 James I. the corporation obtained of Henry earl of Huntingdon the maſter or wardenſhip of this hoſpital, which is now by patent ſettled on the mayor of Leiceſter for the time being.

"The collegiate church was founded in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary by Henry duke of Lancaſter. The church, as Leland ſays, was not great, but exceeding fair, and in it lye buried Henry earl of Lancaſter, Henry the firſt duke of Lancaſter, and near him a lady; alſo Conſtance, daughter of Peter king of Caſtile, wife of John of Gaunt; two of the Shirleys, knts. and their wives, lady Hungerford, and others. There are now no remains of the fabrick, the very foundations of it being razed about 1690, in making the garden belonging to Mr. Carter's houſe.

"There are now three fair houſes in the Newark belonging to Lawrence Carter, eſq. William Trunks, eſq. and Mrs. Stephens; but they are of late erection, all the old buildings being demoliſhed except two ſtone houſes belonging to certain chantry prieſts, one of which has been lately purchaſed for the vicar of St. Mary's church.

"The hoſpital of St. Leonard, founded by William the Leper, ſon of Robert Blanchmains, was ſituated, as I gueſs, near to St. Leonard's church-

[i] Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 312.
[k] Selden, Titles of Honour. Pat. 26 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 22.

yard.

yard. In the reign of Edward IV. William lord Haſtings obtained this hoſpital of the king, and gave it to the collegiate church of the Newark, for which they engaged to keep a ſpecial obit for him, February 12, 17 Edward IV."

Mr. Freeman, an ingenious painter of Cambridge in 1776, brought Mr. Cole the impreſſion of the ſeal of this hoſpital, the original matrix being then lately found at Saffron Walden in Eſſex. It is of an oval form of three inches depth, having the full figure of St. Leonard dreſſed as an abbat, with a ſhort mitre on his head, a croſier in his left hand, a book in his right, and a pair of manicles or collar and chains hanged from them to expreſs the nature of his charitable employment in redeeming captives. Under an arch below his feet is the half figure of one of the brethren of the hoſpital praying to him. The ſaint ſtands under a beautiful Gothic canopy, and the whole is ſurrounded with this legend in ſmall Gothic characters:

Sigillu' com'une Magiſtri et Fratrum Hoſpital' S'ci Leonardi Leceſtrie.

This hoſpital at the diſſolution fell into the hands of a perſon whoſe name was Catlyn. Now as a family of that name has long been ſettled at Walden, it is not improbable that the ſeal and writings have been in that family, and the ſeal occaſionally loſt in that place.

"The hoſpital or college of St. John the Evangeliſt and St. John the Baptiſt was ancient, and occurs 20 Edward III.[1] but by whom founded I have not yet learned. In this church was the gild of St. John, founded by Peers Celler and his wife, as I ſuppoſe, becauſe they are ordered to be prayed for particularly in an agreement made between the maſter of the hoſpital and the ſteward of the gild 17 Edward IV. and to this hoſpital belonged the chapel of St. John, deſcribed to be ſituated at the town's end of Leiceſter, which I take to be the little chapel of the Weſt gate. The ſite of this hoſpital was by queen Elizabeth given to the corporation, who, 34 Elizabeth, granted it to Mr. Thomas Clarke for life, to be made a wool hall, which growing into diſuſe in time of James I. or Charles I. ſix poor widows were placed in it, who were maintained by a revenue of about £.17. 16*s.* *per annum*, given by about twenty benefactors, and the voluntary contributions of the town. About 1702, Mr. John Bent, alderman, by his will, gave land at Enderby of about £.24. *per annum*, to the corporation, to maintain four poor widows, who, according to his directions. have apartments fitted up for them in the ſame hoſpital.

"The hoſpital of St. Urſula is valued in Burton at £.22. and in the catalogue of diſſolved monaſteries in the Monaſticon at £.8.; but I cannot find where it was ſituated, nor any other memorandum of it.

"The chief hoſpital in the town is that called the New Hoſpital, or William Wigſton's hoſpital, erected by William Wigſton, junior, merchant of the Staple at the Weſt ſide of St. Martin's churchyard, for which he obtained the king's licence, 4 Henry VIII. and his confirmation 6 Henry VIII. It conſiſts of a maſter, a confrater, twelve old men, and as many old women; to whom he gave ſtatutes, which were confirmed by John biſhop of Lincoln, the laſt of September 1522; but theſe were altered by Henry earl of Huntingdon in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The pay of the poor men is now advanced to 2*s.* 10*d.* and that of the women to 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly, beſides which they have other advantages. In 1656, John Whatton, eſq. gave to the corporation £.7. *per ann.* payable out of the ſhire hall cloſe, for the maintenance of another poor widow, to be placed in two rooms which were built in the ſaid new hoſpital by his firſt wife Elizabeth; of this ſum 2*s.* 6*d.* was to be paid to the poor woman weekly, and 5*s.* annually to the maſter; and 5*s.* the mayor and his brethren are to have for wine. This hoſpital was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Catharine, and St. Urſula. Q. If this be not the hoſpital called Urſula's by Burton and the Monaſticon?

"Beſides theſe, there are two other little hoſpitals, the one commonly called the Spittle Houſe at the end of Belgrave gate, in which are commonly maintained about ſix poor women, placed in it by the juſtices of the peace for the county, but they are not limited to any certain number. They have 14*s.* weekly paid them by the treaſurer of the county, and yearly at Chriſtmas partake of the charity of the chief inhabitants of the town. At Michaelmas yearly they preſent to Mr. Thomas Noble twelve chicken, on account of an eſtate which he enjoys at Rereſby in this county, which formerly belonged to the family of Keble there, and by two coheireſſes deſcended to Noble and Orton, during which diviſion each received ſix chicken: but Orton's part coming to Faunt, and being ſince purchaſed by Mr. Noble aforeſaid, he is intitled to the whole. It is probable that this right was grounded on Keble's giving the ſite of the houſe to the uſe of the hoſpital. The other is in the Abbey gate, called the Counteſs's hoſpital. It was founded by the counteſs of Devonſhire, who lived at the abbey in the time of king Charles I. for ſix poor women, maids or widows, and endowed with £.30. *per ann.* which is paid by the duke's bailiff quarterly, *viz.* 25*s.* to each.

"There were three houſes of Friers. The Franciſcan or Grey Friers, ſtood on the South ſide of St. Martin's church-yard, towards which there is a portal remaining, but all the other building is quite demoliſhed. Moſt of it now belongs to Mr. Noble, who has a very fair houſe within the precincts of it. Leland ſays, that Simon Montfort was the founder of it, and that king Richard III. was there buried. I know no other evidence that the ſtone coffin formerly uſed for a horſe-trough was king Richard's but the conſtancy of the tradition. There is a little part of it ſtill preſerved at the White Horſe Inn, in which one may obſerve ſome appearance of the fitting for retaining the head and the ſhoulders.

"The Auguſtine or Black Friers were ſeated without the Weſt gate between the two channels of the river. Nothing of the building remains except a bridge of one large arch over the whole channel of the river, which is commonly called Bow Bridge, and by the narrowneſs of it appears to have been only

[1] Rentale Novum, f. 86. ſect. 95, col. 1.

only a foot bridge for the uſe of the friers, ſo that the tradition of the king's paſſing over it in his way to Boſworth Field muſt be falſe. A well near it is ſtill called St. Auguſtine's well.

" The White Friers were planted near the North gate. Nothing remains of the buildings. I have not met with any of the founders, either of the Black or White Friers.

" The tradition of thirty-two churches is groundleſs. There are at preſent five churches and ſix pariſhes, *viz.* St. Mary's, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas's, All Saints', and St. Margaret's; the ſixth, St. Leonard's pariſh, has now no church.

" St. Mary's de Caſtro was parochial at the ſame time that it was collegiate. The South aile of it was built long before the main fabrick, as it is ſaid, by John of Gaunt, and is ſuppoſed to be as large or broad as any ſide aile in England, being 33 feet broad within the walls. To the Weſt end of the North ſide of the church joins the houſe belonging to the porter of the caſtle, which has a lodging-chamber within the walls of the church, which yet is ſaid not to be in the pariſh. From this church there uſed to be a ſolemn proceſſion every Whit-Monday to St. Margaret's church, in which the image of the Virgin Mary was carried under a canopy borne by four perſons, with a minſtrel, harp, or other muſic, and 12 perſons repreſenting the 12 Apoſtles, each of which had the name of the Apoſtle whom he repreſented written in parchment fixed on his bonnet, and 14 perſons bearing banners, the virgins in the pariſh attending. When they came to St. Margaret's, among other oblations made by them, there were two pair of gloves, whereof one is ſaid to be for God, the other for St. Thomas of India. There was the like proceſſion from St. Martin's church on Whit-Monday, and the image of St. Martin was carried thither with 12 perſons repreſenting the 12 Apoſtles, and 12 banners, &c. After the church (which conſiſted of three ailes) was built, there was a conſiderable addition made to it all along the South ſide, the Eaſt part whereof was called our Lady's chapel or choir, where now the conſiſtory is held; and the Weſt end was St. George's chapel; and there ſtood St. George's horſe harneſſed, &c. The riding of the George was one of the principal ſolemnities in this town, as may appear by the expreſs mention of it in an order made at a common-hall 17 Edward IV. which enjoins all inhabitants ſummoned to attend the mayor to ride againſt the king (ſo it is expreſſed), or for riding the George, or any other thing, to the pleaſure of the mayor, and worſhip of the town. 14 Henry VII. it was ordered that every one of the 48 ſhould pay towards the upholding St. George's gild; they who had been chamberlains 6*s.* and ſuch as had not been ſo 4*s.* yearly at leaſt: and 15 Henry VIII. the maſters of the guild having neglected the riding of the George, an order was made enjoining them to do according to antient cuſtom between St. George's-day and Whitſunday, on pain of forfeiting £.5.[m] In the ſame church was founded alſo Corpus Chriſti guild, which was the chief guild in the town, and contributed largely to the public charges, in the purchaſe of charters, &c. and the maſters of it had great intereſt in the government of the town, having power with the mayor to levy penalties on the mayor's brethren for their miſdemeanours; and upon the mayor's neglect they were impowered to levy them upon him.

" St. Nicholas' church is an old Gothic building, the pillars and arches thick and very low. It conſiſted of three ailes; but about 1697 the North aile, being ruinous, was taken down, ſo that now it has only two. The pariſh being poor and ſmall, it uſed to be held by the vicar of St. Mary, who preached there about once a month; but now, by means of queen Anne's bounty, the beneficence of the corporation, and the contributions of the pariſhioners, it is provided with one to preach in it every Sunday, &c.

" All Saints is a handſome church. It uſed to be preached in about once a fortnight; but, the corporation having piouſly augmented the revenue of this as well as all other churches in the town, and the pariſhioners adding their contributions, they have now a particular miniſter attending the ſervice of it.

" St. Margaret's is a very fair church. In this was founded St. Margaret's guild, for which I have ſeen a memorandum of a patent granted 16 Richard II. This guild was rich, and uſed to join with that of Corpus Chriſti in defraying the public charges. The ſolemn proceſſion annually made to this church on Whit-Monday I ſuppoſe occaſioned a very broad ſtreet leading from the North gate to this church to be called *Sen-vey* or *Sancta via*. The ſix bells belonging to this church were for many years celebrated for one of the moſt tuneable ring of bells in England." Two more were added in Mr. Carte's time; and within theſe few years they have been increaſed to ten by the bounty of William Fortrey, eſq. of Norton by Galby, who rebuilt the church and ſteeple at Norton, and furniſhed it with a peal of ten bells, clock, and chimes, at his own expence; and who poſſeſſed all the anecdotes that remain relative to Hugh Watts, once mayor of Leiceſter, and founder of the lofty tower of St. Margaret's church[n].

" St. Leonard's pariſh lies almoſt intirely beyond the North bridges without the franchiſes of the town. The church was rebuilt a few years before the war that began 1642; but lying ſo as to command the North bridge it was pulled down when Leiceſter was made a garriſon. In this pariſh there was a mint for coinage of money. It is mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey, and in the hiſtory of the foundation of the abbey.

" Of the other churches mentioned by Burton, St. Michael's was ſituated in what are called the Back Lanes, and demoliſhed ſo long ago that the particular place where it ſtood is not known. The pariſh belonging to it was long ſince united to All Saints. St. Peter's church being ruinous, the corporation,

[m] In Dr. Bulleyn's " Dialogue between Sorenefs and Chirurgery," is a ſtory of one Roger, a citizen's ſervant, whoſe grandſon eſcaped from the battle of Barnet, and hid himſelf in a hollow tree on Enfield chace for a month, till at length he eſcaped without danger; in memory of which, or his more martial atchievements, his *harneſs was worn upon St. George's back* in Barnet church many a cold winter after. Biog. Brit. art. *Bulleyn*, note E.

[n] Nichols, Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 35.

April 7, 15 Elizabeth, purchaſed of the queen the materials of it to build a ſchool houſe; and 33 Elizabeth it was agreed that this pariſh ſhould be united alſo to All Saints, by the miniſter of which the church-yard is now enjoyed as an orchard. As to St. Clement's church, I have found that in ſome old writings a lane which runs from the North-gate, between the White Friars and the backſide of the houſes oppoſite All Saints church, is called St. Clement's lane; and therefore I conclude that it was ſituated in or near it, and if ſo, that it is alſo united to All Saints. St. Sepulchre's was not a pariſh church, but a chapel, as the record quoted by Burton ſhews. It ſtood at the extremity of the liberties of the borough to the South, at the South-gate end, where they who died at the gallows uſed to be buried.

"Another church that I find mentioned is St. Auſtin's; and in the Rental aforeſaid, fol. 147, ſect. 148, I met with this memorandum: "Quod "ecclia de Coſby pertinuit ad eccliam Sĉi Auguſ- "tini Leic'. Que quidem ecclia Auguſtini ſita "fuerat ad orientalem partem cancell' eccliæ Nĉi "Leic'. Et erat ipſa ecclia conſtituta ſub duobus "tectis conjunctis ſuper medias columnas, cujus "una pars erat dedicata Sĉo Auguſtino & altera Sĉe "Columbe; modo nominatur *Holybones Leyc'*." Upon this my conjecture or opinion is that the church was dedicated to St. Auguſtin the monk, who converted the Engliſh Saxons, and to St. Columbus or Columbanus, who converted the Picts in Scotland. It was not a pariſh church; and therefore the church of Coſby, lying five miles diſtant, was appropriated to the maintenance of it. I reckon that it was demoliſhed at the Conqueſt, or in the troubles enſuing in 1088; and therefore the church of Coſby (being freed from the charge of maintaining it) was given to the abbey by the founder.

"It was a general cuſtom to bury the reliques or bones of ſome martyr in the place where churches were erected; and I ſuppoſe that after the demolition of the church, ſome unſucceſsful attempts being made to find out theſe depoſited, it was ſaid that the holy bones were ſtill there, and that from thence the place came to be called *Holy Bones*, as it is to this day.

"Here are now five churches, *viz.* St. Nicholas, All Saints, St. Margaret's, St. Martin's, St. Mary's, of which the firſt, fourth, and fifth, have ſpire ſteeples; and the third a fine lofty tower. "There is an organ at St. Martin's, and an epitaph for Mr. John Heyrick, who died April 8, 1589, aged 76. He lived in one houſe with Mary his wife full 52 years, and in all that time never buried man, woman, or child, though ſometimes 20 in family. The ſaid Mary lived to 97, and ſaw before her death, December 8, 1611, of her children and grand-children, and great grand-children, 143.

"The principal trade of the town is that of making ſtockings, of which there has been for ſome years a return of £.60,000. *per annum*, of which alderman Cooper, the chief manager of it at preſent, gives this account. 20,000 todd of wool is wrought up yearly in the manufacture of hoſe, which employs, in the town and country, about 1000 hands, to ſort, kemb, and dye; 6000 to ſpin, double, and throw; 6000 to weave, ſeam, and dreſs up; and the improvement amounts to ſix times the value of the wool in the loweſt ſort of hoſe, and above that in the fine ſort.

"Several places in or about the town are out of the franchiſes of it, *viz.* the Caſtle and Newark toward the South, the Biſhop's Fee on the Eaſt, Abbey-gate and Wood-gate beyond the North bridge, and Braunſton-gate at Bruntingſthorp beyond the Weſt bridges.

"I have ſeen a charter of Simon Montfort, dated 39 Henry III. whereby it appears that the law called *Borough Engliſh*, whereby the youngeſt ſon was heir to his father, took place in this town; but then, at the petition, and with the aſſent of all the burgeſſes, he ordained, "Quod omnes filii primo- "geniti de legitimo matrimonio in prenominatâ "villâ Leyc' & ejus ſuburbiis poſt mortem patris "eorum hereditatem paternam & habitationem paci- "ficè et de certo habeant & obtineant, & ſint eis "heredes de cetero legitimi, &c."

"The ſtyle of the corporation formerly was, "The mayor and burgeſſes," but is now "The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes." When and by what authority (whether of Henry III. or Simon Montfort the ſecond) this became a mayor town, is not well known; but the moſt antient catalogue which I have ſeen of the mayors makes Peter, ſon of Roger, to have been choſen the firſt mayor in 1248, 32 Henry III. and to have continued ſo nine years. I give the greater credit to this, becauſe in an inquiſition taken 37 Henry III. I find that he is then ſaid to be mayor of Leiceſter, but the earl's bailiff is there placed before him. The chief government of the town was then in a company of 24, one of whom, September 29, and on the Monday after Martinmas, ſwore fealty to the earl of Leiceſter; as he does now to the king as duke of Lancaſter. The reſt of the 24 were called burgeſſes and coburgeſſes. 4 Edward IV. the king appointed that the mayor, four of the burgeſſes, with one learned in the law to be called the recorder, ſhould be juſtices of the peace, impowering them to hold ſeſſions, and exempted the inhabitants from the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county. 7 April, 1 Richard III. at a common-hall, the town was divided into 12 wards, and each aſſigned to one of the coburgeſſes, who was to be called alderman; but queen Elizabeth, in her charters, ſtyles all the 24 *aldermen*, as they are now called. Here are two bailiffs, whereof one is the king's, though choſen by the 24 aldermen. He holds his place by patent for life, and has the exerciſe of the office and return of writs; the other is annually choſen out of the aldermen who have not been mayor.

"The earl of Huntingdon having procured a patent, dated 17th April, 7 James I. whereby the king granted to the corporation the power of electing a ſteward and bailiff, the corporation 20 December 7 James I. obliged themſelves, that at the 3d, 5th, and 7th, and ſo every other avoidance, they would elect ſuch fit perſon as the earl and his heirs would nominate to them.

"There are alſo two coroners, choſen yearly out of

of the aldermen who have not been mayors. Two chamberlains are choſen annually, one by the mayor elect, called the mayor's chamberlain, the other by the company of 48, called the town chamberlain, who has precedence of the mayor's.

"The place of the body corporate's meeting or town-hall was antiently ſituated at the bottom of the lane called of late years Blue Boar-lane, from an inn which had the ſign of the Blue[o] Boar, where, according to tradition (which I think falſe) king Richard III. lay the night before he marched to Boſworth field, but formerly the Mayor's-Hall-lane; and I gueſs it to be the houſe called the Old Shop, which was employed for making or ſtoring up gunpowder while Leiceſter was a garriſon; and was blown up when Leiceſter was taken, 31 May, 1645.

"At the diſſolution of guilds and chantries the corporation purchaſed the hall belonging to Corpus Chriſti guild, together with the houſes belonging to four chantry prieſts at the Weſt end of St. Martin's church-yard (ſeparated from Wigſton's hoſpital by the vicarage-houſe), which thereupon were fitted for the uſe of the corporation, containing a ſquare court in the middle, having on the North a ſpacious hall, for holding the aſſizes, ſeſſions, and other courts, &c. on the Weſt a large parlour for the aldermen and 48 to aſſemble in, &c. with chambers over it; on the South a large kitchen, with other conveniences, for preparing their public feaſts; and on the Eaſt, beſides ſeveral neceſſary apartments below ſtairs, a handſome chamber for a public library, fitted for that purpoſe about 1632. There is another public building ſituate in the Saturday market, which is called *The Gainſborough*; the lower rooms are employed as ſhops, and one of them for a dungeon; over which there is a convenient ſquare room for the mayor and juſtices to meet in on market and fair days, to determine ſuch matters as are brought before them; adjoining to this is a leſſer room, for their ſervants and attendants, and alſo a handſome balcony overlooking the market-place.

"The houſe called *The Lord's Place* was formerly much noted for the entertainment of perſons of the greateſt quality. The firſt mention that I find made of it, it was called *Reynolds' Houſe* or *Place*. 27 July, 11 Elizabeth, John Eaton of Raunſton, and Ralph Eaton of Leiceſter, gentlemen, ſold it to Henry earl of Huntingdon. It afterwards came to a gentleman of Northamptonſhire, from whom the corporation purchaſed it about 1649, and in 1702 ſold it to Simon Barwell, who has in part demoliſhed it.

"The free-ſchool was begun to be built about 15 Elizabeth, and finiſhed the next year; and at the ſame time a new houſe was erected on the North end of it for the head maſter to dwell in, towards which the two companies of 24 and 48 contributed. On the outſide of the ſchool are engraven, on a ſtone, the names of the benefactors by whom it was endowed. There is a maſter and two uſhers; and the viſitors of the ſchool are the mayor and aldermen, and the maſter and confrater of Wigſton's hoſpital.

"The antient lords of Leiceſter were the earls of Mercia and biſhops of the dioceſe. What the biſhops had was called *manerium juxta Ligeceſtr'* or *manerium de Knighton*, as comprehending that village in it. That part of it which is in the ſuburbs of Leiceſter is commonly called *Biſhop's Fee*, and remains as aforeſaid out of the liberties and juriſdiction of the town; though ſeveral attempts were made in the reign of Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth to have it and the other exempted places reduced under its government, but without effect. This manor continued in the biſhops A. D. 1138, as appears by the bull of Pope Innocent III. dated 4 cal. Maii that year, confirming it to Alexander, the then biſhop, and his ſucceſſors; but it was ſoon (as it ſeems by Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 115) transferred to the earls of Leiceſter, in exchange for other lands, and by Robert Boſſu, the founder of the abbey, was given to the monks there.

"The reſt of the town and ſuburbs belonged to the earls of Mercia before and at the Conqueſt: Edwin the laſt of them was ſlain 1071. After this the county of Leiceſter was committed to Hugh Grentemaiſnell, as vice-comes; and whereas in Domeſday Book it is ſaid that the king had "de monetariis xx" it is added "de his xx habet Hugo de Grentemaiſnel tertium denarium." Hugo dying 1094, his ſon Ivo ſucceeded him, and enjoyed his eſtate in England till 3 Henry I. when, taking up arms in favour of Robert Curthoſe, he fell into the king's diſpleaſure, and thereupon undertaking a voyage to Jeruſalem, he mortgaged his eſtate to Robert Bellomont, who by favour of the king was that year *viz.* A. D. 1102, made earl of Leiceſter. After Robert Fitz-Parnell's death, 1206, partition being made of the eſtate of theſe antient earls between Simon Montfort and Saer de Quincy, earl of Wincheſter, Simon's part was called the Honour of Leiceſter, and Saer's the Honour of Wincheſter. Simon having taken poſſeſſion of his part ſoon returned into France, and about 1209 was choſen general of the Pope's army againſt the Albigenſes, and ſo continued to his death. But in 1217 Lewis the Dauphin invading England, Simon favoured him with his intereſt; whereupon king John ſeized his earldom, and conferred it on Ranulph Blundevill, earl of Cheſter, who enjoyed it till 1229; when Almaric, eldeſt ſon of Simon aforeſaid, propoſed to Henry III. to ſurrender all his right to it to his brother Simon, who ſhould quit his intereſt in France and come and live in England, and thereupon the earldom was conferred on him.

"The Honour of Winchester deſcended from Quincy to Ferrers of Groby, and from them to the Greys, and is now the inheritance of the earl of Stamford. Burton, in his liſt of earls of Leiceſter, p. 172, has omitted Thomas earl of Lancaſter, Derby, and Lincoln, who ſucceeded his father Edmund in 1295, and was beheaded at Pontefract, 15 Edward II. 1322; but the people, reputing him to be a ſaint, made offerings to him, ſo that in an account made of the profits of the church of St. Martin's, received by the abbey about 1348, is "Pes Thomæ Lancaſtrie reddit vil. xs."[p]

"In 1712 there were 1290 families in Leiceſter[q].

"The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council men, 2 chamberlains,

[o] Richard's cognizance was a *white* boar.

[p] It may be queried whether *pes* here means the *foot* of the ſaint, or the *ſum total* of the profits of his ſhrine.

[q] In 1800 there were 3205 houſes, in which were 3668 families, conſiſting of 16,953 perſons.

berlains, a ſteward, bailiff, ſolicitor, and town-clerk.

"As to the elections, obſerve, 1. That the government of the town being antiently lodged in 24 perſons, ſtyled 'The mayor and his brethren,' theſe ſeparately made choice of one of the members of parliament, and the commonalty of the town choſe the other. This diſtinct choice laſted as long as Henry the Eighth's reign; but I cannot tell the preciſe time when they began to chooſe jointly. 2. That the commons concerned in the election of their member were all the inhabitants of the town, whether freemen or others, till 4 Henry VII. when the king, by the advice of his council of the Dutchy, to prevent the diſorders which frequently happened in the election of mayor, burgeſſes of parliament, and making aſſeſſments, ordered the mayor and 24 comburgeſſes to call unto them only 48, whom they ſhould judge to be the wiſeſt and graveſt of the commonalty, upon theſe occaſions; and at the next election of annual officers, September 21, 5 Henry VII. the commons at large inſiſting upon their antient privileges in a tumultuous manner, the king in parliament that year ordained that the mayor and his brethren ſhould from time to time chooſe 48 of the moſt diſcreet inhabitants of the town, who, with the mayor and his brethren, or the moſt part of them, ſhould make yearly election of all the mayors and other officers of the ſaid borough, and their election ſhould be good, &c. The election of parliament-men is not expreſsly mentioned in this act; nevertheleſs, all elections of them were in fact made agreeable to the tenor of it till the reſtoration of king Charles II. when ſir John Pretyman made intereſt with the commons at large, and, upon a hearing in the Houſe of Commons, was admitted to be duly elected in virtue of their votes; and now the right of election is veſted in the freemen at large not receiving alms, and in the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, not being perſons certificated from other places. The number of electors is now (1712) ſuppoſed to be about 2000. As to the perſons elected, it is obſervable that of old they were always inhabitants and members of the borough; the firſt inſtance which I have met of any countryman's[r] election being in the firſt parliament of queen Mary, when William Faunt and Thomas Farnham, eſqrs. were choſen."

The Caſtle was the court of the great Henry duke of Lancaſter, who added to it 26 acres of ground, which he incloſed with a ſtrong ſtone wall 18 feet high, and called it his *novum opus*, now *The Newark*, where the beſt houſes are, being ſtill extraparochial under caſtle-guard by antient grant from the crown. The ſpacious hall and kitchen are intire, the former new-fronted ſerving for the ſeſſions-houſe; and ſeveral gates, of which the Eaſtern is eſteemed a curious piece of architecture, with a curious arch, and the tower over it ſerves as a magazine for the county militia[s]. The keep remains, and large parts of the walls. St. Nicholas' church is partly built of Roman ruins, of very long bricks and ragged ſtones alternately. At the Weſt end is the *Jewry wall*, a ruin of three large arches, with three leſſer within them, and three like niches, the wall one yard and a half thick, conſiſting of five rows of ſtones and three of brick alternately. Human bones have been found thereabouts, which may have belonged to the adjoining church. Some ſuppoſe it part of a *temple of Janus*[s], others of a ſepulchre, others of a ſynagogue. At the Eaſt end of the church is the ſpot called *Holy Bones*, where many bones of oxen have been found, it having been the old ſhambles.

Mr. Carte, in a letter to Browne Willis, gives the following account of this ruin, commonly known by the name of *Jewry Wall*. "It is at the Weſt end of St. Nicholas' church-yard; and though what remains of it ſerves for a wall, yet was it, I doubt not, a building which took in a great deal of the area of the church-yard, and the materials of it were in a great meaſure made uſe of in building that church, as appears by the Britiſh or Roman bricks or tiles viſible in the walls of it. It is difficult to judge now what the uſe of it was; but I am apt to think it was of the ſame nature with the Werry-wall in Lancaſter, or the old works at Worceſter, and if one had an opportunity of viewing all theſe, and comparing them together, one might perhaps make a probable gueſs at their uſe. The remains of it are about 23 yards long; and on the outſide the height is about 9 or 10 yards, raiſed up by ſeveral ſtrata of rough foreſt-ſtone and of brick or tile. Each brick is about 18 inches long, 15 broad, and about two thick; for ſome are bigger and ſome leſſer. The mortar between the bricks is full as thick as the bricks. I reckon 17 ſtrata, in the following order:

1. Four rows of ſtone 27 inches high.
2. Three rows of brick about 10 inches high.
3. Three rows of ſtone, 18 inches.
4. Three rows of brick, 8 inches.
5. Four rows of ſtone, 20 inches.
6. Three rows of brick.
7. Four rows of ſtone.
8. Three rows of brick.
9. Three rows of ſtone.
10. Three rows of brick.
11. Three rows of ſtone.
12. Three rows of brick.
13. Three rows of ſtone.
14. Three rows of brick.
15. Four rows of ſtone.
16. Three rows of brick.
17. Four rows or more of ſtone.

In the wall near the middle, at five yards diſtance from each other, there are two large arches, which ſerved for the entrance into it, about three yards wide and four and an half high. There are ſeveral holes in the wall about ſix inches ſquare, *viz.* in the 3d, 6th, 9th, 13th, and 17th ſtratum. The holes in this laſt are as large again as the others, and paſs quite through the wall; whereas the firſt do not appear to do ſo, though there are ſome holes like them on the inſide. The wall on the inſide (*viz.* in the church-yard) has no facing, as being broke off roughly from the parts that were continued to it, and it conſiſts of four arches; the two largeſt are in the middle, and in part anſwer the two on the outſide, which were made for entrances, but are much larger within, and the entrances are not in the middle of them. In the column between theſe two great

[r] i. e. non reſident.

[s] G. Burton, p. 160, 161.

arches there appears the remainder of an arch-work, which ſeems to be made for reverberating heat; and in all the inſide the blackneſs of the ſtones and brick retain plain indications of fire and ſmoke. The two other arches are near as high, and in ſhape are much like the other, but not ſo large. In the South arch a poor woman has a little houſe, who ſhewed me two ſtones, now placed on the outermoſt wall of her houſe, which, ſhe ſaid, ſhe was informed were taken out of the arch within her houſe, and placed where they were; that, though the perſon living there was not at home, yet perſons of curioſity might ſee them. One of them is in the exact form of a croſs formy, or patée, as I think it is called; it is 13 inches over, and the breadth of each of the four arms at the decuſſation is four inches, and at the end ſix or ſeven. The other ſtone has a croſs excavated in it about 10 inches long. I ſomewhat doubt of the truth of the woman's relation as to the place whence the ſtones were taken, becauſe I can diſcover no ſuch formed ſtones in any part of the work." We have engraved in Pl. VI. fig. 1. Mr. Buck's view of theſe ruins [t].

In Mr. Worthington's cellar, at the *Nine Elms*, near All Saints church, is ſtill to be ſeen a teſſelated pavement three or four feet ſquare, with a rude repreſentation of a ſtag, Cupid, and another perſon, in red and white teſſelæ. An account of it, ſent by Mr. Carte about 1675, with a draught and his opinion, to Mr. Humphry Wanley, was publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions 1711, N° 331; and again, much more correctly, from a drawing taken by Mr. Carter in 1788, and engraved by Schnebbelie, in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of the County, vol. I. p. 10. The ſubject is generally called by ſuch authors as mention it Actæon; but is, Mr. Carte thought, the repreſentation of that fable which ſays, that a perſon finding fault with Venus, ſhe in revenge engaged her ſon Cupid to make him fall in love with a monſter; it conſiſting of the figure of a Cupid with his bow drawn, and a man with one arm about a monſter's neck, as going to kiſs it. The monſter has the head of a ſtag, which gave the occaſion to the calling it Actæon. It was diſcovered upon digging of a cellar at a houſe over againſt St. John's hoſpital, about a yard and a half under the common ſurface of the earth. What was the extent of the whole pavement is not known; but this figure was preſerved by order of the maſter of the houſe, and is an octagon of about a yard diameter. Upon digging other parts of the cellar deeper they found the earth under the *opus teſſelatum* to conſiſt of little elſe but oyſter-ſhells, and that to a great depth. A perſon employed in digging wells, &c. told Mr. Carte that they find that about the middle of the town the made earth is about 16 feet deep, but in the outer parts (*e.g.* about the Horſe-fair) it is but about nine feet deep. Mr. John Wilkins, then ſenior alderman, informed him, that about 1667 or 1668, digging in a yard belonging to a houſe on the Eaſt ſide of the High Croſs-ſtreet, near the Water-houſe, about 12 feet deep, he diſcovered a very fine floor, which upon examination he found to be made of lime mortar, about ſix or ſeven inches thick, and about 10 feet long and four wide. The walls (whether of brick or ſtone he forgets) were finely painted; and on the wall-ſide of the room, within about four yards diſtance of each other, ſtood two chimnies as high as the mantle-tree, &c. Two other pavements were found ſince at Cooke's new Vauxhall, in a bathing-room near the river, which now riſes over and damages them, but muſt formerly have been conſiderably lower, as at Saliſbury. Three very beautiful and quite perfect were found in October 1754, in a piece of ground called *The Black Friers*, belonging to Rogers Ruding, eſq.; and a fourth in *The Cherry Orchard*, 1782 [u]. Burton mentions a hypocauſt found in his time near the Jewry wall. At the brick-works on the South ſide of the town, in digging clay, the workmen find urns, coins, and other remains of the Romans [x]. A pot of Roman coins was found at the entrance of the Grey Friers. Six hundred braſs coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Maximinus Daza, Chlorus, Severus, Maxentius, and Conſtantine the Great [y], were found near the town, 1736.

The town-wall and ditch, of which Dr. Stukeley ſaw traces, are now gone. On the old Boſworth road at the back of the town which leads to the Foſſe way is St. Auſtin's well, antiently in great repute. On the left of the Foſs are the Danes' hills, near which is a cavern, with an arched roof, called *Black Annis'* hole, and a marley medicinal water, now diſuſed.

There can be no doubt that Leiceſter was the RATÆ of Antoninus, PAΓAI of Ptolemy, &c. [z] which ſome derive from *Rhedyn*, fern, which Dioſcorides ſays is called in Celtic *Ratis*, and which grows hereabouts plentifully [a]. Dr. Stukeley traced the Roman wall nearly all round. *Rawdikes*, about half a mile South of the town is a double bank with a ditch between it, like thoſe at Dorcheſter or Oxford, probably a fortification, though Dr. Stukeley calls it a Britiſh curſus [b]. At *Ratby*, a village three Rat
or four miles North-weſt from Leiceſter, on the declivity of a hill at Ratby ſprings, ſo called from a fine ſpring of water juſt by, is a camp about 280 yards by 155, the vallum from one and an half to three yards high, very bold; the foſs much filled up [c].

The ſee was removed in the reign of Edgar, 970, to Lincoln, after 12 biſhops had ſat here, from 680 to 737 [d].

Theſe following Mr. Carte took to be the only proper biſhops of Leiceſter.

Anno 679. The ſee of Leiceſter being taken out of the dioceſe of Lichfield, Cuthwinus was placed in it; but he ſoon quitting, it reverted to Litchfield.

Anno 691. St. Wilfrid being baniſhed from York, was made biſhop of Leiceſter by king Æthelred, and ſo continued till he was ejected by the ſynod of Hethefeld, anno 703, when the ſee was re-united to Lichfield.

[t] Views of it by Dr. Stukeley 1722, and by Mr. Pridden 1786, may be ſeen in Nichols, vol. I. p. 7.
[u] All theſe are alſo engraved in Nichols, I. p. 12. [x] Stukeley, I. 103. [y] R. Gale, A. S. Minutes.
[z] Horſley, 437. Nichols, I. 1. [a] Gale, Antoninus, 100.
[b] Nichols, I. 4. Theſe hippodromes were called in the language of the country *rhedagua*, the racer *rhedagwr*, and the carriage *rheda*. Pownall on the Study of Antiquities, p. 277.
[c] Dr. Pulteney in Gent. Mag. Feb. 1773, vol. XLIII. p. 76. [d] Burton, 161. Godwin, 280. 308. Ed. Richardſon.

Anno

Fig. 4 p. 366.

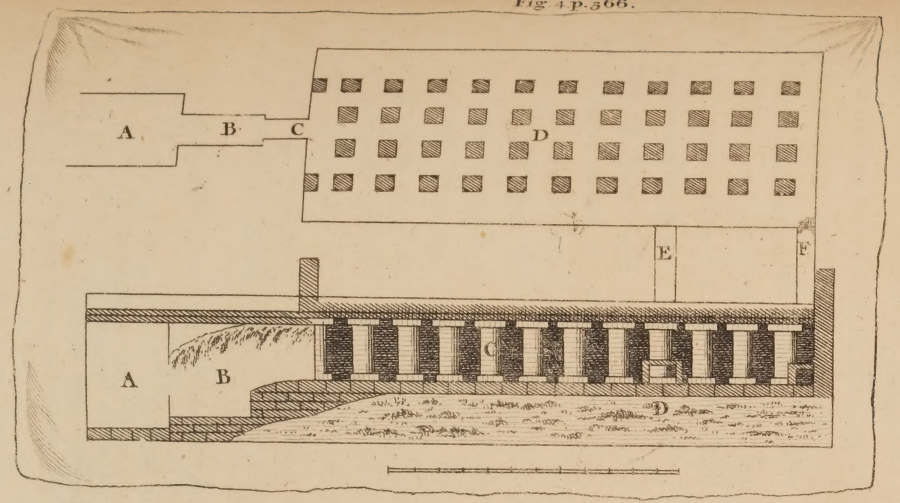


Fig. 3 p. 349.

Fig. 4 p. 367.

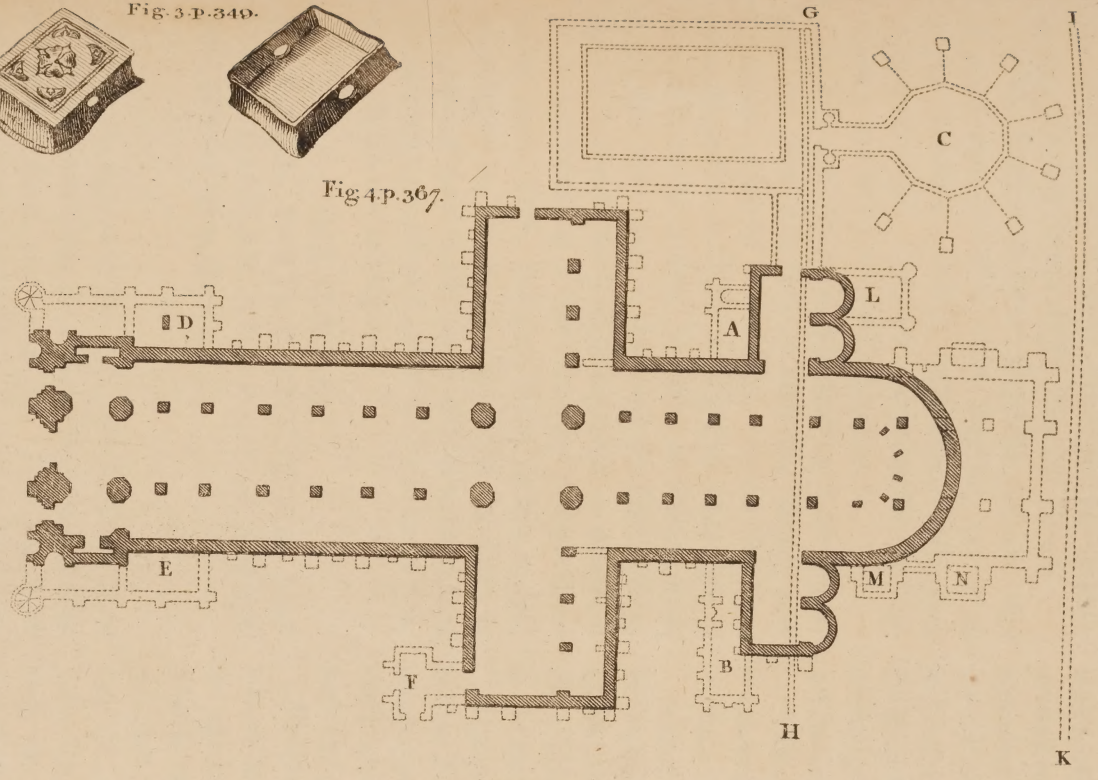


Fig. 2 p. 315. 11 ft. 7 in. Vol. II. Pl. VI. p. 314.

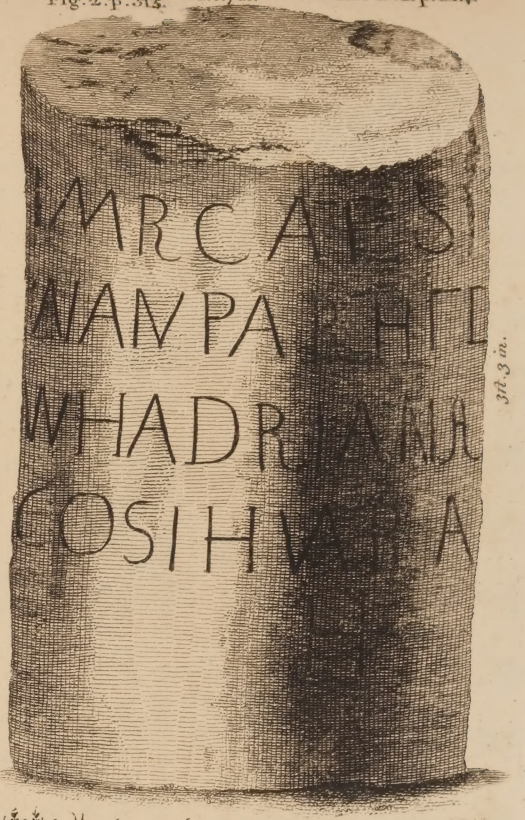


Fig. 5

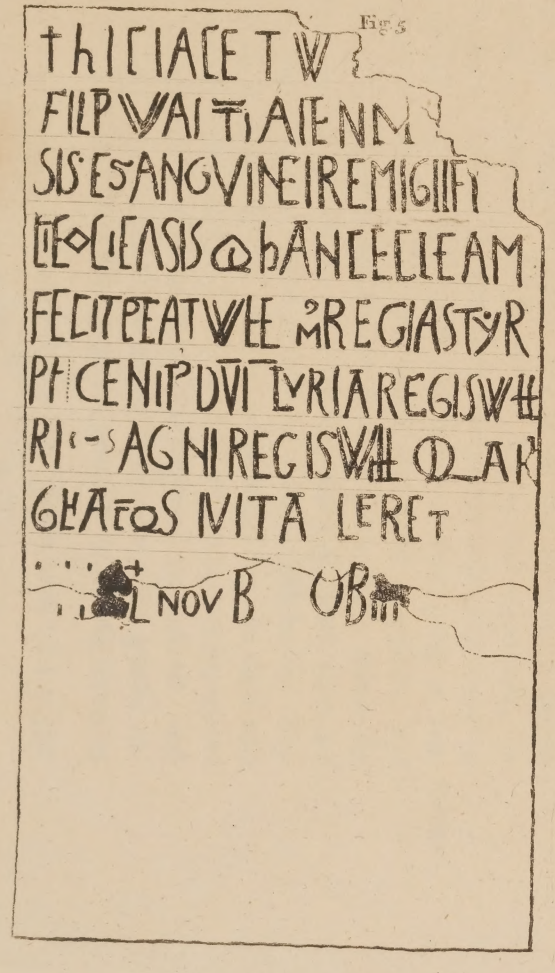


Fig. 1 p. 314.

F. Cary sculp.t

Anno 737 the ſee was finally ſeparated from Lichfield, and Tota placed in it, who died anno 764 [e]. To him ſucceeded Eadbert.

Werenbert died 768 [f].

Unwora, or Unwona.

Rethunus died 861 [f].

Aldredus was depoſed 873 [f].

Ceolred ſucceeded; but in the following year, when the Pagan Danes conquered Mercia, I ſuppoſe, he fled to Dorcheſter near the Thames, which was the boundary of the Weſt Saxon kingdom, from whence he might expect protection from the Danes. His ſucceſſor, Halurdus or Salurdus, ſat at Dorcheſter, and therefore is ſtyled Dorceſt' Epus [g].

"The foreſt or chace of Leyceſter joining hard "to the town is a five miles lengthe, but of no "great breadthe, and is repleniſhed with deer. "*Bellmontes leaſe*, ſumtyme a great parke by Ley- "ceſter, but now converted to paſture [h].

urmaſton. In July 1771 the workmen making a new turnpike-road from Leiceſter to Melton, found near *Thurmaſton*, a hamlet of Barkby [i], and not far from where the preſent Leiceſter road paſſed from Foſs, a heap of ſtones ſet in lime (the lime of Barrow from a hard dark blue ſtone is reckoned the beſt in England) ſo hard as to baffle their eagerneſs to demoliſh it. It had ſerved as a baſe to a large milliare three feet ſix inches high, five feet ſeven inches round, which lay by it, and was for ſome time depoſited in the garden of the turnpike houſe at Thurmaſton, but has ſince been placed on a pillar in the town of Leiceſter. It has this inſcription:

IMR CAES *ARI*
DIV. TRAIAN. PARTH F. DIV. *NERVAE NEP*
TRAIAN. HADRIAN. AVG. *PONT. MAX. TRIB.*
POT. IV COS III A RATIS .....
H

Whether the figures in the fifth line ſtand for II or III miles, it determines the antient name of Leiceſter to have been *Ratæ*, and not *Ragæ*. It is the oldeſt milliare known in Britain (the others beginning with Philip), as well as the firſt inſcription found in this iſland. It is engraved in Plate VI. fig. 2. as are ſeveral different views of it, accompanied by various readings and a copious comment, in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſter Town [k].

roby. "There remain few token of the old caſtle at "*Groby* more than that yet is the hill that the kepe "of the caſtle ſtode on very notable, but there is "now no ſtone-work upon it, and the late Thomas "marquiſs filled up the ditch with erthe intend- "ing to make an herbare there. The old part of "the worke that now is was made by the Ferrers, "but newer works and buildings were erected by "the lord Thomas, firſt marquis of Dorſet, who "began and erected the foundation and walls of a "great gatehouſe of brick and a tower that was left "half unfiniſhed of him, and ſo it ſtandeth yet. "This lord Thomas erected alſo and almoſt finiſhed "two towers of brick in the front of the houſe, as "reſpondent on each ſide to the gate-houſe. There "is a fair large park by the place, ſix miles in com- "paſs, and a poor village [l]."

Groby near Ratby was a market-town, and gave title to the *Greys*, which was forfeited by the attainder of *Thomas* Grey, marquis of Dorſet, by Richard III. He made his eſcape to Venice. At his return in the next reign he was reſtored, and began to build here. He died 18 Henry VII. and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas* and grandſon *Henry*, duke of Suffolk, whoſe daughter *Jane* being beheaded for uſurping the crown from queen Mary, he eſcaped with his life, but raiſing commotions the ſame year was proſcribed, and being betrayed by his park-keeper was apprehended in his park at Aſtley, and beheaded, as was his brother ſoon after. The title of baron Grey of Groby was reſtored by James I. in his firſt year to ſir *Henry* Grey, ſon of another brother, John of Pirgo, whoſe grandſon *John* was created earl of Stamford 3 Charles I. which title continues in the family [m].

"The lord of Huntingdon hath *Baggeworth* park, Bagworth. "where appear within a ditch ruins of a manor place "like a caſtle building [n]."

About ſeven miles North of Leiceſter, on the Foſs way, was a ſmall round hill, ſuppoſed a tumulus, and known by the name of *Segs* or *Sex hill* [o], Segs hill. there being ſix pariſhes which centre at it, making it the mark of their bounds [p].

Beyond Leiceſter is *Thurcaſton*, which gave birth Thurcaſton. to that holy martyr biſhop Latimer, where the inhabitants pretend to ſhew the remains or ſite of the houſe where he was born [q]. This village was honoured with the paſtoral labours of biſhop Hurd [r].

Montſorell is a long ill-paved town [s]. In the ſtreet Montſorell. was an antient croſs, almoſt hid by a paltry building ſet up round it. The ſhaft was long and ſlender, with ſome very rude carvings on it, and ſtand on a pedeſtal, at each corner of which was as rude a figure. But the whole has been removed by the late ſir John Danvers; and a modern building ſubſtituted. Both the new and the old croſſes (with a view of the *Caſtle Hill*) are engraved by Mr. Nichols [t]. The caſtle ſtood on a ſteep hill of reddiſh granite, with pieces whereof the ſtreets are paved. Theſe ſtones are commonly called *Charley* (or *Charnwood*) *Foreſt ſtones*, and are ſo hard as to be coveted for painters' mullers. Many houſes are built with them, and make a very odd appearance. They are often imperfect cones, and being too hard to be cut or broken, the ſmootheſt face is laid outermoſt, in beds of the excellent lime of the adjoining townſhip of *Barrow*, whoſe ſoil is a hard ſlate lying in thin Barrow. ſtrata. The firſt under the earth is yellow, and below it are ſeveral ſtrata of blue ſtone, about ſix inches thick, and two feet aſunder. Both ſorts are dug up, piled in form of a cone, and burnt. The burning one of theſe heaps takes up two days and three nights. This lime is in ſuch repute for waterworks that much of it is exported to Holland, and the demand has within theſe few years greatly increaſed. The lime for manure is chiefly burnt at

[e] Simeon Dunelm. [f] Matthew Weſtm. [g] Chron. Sax. 897. Matthew Weſtm. 897. Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 554.
[h] Leland, I. 21. [i] Nichols, vol. III. p. 47. [k] Vol. I. p. 5. [l] Leland, I. 19.
[m] Dugdale, Bar. I. 719. [n] Leland, I. 22. [o] Nichols, vol. III. p. 384. [p] G.
[q] Nichols, vol. III. p. 1058. [r] G.
[s] Bullet's derivation of the name of this place, *ſorel*, facheux, q. d. difficult of aſcent, is not much better than the vulgar derivation of the country people, that the Devil *mounted ſorrel* and took one leap *(Wanlip)*. The obvious one ſeems that of the *mount* καθ' ἐξοχην overhanging the Soar; *hill* being only a repetition.
[t] Vol. III. p. 85.

Gracedieu ſome miles off. On extending the incloſures in this county many of the old ones are broken up, and it is found very good huſbandry ſo to do. They lime them, and in three or four years lay them down again. On the ſubject of the Barrow lime much valuable information is collected by Mr. Nichols; with ſeveral ſpecimens of foſſil fiſh found in the different ſtrata, of which he has given beautiful plates [s].

At Barrow is an hoſpital [9] founded by Humphry Babington, for ſix poor men, inhabitants of long continuance in Barrow or Quarndon, either widowers or antient bachelors, to be called (out of reſpect to the memory of his uncle) "the beads-men of Theophilus Cave [t]." William Beveridge, biſhop of St. Aſaph, was born at Barrow 1638, and died 1708. He gave the patronage of this vicarage, which he augmented, to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was educated.

Quorn. *Quorn*, or *Quorndon*, a hamlet of Barrow, is become a townſhip of much celebrity in the ſporting annals of this county, by having long been the reſidence of that famous veteran Hugo Meynell, eſq. It is a good thoroughfare town, and contains many excellent houſes [u].

Rothley. *Rothley*, on the high turnpike-road to Derby, was a preceptory of Knights Templars, valued at £.87.[x] What is called Rothley houſe is a conſiderable inn by the road ſide. At *Rothley Temple*, Mr. Babington's ſeat, about a mile from the village, are ſtill ſeveral portraits and antient curioſities. The chapel alſo ſtill remains, and contains ſome modern grave-ſtones. When his ſiſter ſhewed Mr. Aſhby the houſe, on entering one room, probably a chapel, ſhe ſaid they were then in *Jeruſalem*, by which he ſuppoſed the whole houſe was no longer *in proprio loco*, but transferred to Jeruſalem in order to be diſcharged of all parochial duties, tithes, &c. But it rather proves that this was the ſite of the preceptory, and that the chapel only went traditionally by the name of its antient lords, as at Aſhlackby, co. Lincoln, where was a preceptory of Templars, the whole farm-houſe, where only the tower remains intire of the original building, retains the name of *The Temple*. The pariſh church is large, and contains many antient memorials of the Vincents and Kingſtons, its former owners, and of the Babingtons. In the church-yard is a beautiful Runic croſs, and the effigies of a knight Templar [y]. Here was found a teſſelated pavement, with coins of Conſtantine, broken urns, human ſculls and bones, ſtags' horns, and part of a wall [z]. The owner of this manor is intitled to a ſum of money from every one making a purchaſe of lands within what is called the *ſoke of Rothley*, at ſo much *per cent.* on what is paid for the purchaſe [a].

Bradgate. Not far from it is *Bradgate*; "a fair park and "lodge, lately builded there by Thomas lord Grey, "marquis of Dorſet [b];" where was born, 1537, his great-grandaughter, the unfortunate queen Jane, beheaded 1554. It is ſtill the property of the earl of Stamford and Warrington, who is baron Grey of Groby. The old houſe was almoſt burnt down [b] in the reign of king William III. but the ruins remain [c], and the park is ſtill continued.

About four miles from Leiceſter, on the oppoſite ſide the Soar to Montſorrel, at *Coſſington*, juſt by the *Wreke*, is a large tumulus, 350 feet long, 120 broad, 40 high, and very ſteep, ſtanding due North and South, called *Shipley* hill. Mr. Carte took it to be the monument of ſome Daniſh king. On its top are modern trenches cut for amuſement, perhaps like thoſe on Burrow hills hereafter mentioned, and the mazes in Dorſet and Eſſex. It is about a land's length on this ſide Ratcliffe on the Wreke, between the Foſs road and the river. And whereas all other tumuli which he had ſeen are of a round form, this is long, and agrees with the account which Olaus Wormius gives of the ſepulchres of the moſt antient Daniſh kings, ſaying that they are made *ad magnitudinem & figuram carinæ maximæ navis regiæ* [d]. Whatſoever of this ſhire lyeth beyond the Wreken Northward is not ſo frequently inhabited, and part of it is called the *Would*, as being hilly without wood: wherein *Dalby*, a ſeat of the old family of the Noels, of whom I ſhall ſpeak elſewhere, and *Waltham on the Would*, a conſiderable village, with a ſmall market [e], are moſt notable. Through this part, as I have been informed, paſſeth the Foſs way, made by the Romans from *Lewing bridge*, by *Segrave*, which gave ſurname to the honourable family often mentioned, and the *Lodge on the Would* towards the Vale of Bever, but the tract thereof as yet I know not [f]. At *Radcliff* the Roman road paſſes the brook over meadows. Dr. Stukeley [g] thinks it ended at Leiceſter Eaſt gate, but Mr. Aſhby conceives it paſſed on by Belgrave turnpike and Leiceſter abbey, and did not come within half a mile or more of Leiceſter. In the church is an old monument of Thomas de Ratcliffe, 1310 [h].

Coſſing

Shipley

Dalby Waltha the W

Radcliff

At *Rakedale*, an adjoining village, earl Ferrers has an elegant modern manſion; and an old one now converted into a farm-houſe [i].

Rakeda

Soar ends in the Trent, a little above *Cotes*, the habitation of the family of *Skipwith*, originally deſcended out of Yorkſhire, and enriched many years ſince with fair poſſeſſions in Leiceſterſhire, by an heir of Ormeſby [k].

Cotes.

Old Da

Dalby on the Woulds, or *Old Dalby*, a preceptory of knights hoſpitallers founded probably by Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.91. [l]

Lough borough

"The town of *Lughborow* is in largeneſs and "good building next to Leyrceſter of all the "market-towns in the ſhire, and hath in it four "ſtrait ſtreets or more well paved. The pariſh "church is fair. At the South end of it is a fair "houſe of timber, where ons king Henry did lie [m]." It is a large market-town, with two good inns, a free-ſchool and charity-ſchool, a market, and five fairs. Slate is common hereabouts, and the tombs are all made of it, the inſcriptions being neatly though not eaſily cut, and laſting. It makes very good mile-ſtones, on which the letters appear white.

[s] Vol. III. p. 81. plates VIII. and IX. [9] G. [t] Nichols, vol. III. p. 70. [u] Ib. vol. III. p. 103.
[x] Tanner, 243. Burton, 234. [y] Engraved in Nichols, vol. III. p. 958.
[z] Archdeacon Palmer's letter in A. S. Min. 1721. [a] Nichols, vol. III. p. 953. [b] Leland, I. 12.
[c] See views of the ruins in Nichols, vol. III. p. 680. [d] See ſuch at Alfriſton, Suſſex, and Shipton hill, co. Dorſet.
[e] Nichols, vol. II. p. 379. [f] Holland. [g] Stukeley, I. 103. [h] Nichols, vol. III. p. 383. [i] Ib. 386.
[k] Holland. Nichols, vol. III. p. 370. [l] Burton, 84. Tanner, 249. Nichols, vol. III. p. 246. [m] Leland, I. 20.

The

The principal quarries are at Swithland, between Mountſorell and Bradgate, belonging to the earl of Stamford, from whence the ſtables at Houghton were covered; but they are not equal to thoſe of Weſtmorland and Cumberland. The late ſir John Danvers had a ſeat here [n].

Loughborough was the antient inheritance of the noble family of Deſpenſer, who procured it a market and fairs. But on the death and attainder of Hugh le Deſpenſer, earl of Wincheſter, 19 Edward III. it was forfeited to the crown, and granted by Edward III. to Henry Beaumont, in general tail; and in his poſterity it continued till William viſcount Beaumont, being in the battle of Towton on the ſide of Henry VI. was attainted of high treaſon, 1 Edward IV. and the manor granted to William lord Haſtings. But viſcount Beaumont was reſtored to it by Henry VII. and on the attainder of viſcount Lovel, his ſucceſſor, it reverted to the crown. 19 Henry VIII. the marquis of Dorſet obtained a grant of it; but on the attainder of his ſon Henry duke of Suffolk, 2 Mary, it was forfeited to the queen, who gave it to Edward lord Haſtings of Loughborough, from whom it has deſcended directly to the laſt earl of Huntingdon, and is now the property of earl Moira. This Edward was third ſon of George earl of Huntingdon, and did great ſervice to queen Mary, by raiſing forces to oppoſe lady Jane Grey. He was made maſter of the horſe, privy counſellor, and knight of the garter, created lord Haſtings of this place, and lord chamberlain. He was buried at Stoke Pogeis, Bucks, where his portrait remains in painted glaſs [o]. The title was revived 9 Charles I. in Henry his great nephew, younger grandſon to his brother Henry earl of Huntingdon, who firſt appeared in arms for Charles I. conducted the queen from Burlington to Oxford, planted garriſons of his own forces, particularly at Aſhby de la Zouch, the family ſeat. He died unmarried, 1666, and with him the title ſunk [p]. It was revived 1780, in the perſon of Alexander Wedderburne, then lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, afterwards created earl Roſslyn, and ſome years lord chancellor. Loughborough church is large and ſpacious; and the valuable advowſon is the property of Emanuel college, Cambridge, from which reſpectable foundation many eminent men have been here rectors [q].

A navigation opened 1778, ſupplied by ſeveral neighbouring brooks, communicating with the river Soar, brings up coals plentifully from Denby, Shipley, and other coal-pits, reduced to half-price. This navigation was in 1791 extended to Leiceſter [r].

"Lugborow parke, a mile from the town, came "to the marquis of Dorſet by exchange of lands "with the king [s]. *Loughborough Old Parks*, long ſince diſparked, contain more than 1000 acres, and the *Outwoods* 150 acres; the property of divers perſons. There are alſo eleven farm-houſes on the ſite of the Old Parks, the principal of which is Mr. Whatton's [t].

"A little way off *Burley* park, now longing alſo "to the marquis of Dorſet [u]." For the laſt century, the Tates have been owners of Burley park [x]. Burley park.

"The Foreſt of *Charley* is 20 miles in compaſs. "The moſt part of it at this time longeth to the "marquis of Dorſet; the reſidue to the king and "the erle of Huntingdon. In this foreſt is no good "town, nor ſcant a village. Riding almoſt in the "entering of this foreſt I ſaw two or three quarres "hilles of ſlate ſtone longing to the marquis of "Dorſet. And riding a little further I left the "parke of *Bewmanor*, cloſid with ſtone walls and a "pratie lodge [y]." "*Bewmanor* parke is the king's [z]." Charley, or Charnwood Foreſt. Beaumanor.

"There is a fayr quarry of alablaſter ſtone about "four or five miles from Bewmanor [a]."

The Beaumonts of Beaumanor deſcended from a younger ſon of John count of Brienne in France; who, for his high honour and true valour, was preferred to marry the heireſs of the kingdom of Jeruſalem, and with great pomp crowned king of Jeruſalem, 1248. Hence it is that we ſee the arms of Jeruſalem ſo often quartered with thoſe of Beaumont in ſundry places of England. Sir Henry Beaumont was the firſt that planted himſelf in England, about 1308 [b].

Early in the reign of king James I. Beaumanor was purchaſed by ſir William Herrick, knight; whoſe immediate deſcendant is the preſent owner [c].

Charley, or *Charnwood* Foreſt is in form ſomewhat ſquare, and a hard and barren ſoil, full of hills, woods, rocks of ſtone, torres, and delfs of ſlate; diſafforeſted by Henry III. [d] It extends about ten miles in length and ſix in width; and though in Leland's time it had plenty of wood, and in the memory of man a ſquirrel might be hunted in it ſix miles together without touching the ground, it is now without a tree in the uninclоſed part. It abounds, however, with beautiful and romantic proſpects, of which ſome pleaſing ſpecimens are engraved in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory [e].

In the almoſt inacceſſible retreats of this Foreſt were ſeated no leſs than four religious houſes; the remains of two of which are ſtill objects of curioſity to the Antiquary.

Gracedieu, an Auguſtine nunnery in *Belton* pariſh, founded about 24 Henry III. valued at £.83. [f] The monument of Roeſia de Verdon, the foundreſs, is finely preſerved in Belton church. This lordſhip belonged to a younger branch of the Beaumonts [g]. Sir John Beaumont, brother of the dramatic poet of that name, and himſelf a poet, was born here 1582, and buried here 1628. From the Beaumonts, Gracedieu was purchaſed by ſir Ambroſe Philipps, in the reign of king William III. and from him has deſcended to Thomas March-Philipps, eſq. [h] Gracedieu.

Ulveſcroft, an Auguſtine priory, founded in the reign of Edward II. valued at £.83. [i] Of this priory the remains are very fine. The lordſhip is now the property of William-Parkins Boſville, eſq. [k] Ulveſcroft.

Beſides theſe was a ſmall priory at *Charley* [l], which was afterwards united to Ulveſcroft; and *Alderman's Haw*, a cell to Bermondſey in Surrey [m].

[n] Nichols, vol. III. p. 1049. [o] Engraved, ibid. p. 579. [p] Dugd. I. 588. G. [q] Nichols, vol. III. p. 900.
[r] Ib. vol. I. p. clxi. [s] Leland, I. 20. [t] Nichols, III. p. 911. [u] Leland, I. 20.
[x] Nichols, vol. III. p. 919. [y] Leland, I. 20. [z] Ib. 21. [a] Ib. 22. [b] Holland.
[c] Nichols, vol. III. p. 150. [d] Burton, 69. 70. [e] Vol. III. p. 126. [f] Tanner, 244. [g] Holland.
[h] Nichols, vol. III. p. 659. [i] Tanner, 241. Burton, 69. 231. 295. [k] Nichols, vol. III. p. 1085.
[l] Ib. p. 121. [m] Ib. p. 123.

Garendon. A little beyond Loughborough is *Garendon* park, bought by Serjeant Philipps of the duke of Buckingham for judge Jefferies; but the Serjeant liked the purchaſe ſo well that he kept it for himſelf. The duke, however, cut down £.5000. of timber before he would execute the conveyance. Samuel Philipps, eſq. died in 1774; and left Garendon, with a large eſtate, to his wife for life; who was re-married to ſir William Gordon; and on the death of that lady, in 1796, Garendon, with other very conſiderable property in the neighbourhood, paſſed, by the will of Mr. Samuel Philipps, to his maternal couſin Thomas March-Philipps, eſq. the preſent owner[n]. A little farther, at *Diſhley*, a farm belonging to this eſtate, lived Mr. Bakewell, whoſe improvements in the breed of cattle and in farming are well known to every lover of huſbandry. Mr. Bakewell died in 1795; but his mode of farming is ſtill continued at Diſhley with great ſpirit[o].

Diſhley.

Donington. "*Dunnington* caſtle is in the border of the foreſt "of Charnley towards Derbyſhire, and hath thereby "a park. It longid ſumtime to the earls of Leyceſ-"ter, now it is the king's[p]." 1 Edward III. Henry earl of Leiceſter obtained a reverſal of his brother's attainder and reſtitution of his eſtate, of which this caſtle and manor were part. Afterwards deſcending to Henry IV. it became parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter, and ſo continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when Robert earl of Eſſex having obtained a grant of the park, ſold it in the latter end of that reign to George earl of Huntingdon, who pulled down the caſtle[10], and built a fair houſe, which is a mile and a half from the caſtle, of which there are ſome ſmall remains[q]. The park is extenſive. The houſe, which was old and inconvenient, has lately been rebuilt by the earl of Moira, the preſent owner[r]. Here was an hoſpital, valued at £.3. 13s.[t]

A mile from hence, at a place lately called *Welden ferry* over the Trent, at its junction with the great Staffordſhire navigation, is now a handſome ſtone bridge of three large and two ſmall arches, called *Cavendiſh* bridge[s], as having been built by that family. The tolls continue the ſame as to the ferry.

Diſeworth. At *Diſeworth*, a ſmall village, was born the aſtrologer Lilly, 1602, who died 1681[t].

To return to the Eaſt part of the county:

Burrow hills. "The place that now is called *Borow hills* is duble "dichid, and conteinith within the diche to my "eſtimation a iiii ſcore acres. The ſoile of it "berith very good corne. Firſt I took it for a "camp of men of war, but after I plainly perceived "that it had been wallid about with ſtone, and to "be ſure pulled out ſome ſtones at the entering of "it, where had been a great gate, and there found "lime between the ſtones. But whether there hath "been any more gates than one there, I am not yet "ſure, but conjecture yt. Very often hath been "found there *numiſmata Romana* of gold and ſilver, "braſs and fragments of all foundations in plowing. "This ſtondith in the very high way betwixt Mel-"ton and London. To thes Borowe hilles every "year on Monday after Whiteſonday cum people "of the country thereabouts, and ſhoot, runne, "wreſtle, dance, and uſe other like feats of exer-"ciſe. *Borow* village is within leſſe than half a "mile of hit, and ther dwelleth one Mr. Borow the "greateſt owner here. Borow hilles be about ſeven "miles from Leiceſter[u]."

Dr. Gale finds in VERNOMETUM traces of the word *Guern*, Britiſh an *Alder*, as alſo in the neighbouring foreſt of *Cherne*, and in *Quarendon*, and traces of Roman names in Loughborough, Burghley, and Barrow. But he ſays the miles fix the ſtation at *Charnley*[x]. Dr. Stukeley follows Mr. Camden, and deſcribes the camp as very great, of 16 acres, on a very high hill with an extenſive proſpect, whoſe top it takes in: the rampart vaſt ſtones covered with turf, and a ditch; the form for the moſt part irregular, 800 feet long, the entrance South-weſt, guarded by two ramparts, an eminence in the middle. There is no Roman road from it to Ratæ[y]. Mr. Aſhby doubts the exiſtence of the ſtone ramparts mentioned by Leland and Stukeley. The opinions of all the different writers on this ſubject are collected by Mr. Nichols, who has alſo engraved ſeveral views of the antient encampment[z]. Verno-tum.

"*Burton Lazar*, a very fair hoſpital and collegiate "church[a]," for a maſter and eight brethren of the Auſtin order, as well as ſeveral poor leprous brethren, valued at £.265.[b] The preſent church is neat and ſmall; and here is a famous well, which was cleaned out by the late Philip Burton, eſq. who had a good eſtate here[c]. There are no remains of the hoſpital. The neighbourhood fancy Burton is uncommonly cold: Mr. Aſhby found that Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtood at 17 degrees above freezing, as it did alſo when immerged in a pailful of freſh-drawn pump-water at the ſame time at Melton Mowbray. Burton is only a hamlet to Melton Mowbray, as are *Syſonby*, *Freathby*, *Wyverby*, *Kettilby*, and *Welby*. Burto Lazar

Freathby was the ſeat of the Hartopps from the time of Richard II. Edward Hartopp, created a baronet by James I. married a daughter of ſir Eraſmus Dryden, of Canons Aſhby, co. Northampton, bart.; and their grandſon John married a granddaughter of Charles, commonly called lord Fleetwood, one of Cromwell's generals. The title ended in ſir John 1762; and the eſtate paſſed to his two daughters, one of whom was married to Dr. Dallas, the other to Mr. Hurlock; and it is now the property of ſir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, bart.[d] Freat

Buckminſter in this county, on the edge of Lincolnſhire, was another ſeat of the ſame family; and is now the property of ſir William Manners, bart. Buck

At *Pickwell*, a ſmall village belonging to the earl of Gainſborough, William Cave was born, 1637, his father being rector. He died 1713[e]. Pick

"*Melton* hath one fair pariſh church, ſometime "an hoſpital, and cell to Lewes in Suſſex[f]." Its market is the moſt conſiderable for cattle in this part Melt Mow

[n] Nichols, vol. III. p. 802.
[o] Ib. p. 765.
[p] Leland, I. 21.
[10] G.
[q] Nichols, vol. III. p. 780.
[r] Ib. 788.
[s] Engraved in Nichols, III. p. 779.
[t] Ib 753.
[u] Leland, V. 93. Holland.
[x] P. 101.
[y] P. 102-3.
[z] Vol. II. p. 524.
[a] Leland, V. 93.
[b] Leland, Col. I. 72. Burton, 43, 229. Tanner, 239.
[c] Nichols, vol. II. p. 298.
[d] Ib. 280.
[e] Ib. 765.
[f] Leland, V. 93. Tanner, 243.

of

of England [11]. The church, the great ornament of the place, for ſize, loftineſs, and ſymmetry, takes the lead of all others in the county. It is beautifully neat within, with many good monuments, and the ſtalls, veſtry, and organ-caſe, ſtill remain. It has a large chapel in the South tranſept, where the Hartopps, &c. bury. In this church lies Adam de Villiers, who died 1177; his figure on a tomb, in a coat of mail, croſs-legged, and on his left arm a ſhield with a lion rampant. A cumbent figure of Hammon Beler, brother to lord Mowbray, the inſcription hid by a pew, in the South aile: a braſs 1543. Biſhop Gibſon ſays that at the South-eaſt corner of the church there was before the Diſſolution a chantry for about fourteen prieſts; which, being repaired, was afterwards the parſonage-houſe, and belonged to the impropriator. At the North-weſt end of the town, called Spital-End, in an old ſtone-built cottage, is a Gothic door, with perfect coping, and ſide-faces, ſupporters, and a ſtone ſtair-caſe within, as though it was the entrance of a turret. This is the ſite of the manor-houſe of St. John of Jeruſalem, and a cloſe adjoining is ſtill called the Chapel Cloſe [h]. In the church-yard are many fine ſpecimens of Chriſtopher Staveley's letter-carving on ſlate. He once lived in this town, afterwards at Syſonby houſe, a mile off, whence lord Beſborough took his Engliſh title. At the Eaſt end of the town is a ſmall neat octagonal pinnacle, which ſerves as a chimney to the houſe of Mr. Underwood. This was evidently a religious houſe formerly; and within the pinnacle, no doubt, was contained the chapel bell. A very beautiful old ſtone coping of a window, which long lay neglected in the yard, is now made, by the preſent vicar, a handſome ornament in the South wall of the church. In the great hall window of the houſe are ſtill the arms of Mowbray, and thoſe of the Merchants of the Staple [i].

Near it is *Stapleford*, the ſeat of the earl of Harborough (as before noticed in p. 301), whoſe ſecond title is viſcount Sherard of Stapleford [12].

Croxton abbey, founded for Premonſtratenſians, 1162, by William Porcarius de Linus, valued at £.385.[k] The laſt foundations were dug up by the duke of Rutland's order, 1727 [l]. King John's bowels were buried in its church, the abbot being his phyſician [m].

Bottesford is a ſmall town, whoſe beautiful church is the burial-place of the family of Ros and Manners. Here are monuments for Thomas Manners, firſt earl of Rutland, 1543, and wife. Henry, ſecond earl, 1563, and wife. Roger, 5th earl, 1612, and his wife. George, 7th earl, 1641, and John, 8th earl, 1679 [n].

Tilton, the original ſeat of the Digbys. Here was an hoſpital annexed to Burton Lazars in the reign of Henry II.[o]

Sir John Popham having built for his own ſepulture a chapel in the convent of Carthuſians at London, and dedicated it to St. Michael, endowed it with his manor of *Rolleſton* in this county. The prior and convent, by deed dated July 1, 1460, granted to ſir John a fraternity and participation of ſpiritual benefits; and covenant to find a chaplain to celebrate maſs for his ſoul daily in his chapel, to keep his anniverſary with notes in their church, and to provide two torches that day at his tomb, burning one at his head, the other at his feet, and to give a dole to the poor of 6*s.* 8*d.* and a pittance for the convent that day [p].

Rolleſton was the reſidence of the late rev. Henry Greene, who beautifully embelliſhed a good old manſion, which his ſon lived but a ſhort time to enjoy. It is a chapelry, as is alſo *Goadby* an adjoining hamlet, to the ſmall neighbouring market-town of *Billeſdon* [q]. Goadby. Billeſdon.

"The river that waters this part of the ſhire is by the inhabitants about it called the *Wreken*, along which, upon reſemblance of the name, Holland ſought *Vernometum*, but in vain. This Wreken gathereth a ſtrong ſtream by many lively brooks reſorting unto it, whereof one paſſeth by *Wymondham* (a lordſhip belonging to the earl of Harborough, having a handſome church, in which are ſome old monuments [r]), an antient habitation of a younger branch of the houſe of the lords Barkleis, well increaſed by an heir of Delalaund; and ſo on by Melton Mowbray before mentioned by *Kirkby Beler* (formerly having that addition of the Belers, a reſpectable, rich, and noble family in their times), by *Brokeſby*, a ſeat now of the Villiers of an old Norman race, and deſcended from an heir of the Belers, which Brokeſby imparted formerly the ſurname to the Brokeſbys, of eſpecial antiquity in theſe parts [s]." Of theſe were Francis Brokeſby of Stoke, buried at Hinckley 1633, whoſe grandſon and nameſake, the Nonjuring miniſter and writer, was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and rector of Rowley in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, who communicated to Mr. Hearne, in a letter by him printed in the ſixth volume of Leland's Itinerary, divers curious obſervations made in his travels about England, with a view to a new edition of the Britannia. He alſo wrote the life of Mr. Dodwell, the champion of the Nonjurors, and died ſoon after its publication, 1715 [t]. Brokeſby has been long alienated from the Villiers family, and belongs now to the only daughter and heireſs of the late George Wrighte, eſq. of Gothurſt. Here is no other houſe, nor has been a long time, in the pariſh, but the hall and a water-mill. Sir George Villiers, thinking he might employ his time more agreeably in London than in writing to his wife (as the ladies did not come regularly to London every winter), uſed to write all his letters to her before he left the countty. Some miſtake in numbering them occaſioned a diſcovery of this piece of ingenuity [u]. Wymondham.

"The chiefeſt houſe of the Villars at this time is "at Brokeſby in Leyceſterſhire lower by four miles "than Melton on the hither ripe of Wreke or Eye "riuer. There lye buried in the church diverſe of "the Villars. This Villars is lord of *Houby* hard "by, ſometime parcell of the Bellars' lands, where "alſo is a meane manor place. This Villars is alſo "lord of Coſeham in Lindecolneſhire towards the "parts of Trent, and there he hath a manor place. Hoby.

[11] G. [h] Nichols, vol. II. p. 248. [i] Ib. [12] G. [k] Tanner, 259. [l] Stukeley, MS.
[m] Nichols, vol II. p. 149. [n] Ib. 90. [o] Tanner, 241. Nichols, vol. II. p. 462.
[p] Ex autographo, tranſcribed into Madox's Collections, vol. II. [q] Nichols, vol. II. pp. 433. 438. 441. [r] Ib. p. 404.
[s] Holland. [t] Brokeſby's letter, p. 114. Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 171, 172. [u] Nichols, vol. III. p. 191.

"This

" This Villars is at this time a man but of 200 marks " of land by the yere. There is a mene generation " of the Villars about Stamford[x]." George Villiers, firſt duke of Buckingham of that name, was born at Brokeſby, 1592, went to ſchool at Billeſdon, and was ſtabbed by Felton 1628.

Hoby ſtands on the other ſide of the river[y].

Kirkby Beler. *Kirkby Beler*, a college for a warden and 12 prieſts, founded by Roger Beler, 9 Edward II. afterwards a priory of Auſtin canons, 1359, valued at £.142.[z]

Ratcliffe. " Then the Wreken ſpeedeth by *Ratcliffe*[a], high mounted on a cliff, and within few miles conjoineth itſelf to Soar near Mount Soar hill." The village of Radcliffe belongs principally to earl Ferrers. In the church is a very old monument of a biſhop of Dromore[b].

The boundary of Leiceſterſhire from Warwickſhire is plain and ſtrait, Watling-ſtreet road all along from Witherley. *Witherley* till it approaches Northamptonſhire. "The river Anker croſſes this ſtreet at Witherley bridge, and not overagainſt Lindley as in the maps[c]. On the Eaſtern bank of the Anker ſtands the church of Witherley, with one of the moſt beautiful ſpires in the county[d].

Froleſworth. *Froleſworth*, a village ſituated on a delightful eminence between Hinckley and Lutterworth, is deſervedly famous for its excellent hoſpital, founded under the will of lord chief baron Smith[e].

Search being made in the Exchequer for the reliefs due from Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſon and heir of Henry duke of Lancaſter, it was found that his father had been charged with the relief of £.50. for the hundred, town, and caſtle of Leiceſter, formerly belonging to Simon de Montfort, to wit, for half the moiety of the inheritance formerly belonging to Robert de Mellent, earl of Leiceſter[f].

In Mr. Charles's collections, Cotton Lib. Julius C. VII. is a drawing of a broken ſeal of Robert de Boſſu, appendant to his grant of a moiety of the fiſhery of Kidderminſter, himſelf armed, on horſeback, with his ſhield hanging backward, and his counterſeal an angel ſitting on a rock holding a bird in his hands. No inſcription on either.

Ralph Brooke ſays, that Robert de Bellomont or Beaumont, third earl of Leiceſter, was called *Blanchmaines*, from his white hands: but query, if this title of Blanchmaines may not rather be derived from the white ſcurf of the leproſy (then moſt common in France and England), than from the beauty of his hands? eſpecially as his ſon William was ſo infected with that malady, that he founded an hoſpital for it in Leiceſter. And more eſpecially if we conſider, that theſe ſobriquets, or ſurnames, ſo common in theſe times, were often impoſed on imperfections or deformities; as, William the Baſtard, Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, ſo named, no doubt, from his crooked make, and many others eaſy to be named if requiſite: Edmund Crouchback, Henry Torto-Collo (Wryneck) duke of Lancaſter.

Petronilla, counteſs of Leiceſter, gave 3000 marks to have the county of Leiceſter, with its appurtenances, together with the fees and domains belonging to her honour of Grenteſmainill, as well within the county as without, as her right and inheritance; and that the houſe of *Witewick* ſhould be committed to whomſoever the king would, the party giving ſecurity that he would faithfully ſerve the king[g]. The honour of Leiceſter is a juriſdiction within this county once if not ſtill belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter. Of the liberty or franchiſe within this county called the Biſhop's Fee, ſee before, p. 307. 312.

James I. conferred the title of earl of Leiceſter, Earls of Leiceſter. 1622, on *Robert Sidney*, brother of ſir Philip, and ſon of ſir Henry Sidney, and Mary ſiſter of Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter. He died 1626, and was buried at Penſhurſt, and ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*[h], who dying 1677, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Philip*. He by his ſon *Robert*, 1698. He, 1702, by his ſon *Philip*, who dying, 1705, without iſſue, was ſucceeded by *John*, who dying unmarried, 1732, the title is extinct[i]. King George II. conferred this title, 1744, on *Thomas Coke*, fifth in deſcent from lord chief juſtice Coke. He died 1759, and his ſon dying before him, the title is extinct. An unſucceſsful attempt was made in the Houſe of Peers in June 1782, to revive this earldom in the perſon of Mrs. Perry, whoſe ſon now enjoys the family eſtate and venerable manſion of the Sidneys at Penſhurſt, to which ſhe had reſtored many of the portraits which were put up to auction, 1770, after the death of her ſiſter, lady Mary Sidney Sherrard.

George Townſhend, the 16th baron Ferrers of Chartley, was advanced to the title of earl of the county of Leiceſter in 1784. He is ſtill living, and is Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries.

[x] Leland, VI. 65. [y] Nichols, vol. III. p. 264. [z] Tanner, 245. Nichols, vol. II. p. 230.
[a] Q. if any reference to *Ratæ* in this name, or to the Roman road running near it; it being likewiſe ſpelt *Radcliffe*? So Ratcliffe Culey in this county near the Watling ſtreet.
[b] Nichols, vol. III. p. 383. [c] Brokeſby, p. 114. [d] Nichols, vol. IV. *ſub finem*. [e] Ib. 184.
[f] Com. Hill. 25 Edw. III. rot. 4. ex parte Rememor. Theſ. & Hill. 6 E. III. Fines.
[g] Mag. Rot. 6 John, rot. 17. b. Warw. and Leiceſter. Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, 338.
[h] Haſted's Kent, I. 412, 413. [i] Dugd. Bar. II. 410.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Leiceſterſhire.

Acorus *Calamus.* Sweet-ſmelling Flag or Calamus: in the river *Soar*, in ſeveral places between *Loughborough* and *Kegworth*, eſpecially about *Normanton* plentifully, and near the abbey at *Leiceſter* ſparingly.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina.* Tuburous Moſchatel or Muſk-wood Crowfoot: among the buſhes on the South ſide of *Buddon* wood, ſparingly.

Agaricus *piperatus.* Pepper Muſhroom; in the out-woods near *Loughborough*, and in *Buddon* wood near *Mountſorrel*, plentifully.

—— *umbelliferus.* Little delicate Umbrella or Wood Agaric: in hedge bottoms, and in woods, ariſing from the putrid leaves.

Aira *præcox.* Early Hair-graſs; on ſandy and barren grounds and on mud walls: in ſeveral places about *Leiceſter* and *Loughborough*, upon *Beacon* and *Bardon* hills in *Charley* foreſt, plentifully.

Alchemilla *vulgaris.* Ladies Mantle: in the moiſt cloſes at *Woodhouſe*, near *Buddon* wood, upon *Charley* foreſt near *Beacon* hill, and in *Wichwood* foreſt.

Allium *urſinum.* Ramſons: among ſome buſhes by the ſide of a rivulet near *Buddon* wood.

—— *vineale.* Crow Garlick: in meadows and paſtures; found but rarely.

Anthoſceros *punctatus.* Spotted Anthoſceros: upon the banks of brooks and ditches in ſeveral places.

Aquilegia *vulgaris.* Common Columbines: in the out-woods near *Loughborough.*

Aſperula *odorata.* Herb Woodroof: in *Buddon*, *Oakley*, and *Hollinghall* woods near *Loughborough*, and in the *Stocking* wood near *Leiceſter.*

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum.* Black Maidenhair: in woods and ſhady lanes, at the roots of trees about rocks, and on old ſtone walls.

—— *Trichomanes.* Common Maidenhair or Engliſh black Maidenhair: on an old wall in *Normanton* town near *Loughborough.*

—— *viride* β. Green Maidenhair: upon the rocks on *Beacon* hill in *Charley* foreſt.

Atropa *Belladonna.* Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale: in hedges and among rubbiſh; about *Grace Dieu* abbey ſparingly.

Boletus *bovinus.* Cow Boletus: in the out-woods near *Loughborough* abundantly; and in *Buddon* wood near *Mountſorrel.*

Bryum *glaucum.* White Bryum: upon *Charley* foreſt, among the *Sphagnum paluſtre* which is much more frequent.

Campanula *glomerata.* Leſſer Throatwort: in mountainous places, eſpecially of a chalky ſoil.

—— *hybrida.* The leſſer Venus Looking-glaſs, or Codded Corn Violet: among the corn near *Loughborough.*

Campanula *patula.* Field Bellflower: in *Buddon* wood, and in ſome of the hedges and lanes adjoining.

Cardamine *hirſuta.* Hairy Ladies-ſmock, or the Leſſer hairy impatient Cuckow-flower: by the ſide of the brook at *Thorpe* near *Loughborough*, and elſewhere.

—— *impatiens.* Impatient Ladies-ſmock, or Cuckow-flower: among the rocks on the ſummit of *Beacon* hill.

Carduus *eriophorus.* Woolly-headed Thiſtle: in the *Stocking* wood near *Leiceſter*, and upon the wolds about *Dalby* and *Waltham.*

—— *pratenſis.* The Engliſh ſoft or gentle Thiſtle: in ſome of the boggy places at *Woodhouſe* near *Buddon* wood.

Caucalis *nodoſa.* Knotted Parſley: by the turnpike road about *Hathern*, and upon dry banks about *Leiceſter.*

Ceraſtium *aquaticum.* Marſh Mouſe-ear Chickweed: in watery places, and on banks of rivers, very common.

—— *ſemidecandrium.* The leaſt Mouſe-ear Chickweed: on walls and in paſtures, very common.

—— *viſcoſum.* Broad-leaved Mouſe-ear Chickweed: in meadows and paſtures and on walls, very common.

Ceratophyllum *demerſum* β ſubmerſum. Horſetail Water Milfoil: in ditches and ſlow waters; about *Loughborough.*

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium.* Golden Saxifrage: in the outwoods near *Loughborough*, and among the buſhes on the South ſide of *Buddon* wood, ſparingly.

Clavaria *Hypoxilon.* Flat Clavaria: about rotten wood, eſpecially aſh.

—— *Hypoxilon* δ. A variety of the laſt: about *Leiceſter.*

—— *muſcoides.* Pointed Clavaria: in the paſtures about *Loughborough.*

—— *piſtillaris.* Simple Clavaria: } in paſ-
—— *piſtillaris* γ. A variety of the laſt: } tures.

Clinopodium *vulgare.* Great wild Baſil: in meadows and paſtures, eſpecially of a chalky ſoil; frequent.

Convallaria *majalis.* Lily Convally, May Lily, or Lilly of the Valley: in *Okeley* and *Buddon* woods near *Leiceſter.*

Cotyledon *Umbilicus veneris.* Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort, upon the rocks about the ſlate-pits at *Swithland*, plentifully.

Cuſcuta *Europæa.* Dodder, Devil's Guts, or Hell-weed: upon the common nettle in ſome of the back lanes about *Leiceſter.*

Daphne *Laureola.* Spurge Laurel: in ſome hedges about

about *Belton* near *Loughborough*, and in the lanes about *Enderby* near *Leiceſter*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Small wild Teaſel or Shepherd's rod; in *Hollinghall* wood, and in the lanes about *Garenton* park, ſparingly.

Erica *cinerea*. Fine-leaved Heath; on *Charley* foreſt
—— *Tetralix*. Low Dutch Heath, Beſom Heath, or Croſs-leaved Heath: and on the wolds between *Aſhby de la Zouch* and *Burton upon Trent*.

Eriophorum *polyſtachion*. Cotton-Graſs: on bogs and marſhes: upon *Charley* foreſt, in the cloſes about *Woodhouſe*, near *Buddon* wood, and elſewhere.

Fragaria *ſterilis*. Barren Strawberry: in barren paſtures and heaths, very common.

——— *veſca*. Strawberry: in the woods, ſparingly.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory: upon the rocks in *Charley* foreſt near *Whitwick*.

Geranium *diſſectum*. Jagged-leaved Doves-foot Crane's bill: in paſtures, corn-fields, and hedges; frequent.

——— *lucidum*. Shining Doves-foot Crane's-bill: among the rocks upon *Charley*-foreſt, particularly about *Bardon* hill.

——— *pratenſe*. Crowfoot Crane's-bill: in moiſt meadows and paſtures: not uncommon.

——— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Crane's-bill: on walls, roofs, and in paſtures of a ſandy ſoil; frequent.

Helvella *Mitra*. Curled Helvella: on the graſs walks at *Burley* hall near *Loughborough*.

Hieracium *umbellatum*. Narrow-leaved Buſhy Hawkweed: in almoſt all the woods and among the rocks in *Charley* foreſt.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mare's-tail: in the river *Soar* near *Loughborough*.

Hottonia *paluſtris*. Water Violet, Water Gillover or Gilloflower: in the river *Soar* about *Loughborough* and *Leiceſter*, ſparingly.

Hydnum *imbricatum*. Common Hydnum: in woods; about *Leiceſter*.

Hypericum *humifuſum*. The leaſt trailing St. John's-wort: upon *Charley* foreſt, about *Buddon* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *pulchrum*. Small upright St. John's-wort: in woods.

Hypnum *ſerpens*. Creeping Hypnum: on the rocks at *Mountſorrel*.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. The leſſer Shepherd's Purſe, or Rock Creſs: upon the rocks at the ſummit of *Beacon* hill in *Charley* foreſt, and about the ſlate-pits at *Swithland*.

Inula *pulicaria*. Dwarf Flea-bane: on way-ſides and in places where water has ſtagnated in the winter; about *Loughborough*.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy Sheep's Scabious or Rampions with Scabious heads: on *Charley* foreſt, plentifully, and about *Buddon* wood.

Jungermannia *furcata*. Globe Jungermannia: about the roots of trees among other moſſes.

Lactuca *ſaligna*. The leaſt wild Lettice or Dwarf Gum-Succory: in *Hollinghall* and *Buddon* woods, and in ſome hollow ways and ſhady lanes about *Shepſhead* and *Thrinkſton*.

Lathyrus *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling Vetch: upon ſome bogs on *Charley* foreſt about *Bardon* hill.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow-leaved Peaſe-everlaſting: in *Stocking* wood, and in the lane leading from *Belgrave* to *Thurcaſton* near the wood ſide.

Lichen *caninus*. Aſh-coloured Ground Liverwort: in dry-paſtures, very common.

——— *floridus*. Flowering Liverwort: in the woods.

——— *fragilis*. Small brown Collarine Moſs: upon the higheſt rocks, on *Beacon* and *Bardon* hills, in *Charley* foreſt.

——— *hirtus*. Rough Liverwort: in the woods.

——— *jubatus*. Rock Hair: on the rocks, in *Charley* foreſt, and near *Thrinkſton*.

——— *paſchalis*. Woody Liverwort: upon *Charley* foreſt, and in *Buddon* wood.

——— *pulmonarius*. Lungwort, or Oak Lungs: in *Buddon* wood, about the roots of trees, and upon rocks.

Lithoſpermum *arvenſe*. Baſtard Alkanet: in corn-fields.

——— *officinale*. Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill: on the hedge of the foreſt about *Gracedieu* park, ſparingly.

Lycoperdon *fornicatum*. Turret Puff-ball: obſerved for ſome years ſucceſſively at *Hathern* near *Loughborough*.

——— *fraxineum*. Aſh Puff-ball: upon old trees near *Enderly*, and upon trees about *Belton*, near *Loughborough*.

——— *ſtellatum*. Star Puff-ball: in meadows paſtures, and in hedges at *Hathern* near *Loughborough*.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods: in wet woods and ſhady places; common.

——— *Nummularia*. Moneywort: in wet meadows and paſtures; common.

——— *tenella*. Purple-flowered Moneywort: in the boggy valleys in and about *Charley* foreſt.

——— *vulgaris*. Yellow Willow Herb, or Looſeſtife; in a moiſt place in the outwoods near *Loughborough*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow: in hedges, and on the edges of fields.

Melica *montana*. Red Oat Graſs of the Woods: in *Buddon* wood, and in ſome places upon *Charley* foreſt, as about *Swithland* ſlate-pits.

Meliſſa *Nepeta*. Field Calamint: in *Preſtwold* lanes near *Loughborough*, in the town-ſtreet near *Swithland*, and elſewhere.

Mentha *rubra*. Red Mint: in the outwoods near *Loughborough*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Long-leaved Horſe-mint: about *Swithland*, at *Thorp*, near *Loughborough*, and elſewhere.

Narciſſus *Pſeudo-Narciſſus*. Wild Engliſh Daffodil: by the brook-ſide between the obeliſk and the hall in *Garendon* park.

Nardus *ſtricta*. Small Matweed: on *Charley* foreſt.

Nepeta *cataria*. Nep or Cat Mint: in *Preſtwold* lanes, near *Loughborough*, and *Grooby* lane near *Leiceſter*.

Ophioglossum *vulgatum*. Adder's tongue: in and about *Hallinghall* wood, near *Loughborough*, and elsewhere.

Ophrys *cordata*. The least Tway-blade: in *Hallinghall* wood, near *Loughborough*, plentifully.

——— *spiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces: in the closes about *Buddon* wood.

Orchis *bifolia*. The Lesser Butterfly Orchis: in some inclosures near *Buddon* wood, sparingly.

——— *bifolia* β. Butterfly Satyrion: in *Hallinghall* wood near *Loughborough*.

Orobanche *major*. Broom-rape: in dry meadows on roots of broom and among corn; about *Thrinkston*, *Grace Dieu*, and *Sheepshead*, and among the gorse and broom about the outwoods near *Loughborough*.

Osmunda *Lunaria*. Moonwort: in hilly meadows; in the closes between *Okeley* wood and *Whatton*, near *Loughborough*, in the meadow near *Swarston* bridge, and near *Harborough*.

——— *regalis*. Water Fern, Flowering Fern, or Osmund Royal: in rotten watery places and marshes; about *Grace Dieu* abbey.

——— *Spicant*. Rough Spleenwort: in the outwoods near *Loughborough*, and in *Buddon* wood, near *Mountsorrel*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True-love or One-berry: in *Hallinghall* wood, plentifully, in the *Stocking* wood, *Leicester*, sparingly, and in *Okeley* wood near *Hathern*.

Parnassia *palustris*. Grass of Parnassus: in several of the marshy closes near *Buddon* wood.

Peucedanum *silaus*. Meadow Saxifrage: in moist meadows and pastures, plentifully, and on the higher grounds.

Phellandrium *aquaticum*. Water Hemlock: in the *Soar* about *Leicester*, plentifully.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in woods.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle: in moist closes about *Buddon* wood.

Plantago *Coronopus*. Buckshorn Plantain, or Star of the Earth: on a hill called *Ives head*, on *Charley* forest near *Sheepshead*, in *Prestwold* lanes near *Loughborough*, and in a close the footway between *Quorn* and the turnpike.

Polygonum *Bistorta*. The Greater Bistort or Snake-weed: in some pastures and moist closes near *Leicester*.

Polypodium *aculeatum*. Prickley auriculate Male Ferny: in the outwoods and in *Hallinghall* wood near *Loughborough*, and elsewhere.

Potentilca *argentea*. Tormentil Cinquefoil: upon the old walls about *Buddon* wood near *Mountsorrel*.

——— *reptans* β. Creeping Tormentil: in *Radmore* closes between *Loughborough* and *Burley* hall.

Poterium *Sanguisorba*. Burnet: in hilly meadows and pastures of a chalky sail; upon the banks of the *Raw dikes*, near *Leicester*, and at *Hinckley*.

Reseda *lutea*. Base Rocket: in corn-fields, meadows, and pastures, especially of a limestone soil; about *Waltham on the Wold*.

Rhamnus *Frangula*. The Blackberry-bearing Alder: in the outwoods near *Loughborough*, plentifully, and in *Buddon* wood.

Ribes *rubrum* β. A variety of Currants: in the woods at *Stanton*.

Rosa *spinosissima*. The Burnet Rose: on heaths and sandy places; about *Kegworth*, *Sawley*, and elsewhere.

Rubus *idæus*. Raspberry-bush, Framboise, or Hindberry-bush: in *Buddon* wood near *Mountsorrel*.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden Dock: in a pasture by the river side near *Hathern*.

——— *sanguineus*. Bloodwort, or Bloody Dock: in kitchen gardens, fallow lands, dunghills, &c. very uncommon.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round-leaved Water Pimpernell: in the outwoods, and in *Buddon* wood, near *Loughborough*, and upon several bogs near *Charley* forest.

Scirpus *sylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Grass: in an old pond in a park at *Loseby*, plentifully, and elsewhere.

Serapias *latifolia*. Broad-leaved Bastard Hellebore: in the Northern part of *Buddon* wood, and in an inclosure adjoining to *Beaumanor* coppice near *Loughborough*.

——— *latifolia* γ palustris. Marsh Hellebore: in moist closes between *Woodhouse* and *Buddon* wood, and upon *Charley* forest.

Sison *segetum*. Bastard Stone Parsley: in and about the North-east side of *Okeley* wood near *Hathern*.

Sium *latifolium*. Great Water Parsnep: in many places in the river *Soar*, near Leicester and *Loughborough*.

Spergula *nodosa*. Knotted Spurrey, or English Marsh Saxifrage: on the bogs in *Charley* forest near *Beacon* hill.

Solidago *Virga aurea*. Golden Rod: about *Buddon* wood, plentifully.

Teucrium *Scorodonia*. Wood Sage: in all the neighbouring woods, and among the rocks all over *Charley* forest.

Thymus *Acinos*. Wild Basil: on dry, gravelly, and chalky hills.

Tremella *juniperina*. Yellow Tremella: upon rotten wood.

——— *Nostoc*. Jelly Tremella, or Tar-slough: in meadows and pastures after rain, especially about hedges.

Trifolium *arvense* β. A variety of Hare's-foot Trefoil: upon the banks of the Raw-Dikes in *St. Mary's* field at *Leicester*.

——— *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil: in the closes opposite *Needless* inn near *Loughborough*.

——— *scabrum*. Oval-headed Trefoil: on several dry banks in *St. Mary's* field, at *Leicester*.

——— *striatum*. Knotted Trefoil: upon some lays near the fish-pond close at *Loughborough*.

——— *subterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil, with long white flowers: on dry sandy banks very common.

Triglochin *palustre*. Arrow-headed Grass: by the brook sides, and in marshy places; about *Woodhouse*, and elsewhere.

Tussilago *hybrida*. Long-stalked Butter-bur: in moist meadows; about *Barkby*, *Leicester*, and by *Dixley* mill, *Loughborough*, and by the side of a brook in the road between *Ashby de la Zouch* and *Appleby*.

Vaccinium

Vaccinium *Myrtillus*. Black Whorts, Whortle berries, or Billberries: in *Buddon* wood near *Mountſorrel*, plentifully, and in the outwoods near *Loughborough*.

Valantia *Cruciata*. Croſswort, or Mugweed: in buſhy places, and in hedges very common.

Veronica *officinalis*. Male Speedwell, Fluellin, or true Pauls Betony: on *Charley* foreſt, ſparingly, in *Garenton* park, and upon the old walls in and about *Buddon* wood near *Quarndon*.

——*ſcutellata*. Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell or Brooklime: in a moiſt place in one of the cloſes between *Loughborough* and *Burley* hall.

Ulva *inteſtinalis*. Gut Laver: in the river *Soar* about *Leiceſter* and *Loughborough*.

[See a new edition of Dr. Pulteney's Catalogue of ſome of the more rare Plants in the Neighbourhood of Leiceſter, Loughborough, and in Charley Foreſt, in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. I. p. clxxxvii.]

45 40 35

LEICESTERSHIRE

SALS

HUNDRED

OKEHAMSOK

HUNDRED

HUNDRED

Edmondsthorpe

to Melton Mowbray

Leesthorpe

Teigh

Market Overton

Barrow

Wifsendine

Cotsmore

Pickwell

Ashwell

Oakham Canal

Ms Alstoe

Ralesho Hill

Cold Overton

Langham

Burley on the Hill

Lady Wood

Mully Hill

Barleythorpe

Vale of Catmos

Knofsington

Flitteris Ruins

OAKHAM

The Wisp

Braunston

Egleton

Hamilto

Witheote

Gunthorpe

Guash River

Hall

Brooke

Martinsthorpe

Manton

Leafield

Maund Abbey

Kings Lodge

Lea Lodge

Lodge

Strickland Lodge

Ridlington

Preston

Chater River

Loddington

Forest

Lumley Lodge

Swans Lodge

Aifton

UPPINGHAM

Finchley Bridge

Belton

Bifbrooke

Wardley

Race Ground

Allexton

Beaumont Chase

Stockerton

Dry Stoke

Lyddington

Preston Hill

Thorpe

Bee Hill

Caldecot

Easton

Rockingham Castle

A MAP of RUTLANDSHIRE.

from the best AUTHORITIES

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805

Engraved by J. Cary

E. Noble delin.t et curavit.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

3 o Longitude West from London 2 5 2 0

Lobthorpe
Post Witham
Thistleton
Stocking
Castle Bytham
Part of
OAKHAMSOKE
HUND.
Careby
Holywell
Clipsham
Streeton
Greatham
Twin Woods
Pickworth
Ruins
Hornby
Carlby
to Bourne
Disputed Common
Exton
Horn Ledge
Hardwick
Horn Lane Roman Road
Elsendine
Lambkin Hall
Insthorpe Oaks
Thrift House
Langford Br.
Ryall
Tolthorpe
Belthorpe
Robin Hoods Stone
Whitwell
Tickencote
St Botolph Ruins
Inthorpe
Little Casterton
Bridge Casterton
Hamilton
Empingham
Witchley
STAMFORD
Uffington
Northmanton
Edithweston
Canal
St Martins
Lynden
Common
Tinwell
North Luffenham
Burghley Park
Pilton
Chater River
Ketton
Easton
Wing
South Luffenham
Geeston
Kelthorpe
Colyweston
Tixover
Glaston
Morcot
Duddiston
Barrowden
Walkerly
Seaton
Harringworth
Thorpe
Gretton

45

40

35

RUTLANDSHIRE.

RUTLAND, Saxon Roteland, is in a manner included in Leiceſterſhire, except on the South, where it lies on the river Welland, and on the Eaſt where it borders on Lincolnſhire. It is not leſs rich and pleaſant than Leiceſterſhire, though much ſmaller in extent, being the ſmalleſt county in all England. Its form is almoſt circular, as much in circumference as a good horſe could meaſure in one day: whence the inhabitants fable that a certain unknown king gave one *Rutt* as much land as he could ride round in one day, and that he mounting his horſe rode round this county within the limited time; whereupon it was beſtowed on him, and called after his name. But to diſmiſs ſuch ſtories where truth is diſguiſed by the wantonneſs of fable; as the ſoil of this county is in general reddiſh, inſomuch that it tinges the fleeces of the ſheep of a reddiſh hue, and the Saxon word for *Red* was *Roet* and *Rud*, may we not ſuppoſe it called *Rutland* quaſi *Red Land?* Names often correſpond with the things themſelves as the poet [a] ſays. That places among all nations have taken their names from *Redneſs* may be proved from *Rutland* caſtle in Wales, built on a reddiſh ſhore; *Red point*, the *Red Sea* between Egypt and Arabia, *Erythreia* [b] in Ionia, and a thouſand other inſtances without recurring to fable.

This ſmall tract was very late made a county; for in the Confeſſor's time it was accounted part of Northamptonſhire, and our hiſtorians, till theſe laſt 300 years, have not reckoned it among the counties.

The little river *Waſh* or *Gwaſh*, which croſſes the middle of this county almoſt from Eaſt to Weſt, divides it into two parts. In the hither or Southernmoſt ſtands *Uppingham* on high ground, whence its name, remarkable for nothing but its good market and handſome ſchool, lately founded, as alſo another at Okeham, for the inſtruction of boys in grammar learning, by the laudable deſign of *R. Johnſon*, miniſter of the goſpel, who left a ſum of money for that purpoſe. Below this ſtands *Dryſtoke*, not to be forgotten as being the antient reſidence of the famous and antient family of the *Digbys*; but branded with everlaſting infamy by Everard Digby, who wickedly conſpired with thoſe execrable incendiaries to deſtroy his king and country at one blow of helliſh thunder.

In the farther part beyond the river, among the hills, lies a very pleaſant and fertile valley, called at preſent the *Vale of Catmoſe*, perhaps from *Coet maes*, which ſignifies in Britiſh a *woody plain*. In the centre of it is *Okeham*, which for the ſame reaſon ſhould ſeem to take its name from *Oaks*. Near the church [c] remain the decaying walls of an old caſtle, reported to have been built in the early Norman times by Walkelin de *Ferrars*. That it was the habitation of the Ferrars appears further from the iron horſeſhoes, which were the antient arms of that family, nailed on the gate and in the hall. It afterwards belonged to the lords *Tatteſhale*, but when king Richard II. advanced Edward, ſon of the duke of York, to the earldom of Rutland, he gave him alſo this caſtle. In the laſt age it fell to Thomas *Cromwell* as the ſeat, as I read, of his barony, he being advanced by Henry VIII. to the higheſt rank, and preſently after his extenſive plans drawing upon him a ſtorm of envy, ſuddenly deprived by him of his life and honour.

Overagainſt it to the Eaſt *Burley*, now the magnificent houſe of the *Harringtons*, overhangs a moſt beautiful valley. This family by marriage with a daughter and heireſs of *Colepeper* obtained ſuch a very fine eſtate, that they became as conſiderable in theſe parts as the Colepepers had been, to whom came by N. *Green* part of the rich eſtate of the *Bruces*. Theſe Bruces being of the firſt nobility of England intermarried with the royal family of Scotland, from whom by Robert the eldeſt brother deſcended the royal family of Scotland, and by Bernard the younger brother the *Cottons* of *Connington* in Huntingdonſhire already treated of, and theſe *Harringtons*. On this account king James conferred the title of baron *Harrington* of *Exton* [d] on the moſt illuſtrious ſir John Harrington [e]. *Burley.* Barons *Harrington.*

In the Eaſt part of the county on the river Guaſh are *Brigcaſterton*, of which hereafter, and *Rihall*, where, when our foreſathers were ſo bewitched by ſuperſtition as almoſt to loſe the true God in the crowd of deities, Tibba, a ſaint of inferior order, was worſhipped as another Diana by fowlers, as patroneſs of hawking. Near it is *Eſſenden*, whoſe lord Robert *Cecil*, the worthy ſon of a worthy father, who had been the ſupport of the ſtate, was lately created by king James baron *Cecill of Eſſenden*. *Brigcaſterton.* *Richall.* The Fowlers' Saint. *Eſſenden.* Baron *Cecill* of Eſſenden.

This little ſhire was bequeathed by Edward the Confeſſor to his wife Edith, on condition, however, that after her death it went to the church of Weſtminſter [f]. The words of the will are as follow: "I will that after the deceaſe of queen Eadgith my conſort Roteland with all its appurtenances be given to my monaſtery of St. Peter, and be ſurrendered without delay to the abbot and monks there ſerving God for ever." But this his will was ſet aſide by William the Norman, who reſerved great part of it to himſelf, and divided the reſt between counteſs Judith, whoſe daughter had married David king of

[a]

[b] *Erythræum prom.* in Crete. Ptol.

[c] Which is large and fair. Holland.

[d] A town adjacent, where he hath alſo another fair houſe. Holland.

[e] Branched from the ſtem of the antient lords Harrington. Holland.

[f] See a charter of the Confeſſor to this purpoſe. Mon. Ang. I. 61. Wright's Hiſt. of Rutland, 2.

Scots, Robert *Mallet*, Oger, Giſlebert de *Gant*, earl Hugh, Alberic *the clerk*, and others. He left, however, to the church of Weſtminſter firſt the tithes, and afterwards only the church of Okeham with its appurtenances.

Earls of *Rutland.*

This county has not many earls to boaſt. The firſt earl of Rotland was *Edward* eldeſt ſon of Edmund de *Langley* duke of York, ſo created by the free grace of king Richard II. in his father's life, and afterwards by the ſame king declared duke of Albemarle: the ſame who wickedly deviſed the vile deſign of taking off Henry IV. and then with equal fickleneſs diſcovered it. But after his father's death being duke of York, he died bravely fighting among the thickeſt of the enemy at the battle of Agincourt. In this honour long after ſucceeded *Edward*, the ſon of Richard duke of York, ſlain when a youth [g] with his father in the battle of Wakefield during the unhappy civil wars. Many years after Henry VIII. created [h] *Thomas Mannours* earl of Rutland, who had obtained the very conſiderable eſtate of the barons Ros in the neighbouring counties in right of his grandmother Eleanor. To him ſucceeded *Henry* [i], and to him again his ſon *Edward* [k], to whom in lieu of any other encomium I may juſtly and properly apply thoſe lines of the poet [l]:

———*Nomen virtutibus æquat,*
Nec ſinit ingenium nobilitate premi.

His virtue equal to his name,
Nor is his genius influenc'd by his fame.

But he being ſuddenly taken to heaven left the honour to his brother *John*, who being ſoon after called away by death [m], was ſucceeded by his ſon *Roger* [n], who already gives ſtriking proofs of the nobility of his anceſtors.

This little county is adorned with 48 pariſh churches.

[g] Only 12 years old. Dugd. I. 161.
[h] 17 Hen. VIII. he died 1543, buried at Bottesford. Ib. 297.
[i] His ſon, who died 1563, was buried at Bottesford. (Ib. 298.)
[k] Died 1587, buried at Bottesford. (Ib.)
[l]
[m] 1587, buried at Bottesford. (Ib.)
[n]

ADDI-

ADDITIONS.

THE county of RUTLAND is in length, from North to South, 18 miles; in breadth, from East to West, 15; and about 60 in circumference; is divided into five hundreds, contains two market-towns, 48 parishes, 3263 houses, and about 100,000 acres. The air is mild, pleasant, and healthful, the soil fertile. It has more parishes than any county in England, in proportion to its size, is well watered, and abounds with wood. There is a great deal of red land in Rutland, but it is by no means universal in the county, nor peculiar to it. The Southern parts are to be found in Domesday in *Wicheslai* hundred near Northamptonshire [a]. The others in Nottinghamshire, the sheriff of which county, by statute 31 Henry III. is appointed escheator for this [b].

The name of ROTELOND, however, in Domesday [c] comprehended the two wapentakes of *Alfnodeston*, now *Alstoe*, and *Martinesleie*, now *Martinsley*. The first included two hundreds, and lay half in the wapentake of *Thurgartun*, and half in that of *Brockelston*, both in Nottinghamshire. In the wapentake of Alfnodeston are enumerated *Gretham* [Greetham], *Cotesmore* [Cotsmore], *Overtune* [Market Overton], *Straton* [Stretton], *Tistertune* [Thistleton], *Tie*, [Tygh], *Wichingedene* [Whissendine], *Exentune* [Exton], *Whitewelle* [Whitwell], *Alestanestorp* [Alesthorpe][d], *Burgelai* [Burley], *Exvvelle*, [q. Ashwell], In Martineslei wapentake we find *Ockeham* [Okeham], *Hameldune* [Hambleton], and *Redlingtune* [Ridlington]. These three last places are distinguished by the name of *Chercheseke*. All but Ridlington lie on the North side of the river Guash: so that the district at that time known by the name of *Roteland* was, except that single place, confined between that river and the present boundary of the county of Nottingham. These two wapentakes adjoin or appertain, says the record, to the sheriffdom of Nottingham, as far as the king's tax is concerned. Roteland pays to the king 150 white pounds [e]. Gilbert de Gand held lands in Empingham, in the county of Northampton, *de soca regis de Roteland* [f]. An inquisition 4 Edward I. cited by Mr. Wright, p. 1, as inserted in Domesday (where, however, it does not now appear), says that Henry III. *comitatum Roteland regi Alman. contulit, sed nesciunt quo modo.* But it should seem that it was a distinct county in the reign of John; for in his fifth year his queen Isabel had at her coronation assigned in parliament for her dower among other lands, *Com.* Roteland & *villam de* Rokingham *in com.* Northampton, and in his 12th year the *Custos* accounted for the profits of this county in the Exchequer, by which *Custos* we are to understand the sheriff [g].

"The shire of *Rutheland* lyith in a manner as "it were in a roundel, and lyith partly upon "Wiland water from Staunford to the very bridge "of Rokingham [h]."

The principal river of Rutland is the Welland, which parts it from Northamptonshire, and is navigable up to Stamford. The next river is the Guash, which crosses the middle of it from West to East. The Chater crosses it some miles South of the Guash. The Little Eye (antiently the Lytelee) divides the South-western part of Rutland from Leicestershire; it is generally a small stream, but subject to very great floods. The Ey is a small brook running by Ashwell in Leicestershire. And there is another river which has almost lost its name, running out of the vale of Catmose into the Guash above Empingham, and perhaps taking its name from the vale it comes from, but I cannot certainly learn.

"*Wasche* riveret risith in Leyrcestreshire, and Wash r.
"comith by *Gritham* in Ruthelandshire and by Gretham.
"Master Harrington's place called ..... The
"hole course from the hedde of it a litle byneth
"Wasch bridge, where it goith into Welande river,
"a litle benethe Staunford toune, is an xviii or xx
"miles. The commun saying is there that Wasche
"and Weland shal drown al Holande [i]." Holland is the South-east fenny part of Lincolnshire, to which the Rutland waters come down.

"*Uppingham*, a market-town, is but one mean Uppingham.
"street, and hath but a very mean church, yet it
"is countid the best town of Ruthelandshire [k]."
Uppingham is principally but not only one street; it cannot be called an elegant one, but is not despicable. The church is a decent building, though not nicely fitted up. The school is of the same foundation as that at Okeham, and by the improvement of the rents the poor were long ago increased to 24 at each place, and of late years to about 48. A brass plate fixed on the founder Mr. Johnson's gravestone in North Luffenham chancel has the following inscription:

"Robart Jhonson bacheler of Divinitie, a painfull preacher, parson of Northluffenham.
Had a godlie care of religion, and a charitable minde to the poore.
He erected a faire free gramar schoole in Okeham.
He erected a fair free gramar schoole in Uppingham.
He appointed to each of his schooles a schoolemaster and an usher.
He erected the hospitalle of Christe in Okeham.

[a] Wright's History of Rutlandshire, 1. Domesday, fol. 219. [b] Wright, 2.
[c] fol. 293; where it makes a distinct title.
[d] Alesthorpe is only part of Burley lordship, with an odd farm-house or two on it.
[e] "H. duo wapent' adjacent vicecomitatui Snotingeam ad geldam regis. Roteland reddit regi 61 libras albas." Domesday, f. 293. b.
[f] Domesday, fol. 227. b. [g] Wright, 3. G. [h] Leland, I. 25. [i] Ib. VI. 30. [k] Ib. I. 25.

He

He erected the hoſpitalle of Chriſte in Uppingham.
He procured for them a corporation and a mort-maine of fower hundred markes.
Whereby well diſpoſed people maie give unto them as God ſhall move their hartes.
He bought landes of quene Elizabeth towardes the maintenance of them.
He provided place in eache of the hoſpitalles for XXIIII poore people.
He recovered, bought, and procured the hoſpitalle of William Dalby in Okeham, and cauſed it to be renewed, eſtabliſhed, and confirmed, which before was found to be confiſcate and confealed, wherein divers poore people be releeved.
He was alſo beneficiall to the towne of Northluffenham,
And alſo to the towne of Stamford, where he was borne of worſhipfull parents.
It is the grace of God to give a man a wiſe harte to laie up his treiſure in Heaven.
Theis be good fruites and effects of a juſtifieng faith and of a trew profeſſion of religion,
And a good example to all others to be benefactors to theiſe and ſuche like good workes.
That ſo they may glorifie God, and leave a bleſſed remembrance behinde them
To the comfort and profite of all poſteritie.
All the glorie, honor, praiſe and thanckes be unto God for evermore. Amen.

Sic luceat lux veſtra. Let your light ſo ſhine."

There is no mention on the braſs plate when he died, but I find by the pariſh regiſter that he was buried July 24th, 1625.

He was archdeacon of Leiceſter, and rector of N. Luffenham.

Dryſtoke. *Dryſtoke* was not affected by the attainder of ſir Everard Digby, having been intailed by him before his treaſon[l]. Sir Everard was one of the handſomeſt men and fineſt gentlemen of his time, drawn into the powder plot by the prieſts. His ſon ſir Kenelm was an extraordinary character for learned ſpeculation[m], and from him is deſcended the preſent lord Digby. It is not now in this family. Mr. Powis had it ſince, and it now belongs to the earl of Exeter.

Lydington. "*Lydington* an antient manor place of the biſhop "of Lincoln[n]." The lord Burley, 1602, converted it into an alms-houſe called *Jeſus* hoſpital, for a warden, 12 poor men, and a poor woman; the biſhop's hall remaining[o]. It appears from Wright that Liddington was an antienter market than Uppingham, and complained of the ſetting up one there; but Uppingham being better ſituated prevailed, and there has been no market at Liddington for time out of mind.

Morcot. George Jilſon founded another alms-houſe for ſix poor men and women 10 James I. at *Morcot*[p].

Okeham. *Okeham* in the reign of Henry II. was part of the barony of Baldwin de Buellot; or, as Dugdale calls him, Bollers or Boſlers, and was then held by Walkelin de Ferrariis by ſervice of one knight's fee[q]. The Ferrars of Okeham ended in the reign of Henry IV.[r] as did the Tatſhalls 34 Edward I.[s] Perhaps in alluſion to three horſe-ſhoes, the arms of Ferrars, it is a cuſtom to this day that every baron of the realm the firſt time he paſſes through this town ſhall give a horſe-ſhoe to nail on the caſtle gate, and on his refuſal the bailiff of the manor has power to take off one from his horſe's foot. This is generally compounded for with money, and a ſhoe made larger or ſmaller in proportion to the ſum, with the donor's name and titles cut on it, is nailed up. Wright has recorded 15 in the ſeventeenth century, and ſays others were ſo old as to be illegible[t]. Much Danewort grows round the caſtle wall[u]. Thomas Cromwell was created lord Cromwell of Okeham 28 Henry VIII. and had this caſtle and manor[w]. He is called lord Cromwell of Wimbledon Stat. 31 Henry VIII. c. 3[z]. The Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter have ſtill the great tithes of Okeham, and are lords of a part of the manor which is called the Dean's hold; as that part of it, of which the earl of Winchelſea is lord, is called the Lord's hold; and they chooſe different pariſh officers. Here was an hoſpital founded by William Dalby of Exton, merchant, 22 Richard II. for 12 poor men, valued at £.12. *per annum*[x]. It ſtill ſubſiſts, by the name of *The Old Hoſpital*, but decayed, and different from its inſtitution, the governors pretending it is of a new foundation[y]. Mr. Johnſon before mentioned recovered the foundation, and added a free-ſchool[z]. His heir-male is always a governor. Jeffery Hudſon, the dwarf, was born here 1619. He was but 18 inches high at ſeven years old, from which time till he was 30 he never grew, but after that age ſhot up to three feet nine inches, and died 1680[a]. Four ſilver pennies of the latter Mercian kings were found here, in an earthen pot, 1749[b].

The Harringtons of *Exton* ended 1613[c], and their Exton lordſhip of Exton was ſold to the Hickes', of whom Sir Baptiſt was created viſcount Camden; and who, with the Harringtons, Bruces, and Nicholas Green, have monuments here[d]. The eſtate of Hickes viſcount Camden deſcended by marriage to the Noels, which family have been for ſeveral generations earls of Gainſborough and viſcount Camden. Moſt of the monuments in Exton church are of the Harringtons and Noels, with an old one of Grene under an arch in the North wall of the chancel, one of Kelway and one of Bruce, all three related to the Harringtons.

Burley on the Hill belonged to Spenſer, the warlike biſhop of Norwich, in the reign of Richard II. and was purchaſed by George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who here entertained James I. with Ben Jonſon's maſk of The Gipſies. It was burnt by the parliament in the civil wars, except the noble ſtables. Daniel earl of Nottingham, who purchaſed the eſtate, rebuilt the houſe; which has a park, incloſed by a wall of five or ſix miles round[e]. It belongs to the preſent earl of Winchel-

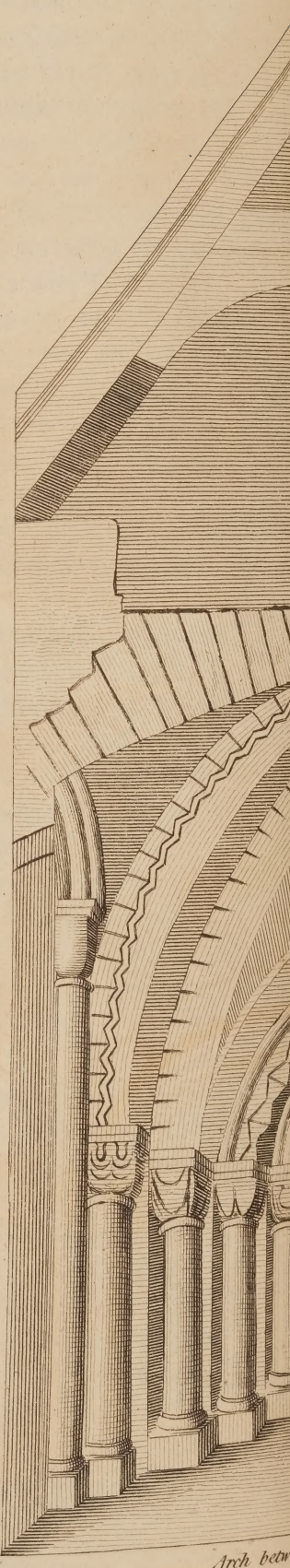
Burley.

[l] Wright, 114. And ſee Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 608; and vol. III. p. 473.
[m] Of theſe perſons and their family ſee a particular account in Mr. Pennant's Journey from Cheſter to London, p. 327—337.
[n] Leland, I. 25. [o] Wright, 80. [p] Wright, 91. G. [q] Bar. I. 598. Lib. Nig. Scac 218.
[r] Dugdale, Bar. I. 266. From Wright the Ferrars ſeem to have ceaſed in king John's time. [s] Dugdale, Ib. 440.
[t] P. 104. [u] G. [w] Dugdale, II. 371. [z] G. [x] Tanner, 443. [y] Wright, 102. G.
[z] Wright, ib. [a] Ib. [b] A. S. Min. [c] Dugdale, II. 416. [d] Wright, 47. 62.
[e] Wright, 28—32. G.

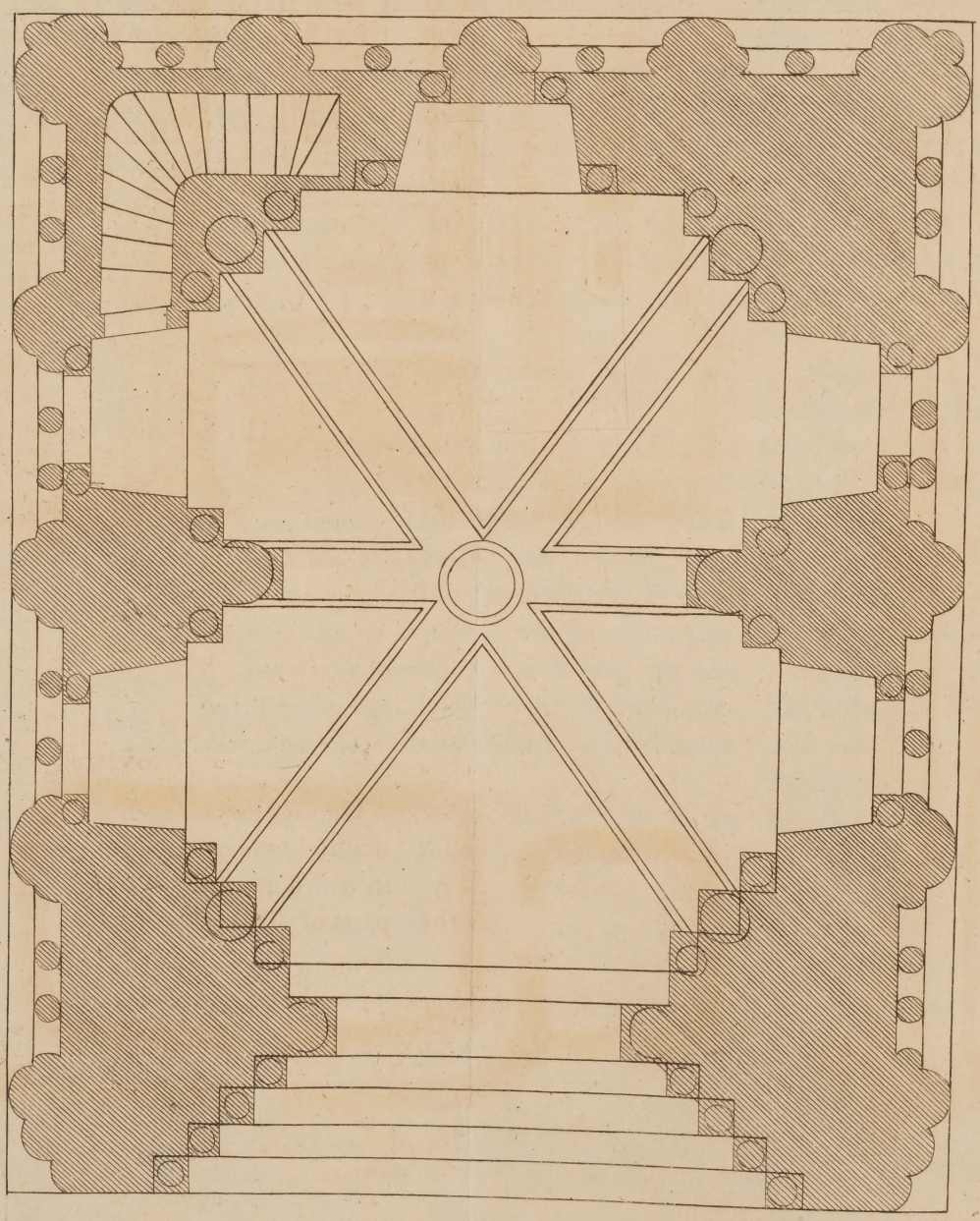
ſea,

East End of Tickencote church.

Fragment of a vase found near Sempr
p.354.



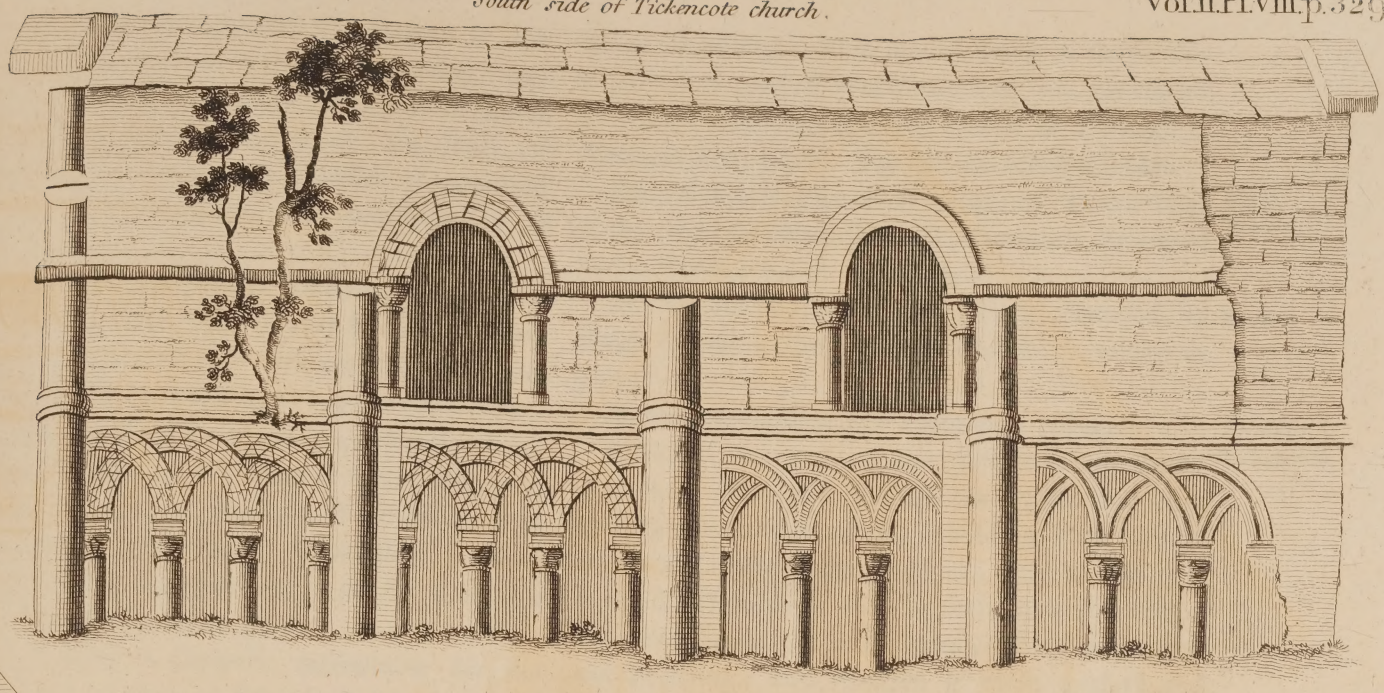
Arch betw

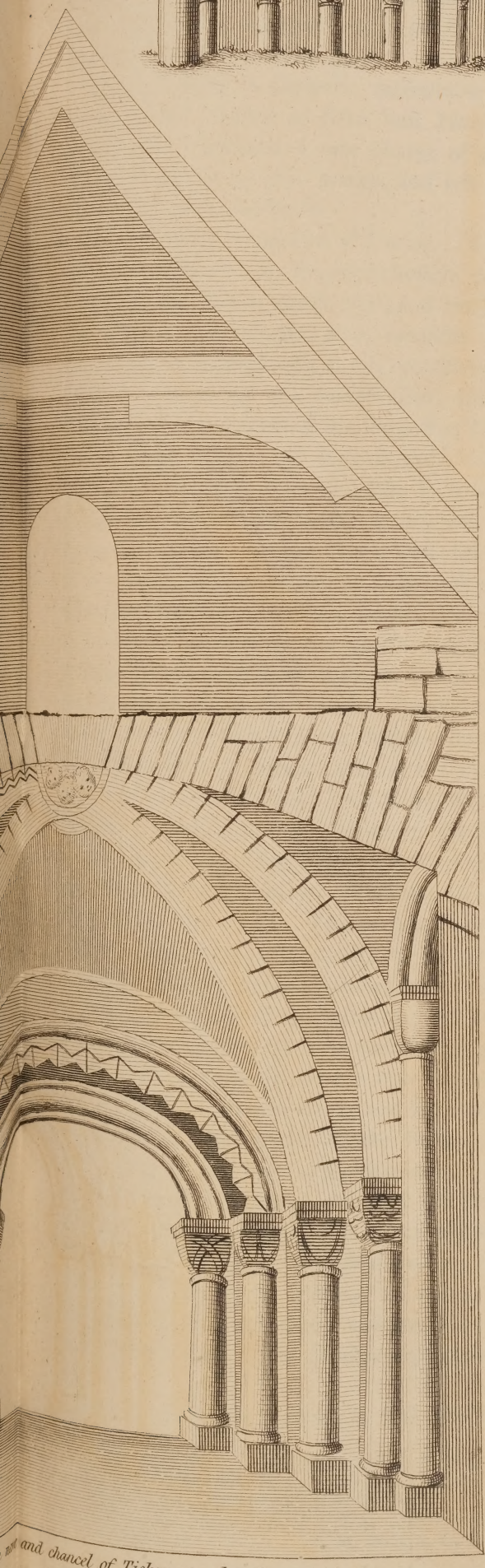


Plan of Tickencote church.

Stukeley delin. *p.329.*

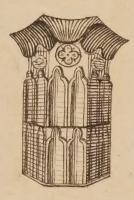
South side of Tickencote church.

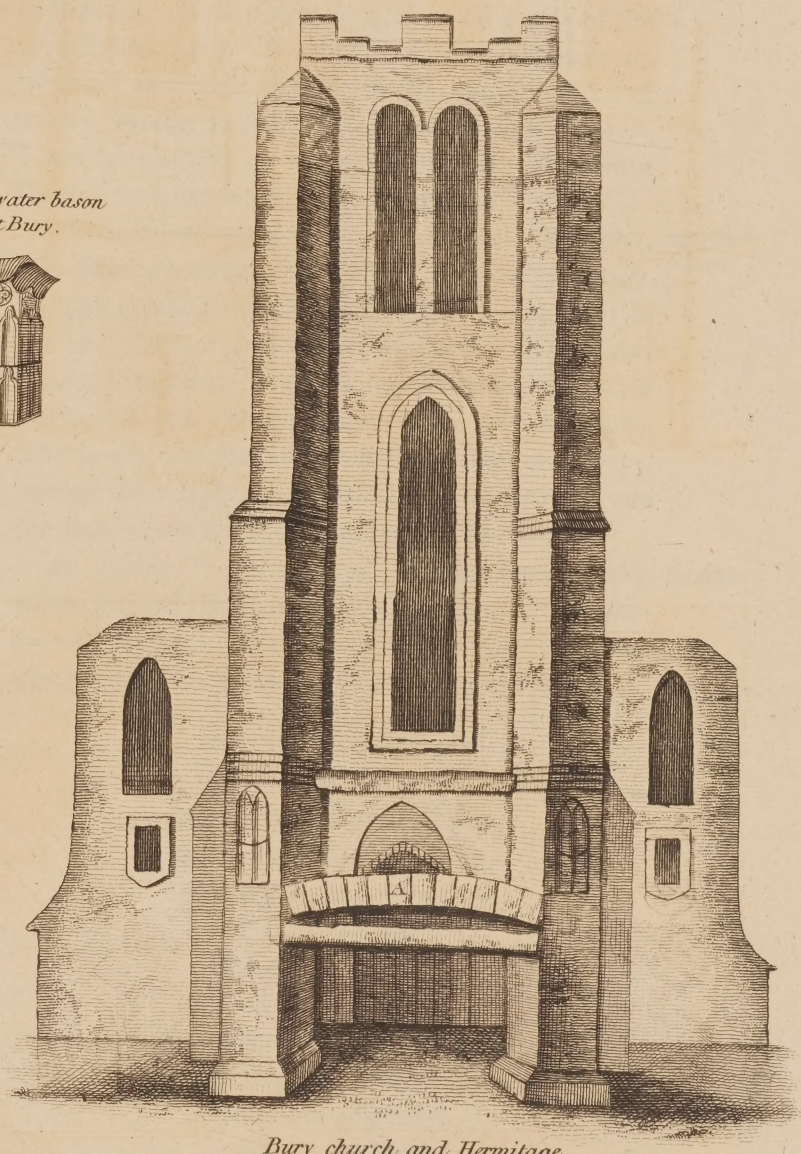




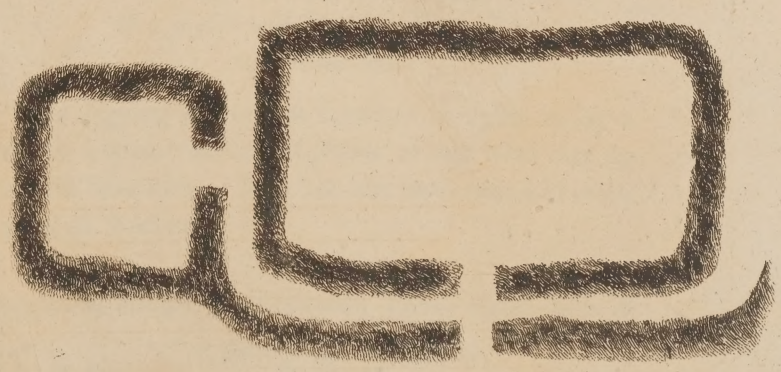
and chancel of Tickencote church.—
p.329. *

Holy water bason
at Bury.





Bury church and Hermitage
p.256.Fig. 5.



Hunnington camp.
Fig. 6. p.359.

F. Cary sculp.

ſea, and the court is ſuppoſed the largeſt in the kingdom. Here is ſome very fine tapeſtry, and the ſaloon is ornamented with the hiſtory of Julius Cæſar. Villiers bought Burley of the heirs of Harrington, and the earl of Winchelſea is grandſon to the earl of Nottingham who purchaſed it of Villiers.

North of this lies *Market Overton*, where Mr. Camden in his edition 1590 placed MARGIDUNUM, but afterwards removed it to *Belvoir*. Roman coins have, however, been found here in great abundance, and the diſtances from *Gauſennæ* Brigcaſterton, *Verometum* Burgh-hill, and *Ad Pontem* Great Paunton, are ſuppoſed to agree [f]. But Mr. Ward places it at *Eaſt Bridgeford* [g]. Mr. Cook, bookſeller, of Okeham, had a ſilver Aurelius and a copper Carauſius dug up in Market Overton field.

Near this place is *Cotſmore*, memorable for the charity of Anne widow of John lord Harrington of Exton, who purchaſed a rent charge of £.100 *per annum* iſſuing out of this manor, and left it among the poor of ſeven pariſhes [h].

Ryhale belongs to the earl of Exeter. Tibba was a female anchorite at Godmancheſter, related to Penda king of Mercia about 696, and buried here, from whence her reliques were removed by Elffi abbot of Peterborough 963 to his monaſtery [i]. Dr. Stukeley [k] makes her the *hunters* ſaint, and derives from her name the notes of the horn *Tan Tivy*, q. d. *San* or *Saint Tibba*. At Ryhall they call her a queen, and ſay ſhe uſed to bathe in *Tibbal's* hill ſpring, i. e. *Tibba's* hill *well:* on this hill is *Hale* (q. d. *Holy*) green. At the North-weſt ſide or end of the church, behind the ſteeple, is her cell or chapel where ſhe lived, died, and was buried: the Eaſt end of it is the Weſt end of the pariſh church, partly introduced into it, and an aperture in the ſolid wall for the prieſt or perſon in the chapel to ſee the choir. In the Eaſt end of the chapel a ſquare ſpace over the altar for a picture, and by it a ſmall ſtone niche for a ſtatue or relique; ſix holes ſtill remain, to faſten a cryſtal or door before it: the ſides and Weſt end of the chapel gone: one of its ſtone windows in a cottage at the Weſt end of the town on this ſide the river. The manſion-houſe, lord Exeter's, is very old, and remains of a much older. The court is kept in the chamber, where is a door made of a fine piece of old painting, a crucifixion, Chriſt and the right hand thief remaining, given by ſome antient lords to the church now alienated. In the entry of the manor-houſe one ſees the buttrey hatch; on the right hand was the hall, a very old little window of one ſtone in the ſtair-caſe; the cellar of ribbed work arches: in the yard we ſee a large old arch in the houſe wall, and other marks of antiquity. Juſt above is *Stapleford* bridge, q. d. *St. Ebba's ford*, couſin to Tibba, to whom perhaps the ſpring oppoſite to Tibba's was conſecrated, now called *Jacob's well.* The Ebulus is plentiful about it [l].

The title of baron *Eſſindon* is ſtill borne by the earl of Saliſbury. This manor being in the crown, as part of the earl of Warwick's land, was purchaſed 36 Henry VIII. by Richard Cecyll of Burleigh c. Northampton, eſq. [m] The patent calls it *Eſyndon*.

Edith Weſton had an alien priory of Benedictines in the reign of Henry II. [n] It afterwards belonged to the Carthuſians of Coventry. Edith Weſton.

Brooke had a ſmall Auſtin priory, founded by Hugh Ferrars in the reign of Richard I. valued at £.40. [o] Brooke.

Manton, an hoſpital and chantry or college [p]. Manton.

Tikencote has one of the moſt antient Saxon churches. The arch between the chancel and nave conſiſts of a number of rude mouldings with various zigzag and dentals, and there is a ſemicircular arch in the South wall of the chancel, in which lies a mutilated figure. The Eaſt end of it rather cracked and decaying; the Weſtern is more modern and very plain. It is within a quarter of a mile of the great North road. Dr. Stukeley ſays, this church, the moſt venerable extant, is the entire oratory of prince Peada, founder of Peterborough abbey [q]. From his drawing we have engraved the Weſt and South ſides, the inſide view, and plan, Pl. VIII. Tikencote.

Martinſthorpe was a ſeat of the earl of Denbigh [r]. The Denbigh family ſold it to the Devonſhire family. Catharine ducheſs of Devonſhire had it, and left it to her two younger grandſons lord Richard and lord George-Auguſtus Cavendiſh, and lord Richard being ſince dead, lord George-Auguſtus has now the whole. The houſe was pulled down about the year 1755, except the chapel which had a roof ſet over it; and the ſtables were turned into a tenant's houſe. Martinſthorpe.

At *Lyndon* is the ſeat of Thomas Barker, eſq. whoſe learned father married a daughter of the celebrated William Whiſton, who was buried in the church-yard here, with the following inſcription: Lyndon.

Here lyeth the body of
The revd. WILLIAM WHISTON, M. A.
He was born Dec. 9, 1667,
And died Aug. 22, 1752,
In the 85th year of his age.
His writings ſhew
His unwearied ſtudy,
and extenſive knowledge
in various parts of literature;
His ſufferings for conſcience ſake
prove his ſincerity.
After a life ſpent
in piety towards God,
and benevolence and charity
towards man,
He reſts in hope,
through the merits of Chriſt,
of a joyful and bleſſed reſurrection
to eternal life.

On digging a trench at Lyndon in 1780, to lay a drain, a great number of pieces of talk were dug up in ſtiff blue clay. Talk has alſo been found in other parts of Rutland.

[f] Wright, 87. G. [g] Horſley, Brit. Rom. p. 438. [h] Wright, 52. G. [i] Sax. Chron. [k] MS.
[l] Dr. Stukeley Pal. Brit. II. 44. He communicated to the Spalding Society draughts of the two wells, Tibba's chapel, parts of the manſion houſe, and old window of the cell.
[m] Patterſon, 36 Henry VIII. in Collins' Life of lord Burleigh, p. 28. [n] Tanner, 443. Wright, 41.
[o] Ib. Wright, 26. [p] Ib. Wright, 84. [q] It. II. 62. [r] Wright, 88.

Normanton. At *Normanton* in a piece of marſhy ground is a ſtrong chalybeat ſpring. The ſtrongeſt of the ſteel, and moſt noted in Rutland, is between Market Overton and Tighe, which is much reſorted to; and there are ſeveral others about the country, as at North Luffenham, Lyndon, Hambleton and Martinſthorp. Sir Gilbert Heathcote has a ſeat here.

North Luffenham. About the year 1775 a workman digging a ſaw-pit in his yard at *North Luffenham* found many human bones buried there; but there is no remembrance or tradition when or on what accouut that yard was uſed as a burying-place.

Among the witneſſes to Henry I's charter to Herbert biſhop of Norwich, and the monks of the Holy Trinity there 1101, is Robert *Comes* Rutland[s]. But *Edward* grandſon of Edward III. is the firſt of whom we can ſpeak with certainty. Earls of Rutland.

Roger Manners, earl of Rutland, dying 1612, was ſucceeded by his brother *Francis*, and he 1632 by his ſon *George*, who died 1641. The title devolved on *John* Manners of Haddon c. Derby, ſon and heir of Dr. George Manners ſecond ſon of Thomas firſt earl of Rutland[t]. He died 1679, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *John*, created duke of Rutland 1703, and ſucceeded 1710-11 by his ſon *John*, and he 1720-1 by his ſon *John*, who, dying 1779, was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Charles*, and he 1787 by his ſon *John-Henry*, fifth and preſent duke.

[s] Dugdale, Mon. I. 411. G.

[t] Dugdale, Bar. I. 208.

Rare Plants found in Rutlandſhire.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale: in hedges and among rubbiſh; about *North Luffenham*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Small Wild Teaſel, or Shepherd's-rod: in a lane near *Edith Weſton*.

Linum *perenne*. Perennial blue Flax: on each ſide of the North road between *Stamford* and *Tickencote*, and in the ſtony fields adjacent, very plentifully.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Creſted Cow-wheat; in a ſtony lane between *Tolethorp* and *Ryhal*, and among the woods near *Stretton*.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water-lily; in the Welland near *Tixover*, and in ſome pits in *Tinwell* meadows.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus: on a bog between *Normanton* and *Empingham* in great abundance, in the field and incloſures between *North Luffenham* and *Edith Weſton* among ſprings, and in a marſhy meadow below *Manton*.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butterwort or Yorkſhire Sanicle: on a bog near *North Luffenham*.

Polytricum *commune*. Great Golden Maidenhair: on ſpungy ground among ſprings near *Pilton*.

Sambucus *ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Dane wort: in an incloſure at the Eaſt end of *North Luffenham*.

REFERENCES to the WAPONTAKES
1 Manley
2 Yarborough
3 Corringham
4 Aslacoe
5 Walshcroft
6 Bradley
7 Ludborough
8 Well
9 Lawress
10 Wraggoe
11 Gartree
12 Loutheske
13 Caleeworth
14 Hornecastle
15 Hill
16 Bolingbroke
17 Candleshoe
18 Boothby
19 Lincoln Liberty
20 Langoe
21 Loveden
22 Flaxwell
23 Winnibriggs
24 Crantham
25 Aswardburn
26 Aveland
27 Beltisloe
28 Nefse
29 Skirbeck
30 Kirton
31 Holland Elloe
LINDSEY
KESTEVEN
HOLLAND
THE RIVER HUMBER
YORKSHIRE
GERMAN OCEAN
KINGSTON upon Hull
BARTON
GRIMSBY
CAISTOR
GLANFORD BRIDGE
GAINSBOROUGH
MARKET RASEN
LOUTH
SALTFLEET
ISLE OF AXHOLME
LINDSEY
Spurn Head
Sunk Island
Chapel Island

A MAP OF LINCOLNSHIRE, from the Best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly, 16th March 1805.

E. Noble delin & Curavit

LEICESTER SHIRE

RUTLAND SH

NORTHAMPTON SH

CAMBRIDGE SH

NORFOLK

HOLLAND

FEN

WEST FEN

EAST FEN

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

1° Longitude 55 West from 50 London

LINCOLNSHIRE.

TO the Eaſt ſide of Rutlandſhire adjoins the county of Lincoln, called by the Saxons Lincollrcype, by the Normans on their firſt arrival by a tranſpoſition of letters *Nicolfſhire* [a], now commonly Lincolnſhire. It is an extenſive county, near 60 miles in length, in breadth in ſome places above 30; of a mild temperature, fit for corn and cattle, thick ſet with towns, and watered by ſeveral rivers. Its Eaſtern ſide, which forms a long curve, is laſhed by the German Ocean. Its Northern reaches to the Abus or Humber. On the Weſt it has Nottinghamſhire; and on the South the river Welland ſeparates it from Northamptonſhire. The whole is divided into three parts, one of which we call *Holland*, the other *Keſteven*, the third *Lindſey*.

Holland. *Holland*, or, as Ingulphus [b] calls it, *Hoilandea*, lies on the ſea, and, like Holland in Germany, is ſo much of it under water, that people's feet ſink in, and the ground ſhakes under them; whence it ſeems to have its name, unleſs one ſhould chooſe to ſay with Ingulphus that Hoilland is the right name, and derived from *hay* [c]. This whole tract lies on that Æſtuary, which Ptolemy calls METARIS [d] for *Maltraith*, now the *Waſhes*. This is a large and celebrated Æſtuary, under water when the tide comes in, and when it goes out practicable to travellers, though not without great danger, as king John found to his coſt. For journeying this way in the barons' war, by the ſudden coming in of the ſea he loſt all his baggage and regalia at Foſſe dyke and Welſtreame, as Matthew of Weſtminſter relates. This country, which the inhabitants, from the heaps of ſand called *Silt*, ſay is the gift of the ocean, is ſo aſſaulted by the ocean on one ſide and the great body of united waters from the higher grounds, that in winter time they are forced to keep conſtant watch, and have the utmoſt difficulty to defend themſelves with banks againſt theſe violent enemies. The country produces but little corn, but is covered with graſs, and breeds plenty of fiſh and waterfowl. The ſoil is ſo ſoft that the horſes wear no ſhoes, nor can you find a ſingle ſtone unleſs accidentally brought in, though it has churches built in a moſt beautiful manner of hewn ſtone. By certain banks raiſed againſt it, now two miles from the ſhore, and by the Salt hills, as they are called, near Sutterton, the ſea appears to have reached farther inland. There is, however, a general want of freſh water, nor have they any except the rain water caught in wells, which, if dug below a certain depth, grow brackiſh, and, if too ſhallow, preſently dry up. Nor are there wanting quickſands, whoſe wonderful power of attracting and ſucking in is frequently experienced by the ſhepherds and ſheep to their coſt.

Metaris æſtuarium. The Waſhes. Salt Hills. Quickſands.

This Holland is divided into two parts, Lower and Upper. The Lower has ſo many muddy bogs and impaſſable fens, that the inhabitants themſelves cannot get at them with their ſtilts [e]; and as this part lies lower, they have great difficulty to defend it by great banks from the ſea on one hand, and from the waters that cover the upper part of the iſle of Ely on the other. The moſt conſiderable of theſe banks is *Southy bank*, or *dyke*, which they take unwearied care to prevent from being broken through by that prodigious force of water which comes like a deluge from the South when the rivers overflow. A new cut was, however, begun at *Clowſcroſſe* by the neighbours at 1599, at public expence, to drain them off. Near this bank I ſaw *Crowland*, called alſo *Croyland*, a town of great fame among the marſhlanders, whoſe name ſignifies, according to Ingulphus [f] its abbot, a crude and muddy ſoil. This place is ſaid to have been formerly haunted by certain frightful phantoms, till Guthlac, a man of conſummate ſanctity, led the life of an hermit there, in memory of whom, to the honour of God, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, founded here A. D. 716, at great expence, a monaſtery very eminent for its ſanctity and wealth. Of which take theſe lines from the life of Guthlac by Fœlix a very antient monk.

Crowland.

Nunc exercet ibi ſe munificentia regis,
Et magnum templum magno molimine condit.
At cum tam mollis, tam lubrica, tam male conſtans,
Fundamenta palus non ferret ſaxea, palos
Præcipit infigi quercino robore cæſos,
Leucarumque novem ſpatio rate fertur arena,
Inque ſolum mutatur humus, ſuffultaque tali
Cella baſi multo ſtat conſummata labore.

The royal bounty here itſelf diſplays,
And bids with mighty pains a noble temple raiſe;
The ſoft, the ſlippery, the unſettled ſoil
Had long diſdain'd the buſy workman's toil:
No ſtone foundations ſuit this marſhy land,
But piles of oak in goodly order ſtand,
And boats for nine long leagues fetch filling ſand.
The fickle ſoil cements to ſolid ground,
The ſacred pile on the firm baſe they found,
And art and labour grace the work around.

If I ſhould give you the ſame author's deſcription of the Devils of Crowland with their blubber lips, fire-ſpitting mouths, ſcaley viſages, enormous heads, ſtrutting teeth, pointed chins, hoarſe throats, ſable

Devils of *Crowland.*

[a] And ſo late as the reign of Edward IV. See Stat. 4 Edward IV. c. 3. Yet in Domeſday it is always called Lincoleſcire.
[b] P. 94. Hoylandenſes.
[c] Which our progenitors broadly called *Hoy*. Holland.
[d] Pliny has *Mittaris* inſula. Gale, MS n.
[e] *gralli*.
[f] P. 4.

ſkins,

ſkins, ſpindle ſhoulders, tun bellies, burning loins, hawmed legs, tailed buttocks, &c. who formerly haunted theſe places, and gave ſo much trouble to Guthlac and the monks, you would indeed laugh heartily, but I ſhould be thought a fool for my pains. Allow me, however, to ſtop a while to deſcribe the extraordinary ſituation and nature of this ſpot ſo different from all others in England, and this ſo very famous monaſtery. Crowland lies among the deepeſt fenns and waters ſtagnating off muddy lands, ſo ſhut in and invironed as to be inacceſſible on all ſides except the North and Eaſt, and that only by narrow cauſeys. Its ſituation, if we may compare ſmall things with great, is not unlike that of Venice, conſiſting of three ſtreets, divided by canals of water, planted with willows, and built on piles driven into the bottom of the fen, and joined by a triangular bridge of admirable workmanſhip, under which the inhabitants report is a pit of immenſe depth dug to receive the confluence of waters. Beyond this bridge, where, as the poet ſays, *In ſolum mutatur humus*, "The ſoil cements to ſolid ground," antiently ſtood the monaſtery ſo famous in a much narrower ſpace, all round which, except where the town ſtands, it is ſo moory that you may run a pole into the ground to the depth of 30 feet, and nothing is to be ſeen on every ſide but beds of ruſhes, and near the church a grove of alders. It is notwithſtanding full of inhabitants, who keep their cattle at a good diſtance from the town, and go to milk them in little boats (called *Skerries*), which will hold but two perſons; but their chief profit ariſes from the catching of fiſh and wildfowl, which they do in ſuch quantities, that in the month of Auguſt they drive 3000 ducks into one net, and call their pools their fields. No corn grows within five miles of them. On account of this fiſhery, and catching of fowls, they paid formerly to the abbot, and now to the king, £.300. ſterling a year.

I need not enter into the particular hiſtory of this monaſtery, which may be found already printed in Ingulphus. But it may not be amiſs briefly to mention what Petrus Bleſenſis[g], vice-chancellor to Henry II. formerly recited at large about the rebuilding of this houſe in 1112, that by this ſingle inſtance may appear by what means and helps ſo many and ſuch beautiful ſacred ſtructures were raiſed about the kingdom. Abbot Joffrid obtained of the archbiſhops and biſhops of England "remiſſion of the third part of penance injoined for ſin to every one that would aſſiſt in ſo holy a work. With this he diſpatched the monks all round to collect money, and, having got a tolerable fund, that he might begin his work with lucky names, he appointed the feſtival of St. Perpetua and Felicitas for laying the foundation. On this day numbers of nobles, prelates, and the common people reſorted hither. After the ſervice and the chanting was ended, the abbot himſelf laid the firſt ſtone at the Eaſt corner; each of the nobles laid a ſtone in turn, and upon the ſtone ſome laid money, others grants of lands, titles to the patronage of churches, tithes of their ſheep and of their churches, meaſures of wheat, or a certain number of labourers or ſtonecutters. Of the common people ſome gave money, others their labour for one day in every month till the work was completed, ſome offered to erect whole pillars, others baſes of pillars, and others parts of the walls, with an eager and cheerful devotion. The abbot in a public manner commends their ready benevolence to ſo holy a work, grants them all the brotherhood of his monaſtery, and a ſhare in all the ſpiritual good things of that church, and, after feaſting them ſumptuouſly, diſmiſſes them with his bleſſing in good ſpirits to their reſpective homes. But I muſt not dwell longer on this ſubject.

From Crowland a cauſey, decked with willows, leads North between the river Welland and deep marſhes, on which, about two miles from Crowland, I ſaw a piece of a pyramidal ſtone with this inſcription:

AIO ÞANC
PETRAM
GVTHLACVS
ÞABET SI
BI METAM.

q. d. I ſay this ſtone is Guthlac's boundary.

Higher up on the ſame river lies *Spalding*, ſurrounded on all ſides with rivulets and canals, a handſomer town than one would expect in this tract among ſtagnated waters, where Ivo *Talbois*, whom Ingulphus in another place[h] calls earl of Anjou, gave an antient cell to the monks of Anjou. From hence to *Deping*, a town ten miles off, Egelric abbot of Crowland, afterwards biſhop of Durham, "through the centre of a wild foreſt and deep marſhes, as Ingulphus[i] relates, raiſed with wood and gravel a ſolid cauſey for travellers, called after him *Elrich road*." But no traces of it are now to be ſeen.

In Upper Holland, which lies more to the North, the firſt place we meet with is *Kirk-ton*, ſo called from its very beautiful church; and next, where the river Witham, confined with artificial banks on both ſides, empties itſelf with a wide mouth into the ocean, ſtands *Boſton*, more properly *Botolph's town*. It takes its name from Botolph, a moſt pious Saxon, who, according to Bede[k], had a monaſtery at Icanhoe. It is a conſiderable town ſtanding on both ſides of the Witham, over which is a lofty wooden bridge. Its commodious harbour occaſions it to be much frequented, and it has a large market place, and a church remarkable for its beauty and ſize, whoſe tower running up to a great height as it were hails travellers at a great diſtance, and directs ſeamen. This place fell into miſerable decline in the reign of Edward I. For in the then univerſal corruption of manners throughout England, certain military men appointing a tournament here at the fair time, came to it in the diſguiſe of monks and canons, fired the town in ſeveral places, and fell upon the merchants, carrying off large quantities of goods, and burning more with ſuch violence, that our hiſtorians[l] ſay melted gold and ſilver ran toge-

[g] P. 113. Ed. Gale. [h] P. 72. [i] P. 64.
[k] IV. 3. Leland It. I. 33. Coll. III. 33, ap. Tanner, 248. places Icanho in the Eaſt ſuburb of Lincoln.

ther

ther in the ſtreets, as the antients relate happened at the deſtruction of Corinth. Their leader Robert *Chamberlan* confeſſing his crime and ſhame was afterwards hanged, but could by no means be prevailed on to impeach his accomplices. Better times ſucceeding raiſed Botolph's town once more out of its aſhes; and the ſtaple for wool, &c. being ſettled here, brought in great wealth, and invited the merchants of the Hanſeatic League, who eſtabliſhed here their *Gild* or houſe. It is at preſent handſomely built, and drives a conſiderable trade, and the inhabitants apply themſelves both to trade and grazing of cattle. Near it was the barony of *Croeun*, or *Credon*, of which family Alan de *Croeun* founded *Freſton* priory *, and afterwards Petronilla, heireſs of the family, married twice, conveyed no ſmall eſtate, firſt to the *Longchamps* (from whom ſpring the *Pedwardines*), and ſecondly to J. *de Vaux*, from whom deſcend the barons *Roos*. Hoiland reaches not above ſix miles further; the whole of it was granted by William I. to Ivo *Talbois* of Anjou, whoſe inſolence Herward, a hopeful and ſpirited Engliſhman, ſon of Leofric, lord of *Brune*, or *Burne*, not being able to brook, as his own and his family's ſafety was now concerned, having obtained knighthood from Bran abbot of Peterborough, whoſe averſion to the Normans had already ſhewed itſelf, made war againſt him, and after giving him ſeveral overthrows, at laſt took him priſoner, and allowed him to ranſom himſelf on condition that he himſelf ſhould be reſtored to the king's favour, and die in his allegiance and protection. Such was the effect of merit even in an enemy. His daughter, who was married to Hugh de *Enermue* lord of *Deping*, obtained his eſtate, which I am told devolved afterwards to the barons *Wake*. This family of the *Wakes*, poſſeſſed of the eſtates of the *Eſtotevilles*, had been very eminent in theſe parts to the time of Edward II. then by marriage with an heir female their eſtate fell to Edmund of *Woodſtock*, earl of Kent, youngeſt ſon of king Edward I. From the younger ſons deſcended the antient and illuſtrious family of the *Wakes* of *Bliſsworth* c. Northampton ſtill ſubſiſting.

The ſecond part of this county, commonly called *Keſteven*, and by Ethelward [m], an antient writer, *Ceoſtefne* wood, adjoining to Hoiland on the Weſt, has a much more healthy air, and no leſs rich ſoil. It is alſo larger, and embelliſhed with more towns. On the edge of it on the *Welland* ſtands *Stanford*, Saxon Steanfopo, built of hewn ſtone, whence its name; a populous town, diſtinguiſhed with various privileges, and defended by a wall. "It paid geld, according to Domeſday book [n], for 12 hundreds and a half to the army, the ſhipping, and Danegeld; and there were in it ſix wards." When Edward the elder fortified the South bank of the river againſt the inroads of the Danes from the North, Marianus tells us, he built oppoſite to this town on the South ſide the river (now called *Stanford Baron*), a very ſtrong caſtle [o]. No traces of it now appear; for that which in the civil war Stephen fortified againſt Henry of Anjou is reported to have been within the town; and the ſite of it ſtill remaining proves it. This Henry, when king of England, gave "the whole town of Stanford, which was his demeſne, except the fees of the barons and knights of the ſaid town, to Richard de *Humez*, or *Humetz*, who was conſtable of our lord the king, to hold of him by homage and ſervice †." The ſame was afterwards "held by William earl Warren by favour of king John." In the reign of Edward III. an univerſity was eſtabliſhed here, and profeſſors of literature, which the townſmen reckon as their greateſt glory. For a violent quarrel breaking out at Oxford between the Northern and Southern ſcholars, a great number of ſtudents retired here, but ſoon after returned to Oxford [p], and put an end to this riſing ſeminary almoſt as ſoon as they had given it a beginning; and it was afterwards provided by oath that no Oxford man ſhould take a degree at Stamford. It nevertheleſs had a flouriſhing trade till, in the rage of civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the Northern ſoldiers ſtormed and ravaged it with fire and ſword. From that time it never fully recovered its antient luſtre. It is however at preſent in a tolerably flouriſhing ſtate, governed by an alderman and 24 burgeſſes, embelliſhed with about ſeven pariſh churches, and ſhews a very handſome old hoſpital, founded by William *Brown* of this town, beſides that new one lately built on the other ſide of the bridge by the Neſtor of Britain William Cecil baron *Burghley*, when he erected that magnificent houſe at *Burghley* already deſcribed in Northamptonſhire. He is buried in St. George's church here: a perſon, to ſay no more of him, who lived not long enough for the ſervice of Nature, Glory, or his Country.

Though here remain ſome monuments of antiquity, and the Roman road, which occurs as ſoon as you leave the town to go North, plainly proves that here was a ford, they do not, however, ſatisfy us that this was GAUSENNÆ, though Antoninus places it not a great way from hence. But as a mile off is a little village called *Brigcaſterton*, in whoſe name appears ſome name of antiquity, where the river *Guaſh* or *Waſh* croſſes the military way, the correſpondence of the name *Gwaſh* with *Gauſennæ*, which the diſtance does not contradict, makes me ſuppoſe it to be Brigcaſterton, till time brings truth to light. If I ſhould ſuppoſe that Stanford roſe out of theſe ruins, and that this part of the county was called *Keſteven* from *Gauſennæ*, as the other *Lindſey* from the city of *Lindum*, let not my opinion influence the reader's judgment. It is believed that Gauſennæ fell to decay, when, as Henry of Huntingdon [q] informs us, the Picts and Scots ravaged the whole country to Stanford, where our Hengiſt, with the Saxons, with unwearied force and uncommon bravery, ſo hemmed in the furious barbarians, that after many were killed and taken, the reſt fled.—But to proceed.

Highdyke. GAUSENNÆ. *Brigcaſterton.*

In the Eaſt part of Keſteven towards *Hoiland* as you go North, the firſt town you meet with is *Deeping*, i. e. as Ingulphus [r] informs us, the Deep *Deping.*

* Reg. de Freſton. † Lib. Inq. in Scacc. ‡ Scrope.

[m] P. 847. Ed. Francf. 1601. [n] fol. 336. b.

[o] Sax. Chron. 109. A. D. 922. Edward built a burh, and all the people in the North town (byrh) ſubmitted to him.

[p] Upon the king's proclamation. Holland. [q] II. 178. [r] P. 78.

Meadow, where "Richard de Rulos, chamberlain to William the Conqueror, confining in a dyke the river Weilond which before uſed to overflow often, and building on the dyke many tenements, formed a large town." This is very properly called *Deping*, or *the deep meadow*; for the plain below it extending many miles is the deepeſt of all this fenny country, and the receptacle of many waters: and, which is very extraordinary, much below the bed of the river Glen, which runs by from the Weſt confined within its own banks. Then comes *Burne*, famous for the conſecration of king Edmund[r], and the caſtle of the *Wakes*, who obtained of Edward I. a market for the town. More Eaſt[s] is *Irnham*, antiently the barony of Andrew *Lutterell*; *Sempringham*, now famous for the beautiful houſe built by Edward baron *Clinton*, afterwards earl of Lincoln, formerly for the religious order of Gilbertines, inſtituted by Gilbert lord of the place, who being, as authors * tell us, "a very wonderful man, and of ſingular grace for the guardianſhip of women[t]," did in 1148, contrary to Juſtinian's Conſtitutions, which forbid double monaſteries where men and women herd together, but authorized by Pope Eugenius III. inſtituted an order of men and women[u], which ſo increaſed that he himſelf founded 13 houſes of this order, and had in his lifetime 700 brethren and 1100 ſiſters in his monaſteries, but of doubtful character if we believe Nigel[x], a ſatiriſt of that age, who ſings thus of them:

Burne.

Irnham.

Sempringham.

Gilbertines.

Harum ſunt quædam ſteriles, quædam parientes,
Virgineoque tamen nomine cuncta tegunt.
Quæ paſtoralis baculi dotatur honore,
Illa quidem melius, fertiliuſque parit.
Vix etiam quævis ſterilis reperitur in illis;
Donec eis ætas talia poſſe neget.

Of theſe ſome barren, ſome good breeders are;
Yet all alike the guiſe of Virgins wear;
By bleſſing to the paſtoral ſtaff convey'd,
A fruitful mother is the Abbeſs made:
And not a Nun but boaſts the childing power,
Till age forbids the exertion of it more.

Next is *Folkingham*, now likewiſe the barony of the *Clintons*, formerly of the *Gaunts* deſcended from Gilbert *de Gaunt*, nephew of Baldwin earl of Flanders, to whom great eſtates fell by the liberality of the Conqueror. "Memorandum," ſays an antient MS. "that the Conqueror was accompanied by one "Gilbert de Gaunt, to whom the ſaid William "gave the manor of Folkingham, with its appur-"tenances, and the honour thereto belonging, and "they drove out a certain woman named Dunmoch. "From the ſaid Gilbert came one Walter de "Gaunt, his ſon and heir, and from the ſaid Wal-"ter Gilbert de Gaunt, ſon and heir, and Robert "de Gaunt younger ſon. And from the ſaid Gil-"bert ſon and heir came Alice, daughter and "heireſs, who was married to earl Simon, gave "many tenements to the religious, and died with-"out heirs of her body. And the eſtate deſcended "to Robert de Gaunt aforeſaid her uncle, and "from Robert aforeſaid came Gilbert his ſon and "heir, and from the aforeſaid came another Gil-"bert, ſon and heir, and from the aforeſaid came "another Gilbert, ſon and heir, who gave the "manor of Folkingham, with its appurtenances to "Edward ſon of Henry king of England." This Gilbert, as appears by the pleas † proving this pedigree, "demanded ſervice againſt William de Scremby." At length the king gave it to Henry de *Bellamont*, who appears to have held it in the reign of Edward II. ‡ Near it is *Skrekingham*, remarkable for the death of Alfric II. earl of Leiceſter, ſlain here by Hubba the Dane. To this place Ingulphus[y] ſeems to allude when he writes, "in Keſtevven were ſlain three Daniſh kings, who were buried in a town before called *Laundon*, but now, from the burial of the three kings, *Tre-king-ham*." More to the Eaſt is *Hather*, remarkable only for the reſidence of the *Buſſeys*, or *Buſleys*, deſcendants of Roger de *Buſley*, in the time of the Conqueror. Then *Sleford*, a caſtle of the biſhops of Lincoln, built by biſhop Alexander, where was alſo a houſe built by J. *Huſſey*, firſt and laſt baron of that name[z], who loſt his life by imprudently engaging in the inſurrections on account of religion at the Reformation 1537. A few miles hence is *Kime*, which gives name to the noble family called de *Kime*: but the property of the place came at laſt to the *Umfranvilles*, of whom three[a] were ſummoned to parliament by the title of earls of *Angus* in Scotland. Our common law prudently refuſed to acknowledge the firſt of them as earl, becauſe *Angus* is not within the limits of the kingdom of England, till he produced in court the king's writ, by which the king had ſummoned him to parliament by the title of earl of Angus. From the Umfranvilles this place came to the family of *Talbois*, of which Gilbert was created by Henry VIII. baron Talbois, whoſe two ſons dying without iſſue it came by females to the *Dimocks*, *Inglebeys*, and others. More to the Weſt I ſaw *Temple-Bruer*, which I render *Temple in the heath*. It ſeems to have been a preceptory of the Templars by the ruined walls of the demoliſhed church built like thoſe of the New Temple at London. Near this is *Blankeney*, once the barony of the *D'Eincorts*[b], who flouriſhed in a long ſucceſſion from the arrival of the Normans to the time of Henry VI. Then their male line ended in William, who had two ſiſters his coheireſſes, one married to William *Lovell*, the other to Ralph *Cromwell*. I the rather mention this family as a kind of ſatisfaction to the deſire of Edmund baron D'Eincort, who being antiently very ſolicitous to preſerve his name, and having no male iſſue, petitioned Edward II. "becauſe he was apprehenſive his name and arms "would be loſt after his deceaſe, and earneſtly

Folkingham. Lords of *Folkingham.*

Skrekingham. *Hather.* *Buſſeys.* *Sleford.* *Kime.* *Earls of Angus.* *See in A.* *Temple Bruer.* *Blankeney.*

* Scrope. † Pl. 27. H. III. Rot. 13. Linc. ‡ Inq. 4 Edward II.

[r] See Buers in Eſſex, p. 60. and Suffolk, p. 83. [s] *N. W.* G.

[t] *in cuſtodia mulierum gratiæ ſingularis.*

[u] On this reflection of our author, ſee Salmon's New Survey, p. 251, 252.

[x] Nigellus Wireker was a Benedictine monk of Canterbury, 1200, whoſe ſevere writings againſt the vices of the clergy are extant in MS. Bodl. and C. C. C. C. Tan. Bib. Brit. 783.

[y] P. 24. [z] Created by king Henry VIII. Holland.

[a] Gilbert 25 Edw. I. Robert his ſon, Gilbert his grandſon. Dugd. Bar. I. 505. 507.

[b] Inq. 21 Henry VI. Dugd. Bar. I. 385-8, where ſee an inſcription on the ſecond of the family from the Conqueſt.

"deſirous

"desirous that they might be kept in remembrance "after his death, that he might infeoff whom he "pleased in his name and arms *." This was granted by the king's letters patent, notwithstanding which the name for anything I find to the contrary is totally extinct; and had it not been recorded in history would have been utterly forgotten.

Belvoir or Beaver castle.

In the West part of Kesteven on the edge of this county and Leicestershire stands *Belvoir* or *Beauvoir* castle, so called (whatever was its antient name) from the fine prospect on a steep hill, which seems the work of art. They say *Todenei* the Norman was the founder of this castle, and of the little monastery adjoining, from whom it came by inheritance by the *Albenies*, *Bretons*, and the barons *Ros*, to the *Manners* earls of Rutland. The first of these, Thomas, as I have been informed, rebuilt it after it had lain many years buried in its ruins. For out of resentment to Thomas lord Ros who followed the interests of Henry VI. it was in great measure destroyed by William lord *Hastings*, to whom on the attainder of lord Ros, Edward IV. had given it with a very large estate. But Edmund, baron Ros, son of Thomas, recovered this property of his ancestors, by favour of Henry VII. Below this is found the Astroites stone representing a cluster of little stars, with five rays issuing from each corner and a cavity in the middle of each ray. This stone has its German name from Victory [d], because, according to George Agricola in his 6th book of Fossils, they imagine the wearer of it will gain his cause, and overcome his enemies. Whether this of ours like that in Germany, when laid in vinegar, will move and turn round, I have not had an opportunity to try. The vale below this castle, commonly called from it the *Vale of Belvoir*, is of great extent and very pleasant, diversified with meads and corn-fields, and extending into the three counties of Leicester, Nottingham, and Lincoln.

Astroites.

Margidunum.

Margidunum mentioned next after Vernometum by Antoninus, appears to have been antiently if not in this very place, not very far from it, both by the name and distance from *Vernometum* and Ponte or *Paunton*, between which Antoninus places it. The antient name seems borrowed from *Marga* and its situation. *Marga* in British is a sort of earth with which they manured their lands, and *Dunum* signifying a hill is applied only to higher grounds. I am, however, at a loss in fixing this place, as marle is scarce hereabouts (perhaps for want of digging) unless we should suppose the Britans gave the name of *marga* to plaister, which I am informed is found in the neighbourhood, and which Pliny [e] in his Natural History tells us was in great demand among the Romans for whitewashing [f] and small images [g].

Witham r.

This part of the county is watered and bounded on the North by the river Witham, yielding plenty of pike, though but a small stream. It rises at a little village of its own name not far from the ruins of *Bitham* castle, which (as an antient pedigree sets forth) William I. gave to Stephen earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, that he might have wherewith to feed his infant son with white bread [h], for in Holderness they at that time eat only such as was made of oats, which is now hardly ever used there. But in the reign of Henry III. when William de *Fortibus* earl of Albemarle [i] held out this castle in a rebellious manner, and ravaged the neighbouring country, it was almost levelled with the ground. It was afterwards the residence and in a manner the head of the barony of the *Colvilles*, who long flourished in great honour, but failed under Edward III. [k] and their estate passed by marriage to the *Gernons* and *Bassets* of *Sapcot*.

Bitham.

Colvilles.

The river Witham soon after its rise comes to the town of *Paunton*, which lays claim to some antiquity, and often turns up Roman pavements, and had formerly a bridge over the river; for that this was Ad Pontem placed by Antoninus seven miles from *Margidunum*, the name of *Paunton*, and the distance not only from *Margidunum* but from *Croco-calana* plainly proves. Antoninus gives this last name to that town which we call *Ancaster*, which is nothing at present but a long street on the military road, one part of which lately belonged to the *Vescies*, the other to the *Cromwells*. On entering it from the South I saw a rampart, and a camp appears to have been higher up, as on the other side to the West appear some summer camps of the Romans. It seems to have had its British name from its situation, lying under a hill. *Cruc maur* signifies in British a great hill, and *Cruc occhidient* a *Western hill* in Giraldus *Cambrensis* [l] and *Ninnius* [m]; but the meaning of *Colana* others must determine. The monuments of antiquity in this town are the Roman coins and subterraneous passages frequently discovered, its situation on the military way, and the 14 miles distance between it and Lincoln on the grassy plain called *Ancaster heath*; for so many miles Antoninus reckons between *Croco-calana* and *Lindum*. But to return to the river.

Paunton.

Ad Pontem.

Croco-calana.

Ancaster.

After Paunton we come to *Grantham*, a town of no small resort, embellished with a school built by Richard *Fox* bishop of Winton, and a handsome church, whose spire rises to a great height, and is famous for the many stories told about it. Below this near *Herlaxton*, a little village, was ploughed up in the last age, a brass vessel, containing [n] a gold helmet of most antique make, set with jewels, which was presented to Catharine of Spain, dowager of Henry VIII. From hence the Witham takes a long course North not far from *Somerton* castle built by Anthony *Bec* bishop of Durham †, who gave it to Edward I. and he soon after to William de *Bellomont*, who about that time came into England, and gave birth to the family of the viscounts *Bellomont*, which in a manner failed in the last century, the sister and heiress of the last viscount marrying John lord *Lovell* of *Tichmersh*. But of this family I have before treated in Leicestershire [o]. The river turning thence gradually to the South-east through the

Grantham.

Herlaxton.

A golden helmet.

Somerton castle.

Lords *Bellomont.*

* Pat. 10. Edw. II. † Lib. Dunelm.

[d] Q. if here is not some confused allusion to *Andrate*, *Adraste*, or *Astarte*, the Goddess of Victory, of whom see Introduction, note vol. I. p. lxxi.

[e] N. H. XXXVI. 24. [f] *albariis & sigillis.* [g] *Images*, Holland. *Cielings*, Gibson.

[h] Pane *siligineo.* [i] Mat. Par. 310. [k] Dug. Bar. I. 626. [l] Itin. Camb. c. 3. p. 862. near Abertivi.

[m] Crucochideint, i. e. tumulus occidentalis; c. 23. See Gale and Bertram's notes. Cruachaneli, collis Eli. Nen. c. 58.

[n] Leland does not say the helmet was *in* the pot, but *with* it, and *dowager* in him means of *Prince Arthur.* [o] P. 298, 299.

fen

fen country below Boſton empties itſelf into the German ocean, having encompaſſed Keſteven on the North. Though it has a quick fall to the ſea and a large bed, the heavy winter floods occaſion it to overflow the marſh land on each ſide with great damage: but in ſpring it is drained off by ſluices called *Gotes*.

On the other ſide of the Witham lies the third part of this county *Lindſey*, called by Bede [p] from
Lindſey. the chief city *Lindiſſi*, more extenſive than Holland and Keſteven, preſenting a vaſt front to the ſea, which breaks againſt it on the Eaſt and North, bounded on the Weſt by the river Trent, on the South divided from Keſteven by the Witham, and a drain called *Foſſedike* [q] carried by Henry I. for ſeven miles from the Witham to the Trent for the conveniency of bringing up proviſions to Lincoln. On the junction
Torkſey. of this dyke with the Trent ſtands *Torkeſey*, Saxon Tunceriȝ, now an obſcure little town, formerly very famous. For before the Norman times (as appears in William I's ſurvey of England) here were reckoned 200 burgeſſes, enjoying not a few privileges, upon condition they ſhould conduct the king's ambaſſadors [r] when they came this way, in their boats down the Trent, and bring them as far as York.

At the junction of this dyke with the Witham ſtands the firſt and principal city of this county, called by Ptolemy and Antoninus LINDUM, by the
LINDUM. Britans *Lindcoit* from the woods, (for which ſome copies have corruptly *Lintcoit*) by Bede [s] the city *Lindecollinum*, and *Lindecollina*; whether from its hilly ſituation, or from its having been a colony, I do not take upon me to determine. The Saxons called it Lindocollyne, Lindcyllan-ceaſtep, the Normans *Nichol*, we *Lincoln*, the Latins *Lincolina*. Whence Alexander Necham in his poem on the Divine Wiſdom,

Lindiſiæ columen Lincolnia, ſive columna,
Munifica felix gente, repleta bonis.

Pillar and Guard of Lindſey Lincoln ſtands,
By liberal people held, and every good commands.

Some think it had its name from the river *Witham*, which they ſay, but on no good grounds, was antiently called *Lindis*. But I cannot agree with them; for Necham is againſt them, who called this river Witham 400 years ago, in theſe lines:

Trenta tibi piſces mittit, Lincolnia, ſed te,
Nec dedigneris, Withama parvus adit.

Tho' Trent afford thee fiſh, Lincoln, deſpiſe
Not Witham's ſlender ſtream that glads thine eyes.

I ſhould rather derive it from the Britiſh word *Lhin* ſignifying a Lake: for I have heard from the citizens that the Witham was wider below the town at *Swanpole* where it is now wide enough: and not to mention *Lindaw* in Germany on the lake of Conſtance, and *Linternum* in Italy on a lake, I find in our own country the towns of *Talhin*, *Glan lhin*, *Linlithquo*, ſituated on lakes. This large and famous city ſtands on the brow of a hill where the Witham turns Eaſt, and dividing into three channels waſhes the lower parts of the town. The evident marks of a rampart and deep ditch ſtill ſhew that the antient *Lindum* of the Britans ſtood on the ſummit of the hill, which is hard of aſcent, and run out Northerly beyond *Newport* gate. In this city Vortimer, that warlike Britan, who had ſo often routed the Saxons, ended his days, and was contrary to his expreſs command buried. For he had flattered himſelf with a full perſuaſion that, if he were buried on the coaſt, his ſpirit alone would defend Britain from the Saxons, as we are told by Ninnius, the diſciple of Elvodugus. But the Saxons deſtroying this old Lindum, firſt occupied the South ſide of the hill [t], fortifying it with the ruins of the antient city, and afterwards went down to the river, and built in the place called *Wickanforde*, raiſing walls where the river did not ſerve for a defence. At this time, according to Bede [u], "Paulinus preached the word "in the province of Lindiſſi, and firſt converted "the governor of the city of Lindocollina, whoſe "name was Blecca, with all his family. In this "city he built a ſtone church of exquiſite work-"manſhip, whoſe roof being ruined by long neg-"lect or the violence of the enemy, only the walls "are now ſtanding." The Danes afterwards took it more than once: firſt thoſe marauding parties, from whom Edmund Ironſide wreſted it; afterwards Canute, from whom Ethelred retook it, when at his return from Normandy he bravely drove Canute out of it, and unexpectedly recovered England. In the Confeſſor's time, according to Domeſday book [x], "here were 1070 houſes inhabited, and 12 lage-men, having Sac and Soc." But in the time of the Normans, according to Malmeſbury [y], it was one of the moſt populous cities in England, and a mart for commodities, brought both by land and water, and as appears from Domeſday [z], at that time "800 burgeſſes were reckoned here, many houſes were ruined, 166 for the caſtle, the remaining 74 were without the bounds of the caſtle ruined not by the oppreſſion of the ſheriff and his people, but by misfortunes, poverty, and fire." William I. for its defence and to awe the citizens, raiſed on the top of the hill a ſpacious and very ſtrong caſtle, and about the ſame time Remigius biſhop of Dorcheſter for its embelliſhment transferred hither his ſee from Dorcheſter, which was a ſmall town, and in the remoteſt corner of the dioceſe. The church which Paulinus had built being by this time fallen down, "Remigius purchaſed lands on the higheſt parts of the city (as Henry of Huntingdon [a] informs us) near the caſtle which made a figure with its ſtrong towers, and built a church ſtrong and fair in a ſtrong place and a fair ſpot, to the Virgin of Virgins, in ſpite of all the oppoſition from the archbiſhop of York, who laid claim to the ground, placing in it 44 prebendaries. This being afterwards (proceeds the ſame author) damaged by fire was elegantly repaired" by that moſt munificent biſhop of Lincoln Alexander, of whom Williamof Malmeſbury [b] ſays, "being in perſon far below the common proportion of men,

[p] II. c. 16. [q] Hoveden. [r] *Legatos.* Domeſd. fol. 337. a. [s] II. c. 18.
[t] At the foot whereof they built as it ſeemeth the gate yet ſtanding compiled of vaſt ſtones. Holland.
[u] II. 16. [x] Fol. 336. [y] De Geſt. Pontif. IV. 165. b.
[z] *Novies* centum. Hic numerus computatur anglice centum pro cxx. tuti
[a] VII. 213, but the copy mentioned by Camden muſt have been fuller.
[b] De Geſt Pont. IV. 165. b. He is ſpeaking of *Remigius* not *Alexander*.

his

his mind exerted itſelf to excel and ſhine." And among other things a poet of that time[c] ſings thus:

Qui dare feſtinans gratis ne dande rogentur,
Quod nondum dederat, nondum ſe credit habere.

Eager to give, preventing each requeſt,
Thought what he gave not he had ne'er poſſeſt.

Not only theſe two prelates, but Robert Bloet, Alexander's predeceſſor, R. de Beaumeis, Hugh the Burgundian, and ſucceeding biſhops, gradually brought this work, which one alone could not do, to its preſent magnificence. As it was raiſed at great expence, it diſcovers in every part ſingular beauty and rare ſkill, particularly the Weſt front, which attracts and engages the eyes of all ſtrangers. Though there are in this church monuments of many biſhops and others, the moſt remarkable ſeem to be, that braſs one in which is depoſited the bowels of that excellent queen Eleanor, conſort of king Edward I. thoſe of Nicholas Cantelupe, one or two of the family of Burgherſh; alſo the tomb of Catherine Swinford, third wife of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, and mother of the Somerſet family, with whom was buried her daughter Joan, ſecond wife of Ralph Nevill, firſt earl of Weſtmoreland, by whom ſhe had a numerous progeny.

The dioceſe of Lincoln, not confined within the narrow limits which in the early Saxon church ſatisfied the biſhop of Sidnaceſter, who preſided over this county, takes in ſo many counties that it was ready to ſink under its own greatneſs; and though Henry II. took out of it the dioceſe of Ely, and Henry VIII. thoſe of Peterborough and Oxford, it is ſtill reckoned the largeſt in England for juriſdiction and number of counties, and comprehends 1247 pariſh churches. Many eminent biſhops ſat in this ſee after Remigius, whom it is not my purpoſe to recite. Nor ſhall I enlarge upon Robert Bloet, whom king William Rufus fined in the great ſum of £.50,000. on pretence that he had not a proper title to the city of Lincoln; nor that munificent Alexander who took ſuch extraordinary delight in extravagant buildings; nor Hugh the Burgundian who was canonized, and whoſe body king John, "with his nobles, to do honour (ſays my author R. Hoveden[d]) to God and the holy biſhop," carried to his grave on their ſhoulders. I muſt, however, mention two of them; one is Robert Groſſeteſte *, a perſon of incredible learning and knowledge of languages for that age, "a dreadful antagoniſt[e] to the Pope, a faithful monitor to his ſovereign, and lover of truth, a reprover of prelates, director of prieſts, inſtructor of the clergy, ſupporter of ſcholars, preacher to the people, diligent ſearcher of Scripture, the hammer of the Romaniſts," &c.; the other my ever-honoured maſter and reverend father Thomas Cooper, who deſerved ſo well of the republic of letters and the church, in whoſe ſchool I acknowledge with joy and gratitude I received my education. The city itſelf was long conſiderable, being made by Edward III. a ſtaple market, as it is called, for wool, leather, lead, &c. Though it never experienced very heavy calamities, it was *The ſtaple.* once burnt, and once unſucceſsfully beſieged by king Stephen (who was there overpowered and made priſoner); and it was taken by Henry III. when the rebellious barons, who had invited over Lewis of France to the crown of England, held it out againſt him; but it ſuffered no great damage. Yet it is incredible how it has as it were declined by age; and of fifty churches which it had two centuries ago ſcarce 18 now remain. I ſhall juſt obſerve that its latitude is 53° 12′, and its longitude 22° 52′.

As the Roman military way led ſtrait from Stanford to Lincoln, ſo here it runs North, with a high ſtrait courſe, now and then interrupted, about 10 miles, to a ſmall village called *Spittle in the Street*, and further. Three miles from Lincoln I obſerved another military way, called *Ould ſtreet*, ſtriking out of this, with a very conſpicuous ridge Weſtward, which I believe led to *Agelocum*, the next ſtation from *Lindum*. But I ſhall now purſue the courſe I began. *Highdike.* *Spittle in the ſtreet.* *Old ſtreet.*

The Witham, leaving Lincoln, runs down by *Wragby*, a member of the barony of *Truſbutt*, whoſe title came by the barons *Ros* to the *Manours*, now earls of Rutland. Next to this it paſſes the walls of the famous abbey of Beapbana or *Peartaneu*, commonly called *Bardney*, where Bede[f] ſays king Oſwald was buried, and a banner of gold and purple laid upon his tomb. The writers of former ages cannot be ſatisfied with celebrating this moſt Chriſtian hero Oſwald, but muſt tack to his noble atchievements ſome ridiculous miracles, which I purpoſely omit. Our anceſtors for many ages believed his hand was preſerved here uncorrupted; and a very antient poet ſays, *Wragby.* *Bardney.* *Oſwald's banner.*

Nullo verme perit, nullo putredine tabet
Dextra viri, nullo conſtringi frigore, nullo
Diſſolvi fervore poteſt, ſed ſemper eodem
Immutata ſtatu perſiſtit, mortua vivit.

From worm and putrefaction ſafe appears
The wondrous hand, nor cold nor heat it fears.
In the ſame ſtate unalter'd it ſurvives;
And tho' long dead by miracle ſtill lives.

This houſe, as Petrus Bleſenſis relates[g], "was formerly burnt by the fury of the Danes, and lay many years quite deſolate, till the famous and religious earl of Lincoln, Gilbert de Gaunt, rebuilt it, ſettling on it, among many other poſſeſſions, the tithes of all his manors throughout England." The Witham after this receives the little river Ban; which, riſing in the heart of Lindſey, runs firſt by *Horncaſtle*, antiently the eſtate of Adeliza de *Condia*, and levelled with the ground in the reign of Stephen, afterwards the barony of Gerard de *Rodes*, now as I am informed of the biſhop of Carliſle. Thence by *Scrivelſby*, the manor of the *Dimockes*, who held it by inheritance from the *Marmions* by *J. Ludlow*, by "the ſervice of grand ſerjeantry (to uſe the law phraſe) that whenever any king of England is to be crowned, the lord of this manor for the time being, or, in caſe of ſickneſs, ſome one for him, ſhall come well armed for battle, on a good horſe, into the preſence of our lord the king at his corona- *Ban r.* *Horncaſtle.* *Scrivelsby.* *Dimock.* King's Champion.

* He died 1233.

[c] Theſe are two of the lines recorded by Henry of Huntingdon, VII. p. 219.
[d] M. Paris, p. 876, and an Anonymous Annaliſt.
[e] Eccl. Hiſt. III. 11.
[f] P. 461. b.
[g] Contin. Hiſt. Croyl. p. 127.

tion, and make proclamation, that if any one will ſay that our ſaid lord the king has not a title to his kingdom and crown, he ſhall be ready and prepared to defend the right of the king and his kingdom, and the dignity of his crown, in his own perſon, againſt him and any other whatſoever." Lower down the Ban falls into the Witham at *Tatterſhall*, a ſmall town conveniently ſituated among the fens, with a caſtle built for the moſt part of brick, and noted for its barons. They ſay that Eudo and Pinſon, two Norman nobles, united by an almoſt brotherly affection, received from the liberality of William I. many poſſeſſions in theſe parts, which they divided between them in ſuch a manner that Tatterſhall fell to Eudo, who held it by barony, and from whoſe deſcendants it came by *Dryby* and the *Bernaks* to Radulphus de *Cromwell*, whoſe ſon of the ſame name, high treaſurer of England under Henry VI. departed this life without iſſue *; and *Ereſby*, which is not far off, to Pinſon, by whoſe iſſue the eſtate paſſed by the *Bekes* to the *Willoughbies*, who had alſo rich eſtates in dower with their wives, not only from the *Uffords* earls of Suffolk, but alſo from the lords *Welles*, who brought with them the great eſtates of the antient noble family of Engaine, of great ſway in this part ever ſince the Norman Conqueſt. Among theſe Willoughbys the moſt conſiderable in the reign of Henry VI. was Robert Willoughby, for his valour created earl of Vendome in France, and from them by the mother deſcended Peregrine *Bertie*, baron *Willoughby* of *Ereſby*, a perſon of eminent greatneſs of ſoul and valour.

Tatterſhall. *Cromwell.* *Eresby.* *Willoughby.* Lords *Welles.* Lords of *Engaine.*

The Witham now approaching the ſea receives another nameleſs river from the Weſt, at whoſe ſource is *Bollinbroke* caſtle, in a low ſituation, built of mouldering ſtone, by William de Romara, earl of Lincoln †, taken from Alicia de Lacey by Edward II. becauſe ſhe had married againſt his conſent, and diſtinguiſhed by the birth of Henry IV. who was thence ſurnamed Henry of Bollingbroke. At that time it began to be ranked among thoſe honorary eſtates called *Honors*. The Witham after receiving this river falls, as I ſaid before, into the ſea below Boſton.

Bollinbroke caſtle. Honors.

From the mouth of the Witham the ſhore ſwells out with a great bend into the German Ocean to the Humber mouth, notched with ſeveral little æſtuaries. It has but few towns, becauſe the harbours are ſcarce, and many ſhoals lie off hereabouts. Of the towns on this ſhore ſome are, however, remarkable, eſpecially *Wainfleet*, were it only for giving birth to William *Wainfleet*, biſhop of Wincheſter, founder of Magdalen college, Oxford, a man eminently well deſerving of literature. Next *Alford*, which owes its market to Leo lord *Welles*, who obtained this privilege of Henry VI. This family of Welles was very antient and illuſtrious; the laſt male married a daughter of king Edward IV. and was created viſcount *Welles* by Henry VII. and died without children. The eſtate came by females to the *Willoughbys*, *Dimockes*, *Delalaunds*, *Hoys*, &c. Afterwards *Louth*, a little market-town of good reſort, which takes name from the little river *Lud*, which waſhes *Cokerington*, antiently the head of the barony of *Scoteney*. Then *Grimſby*, which our wiſeheads who dream what they pleaſe will have to be ſo called from one *Grim*, a merchant, who educating Haveloc, a royal Daniſh infant that had been expoſed, has furniſhed matter for fable, together with Haveloc his pupil, who was firſt ſcullion in the king's kitchen, and afterwards for his heroiſm was honoured with the king's daughter's hand, and performed I know not what exploits fit for thoſe old women who love to paſs a winter's evening in telling old wives tales ‡.

Wainfleet. *Alford.* *Louth.* *Lud.* *Cokerington.* *Grimſby.*

Scarce ſix miles from hence inland appears an old caſtle, now called *Caſtor*, by the Saxons Duanȝceaſtep and *Thong Caſter*, by the Britans *Caer Egarry*, in both languages taking its name from the circumſtance of cutting a hide into thongs, like *Byrſa* the famous citadel of Carthage. Our chronologiſts pretend that Hengiſt the Saxon, after defeating the Scots and Picts, obtained of Vortigern very extenſive poſſeſſions in other parts of the kingdom, but here could obtain only as much land as he could incompaſs with a bull's hide cut into ſmall ſhreds, or, as we call them, *Thongs*, on which he built this caſtle. Whence one who wrote an epitome of Britiſh hiſtory in verſe has thus applied thoſe lines of Virgil:

Caſter. *Byrſa.*

Accepitque ſolum facti de nomine Thongum,
Taurino quantum poterat circundare tergo.

He had the ſpot call'd from the ſtory Thong,
What a bull's hide inclos'd when laid along.

From Grimſby the ſhore retires with a great bend to let in the *Abus Æſtuarium* or *Humber*, by *Thornton*, formerly a college, founded for divine worſhip by *William le Gros*, earl of Albemarle, and *Barton*, where is the moſt famous paſſage into Yorkſhire. Near it the *Ankam*, a ſmall muddy river, and therefore abounding with eels, empties itſelf into the Humber, and near its ſource is *Market Raiſin*, ſo called from its market, of no ſmall reſort. Higher up lie *Angotby*, now corruptly *Oſgodby* [h], antiently belonging to the family of *St. Medard*, from whom it came by inheritance to the *Airmins*; and *Kelſay*, antiently the property of the *Hanſards*, who were of great note in this county, from whom it came by marriage to the knightly family of *Aſhcough*. After theſe the Ankam has a bridge at *Glanford*, a ſmall market-town, called by the common people from its bridge *Brigg*, its true name being almoſt loſt. Near it, in a foreſt of oaks, is *Kettleby*, the ſeat of the famous knightly family of the *Tirwhitts* [i], antiently, as one would ſuppoſe from the name, that of one Ketell, a common name among the Saxons and Danes. For *Bye* and *Byan* ſignify in Saxon a *habitation*, and to *inhabit*, whence ſo many places elſewhere in England, and particularly in this county, end in *Bye*.

Thornton. *Barton.* *Ankam r.* *Market Raiſin.* *Oſgodby.* *Kelſy.* *Glanford brig.* *Kettleby.* *Byerley.*

At certain ſeaſons of the year, not to mention fiſh, amazing flights of fowl are found all over this part of the country: not the common ones which are in great eſteem in other places, ſuch as teal, quails,

Birds.

* Inq. 23 Edward IV. Fines Mich. 1 Henry VI. † Lib. Stanlow. ‡ *Eulogium.*

[h] Gibſon obſerves that Dugdale ſays this belongs to the *other* Oſgodby in this county. But Dugdale does not ſay this, Bar. I. 486; nor is there another Oſgodby in *this county*, but two more in the Eaſt and North ridings of Yorkſhire, and Oſgard by here.

[i] Deſcended from Greville, Oxenbridge, and Eckenham. Holland.

quails, woodcocks, pheaſants, partridges, &c. but ſuch as have no Latin names, the delicacies of tables, and the food of heroes, fit for the palates of the great; *Puittes*, *Godwittes*, *Knots*, which I take to mean *Canute's birds* [k], for they are ſuppoſed to come hither from Denmark, *Dotterells*, ſo called from their extravagant doatiſhneſs, which occaſions theſe imitative birds to be caught by the fowler's geſtures by candle-light; if he only puts out his arm, they put out a wing, and if his leg, they do the ſame: in ſhort, whatever the fowler does, the bird does the ſame, till the net is drawn over it. I leave this to the attention of Naturaliſts or Epicures. *Dotterells.*

More Weſt, the *Trent*, after a long courſe, falls into the Humber. After bounding this county with its ſandy bank from Foſs dike, it runs firſt not far from *Stow*, where Godiva, wife of earl Leofric, built a monaſtery, which, from its low ſituation under the hills, Henry of Huntingdon [l] ſays is placed under the promontory of Lincoln. Not far from thence is *Knaith*, now the reſidence of lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, antiently of the family of the barons *Darcy*, who derive great honour as well as property from the daughter and heireſs of F. *Meinill*. This family of Darcy proceeds from an older, *viz.* from one whoſe name was Norman de *Adrecy*, or *Darcy* of *Nocton*, who flouriſhed in high repute in the reign of Henry III. and whoſe deſcendants endowed a ſmall convent of nuns at *Alvingham*, in this county. But this dignity almoſt failed when the laſt Norman in the antient direct line left only two ſiſters, one of whom married Roger *Pedwardin*, the other P. de *Limbergh* *. *Stow.* *Knaith.* *Darcy of Nocton and Knaith.*

From thence the Trent runs down to *Gainſborrow*, a little town, remarkable for being the anchoring-place of the Daniſh ſhips, and for the death of Suene *Tiugskege*, the Daniſh tyrant, who, after ravaging the country, was (as we learn from Matthew of Weſtminſter [m]) ſtabbed by an unknown hand, and received the puniſhment due to his crimes. Many ages after it was the property of William de *Valence*, earl of Pembroke, who obtained for it the privilege of a fair from Edward I. From this earl, by the Scotch earls of Athol and the *Percies* deſcended the barons *Bourough*, who lived here, of whom before in Surrey [n]. In this part of the county was antiently the city of *Sidnaceſter*, the ſee of the biſhops of this province, who were called biſhops of Lindisfare; but it is now ſo totally vaniſhed that the very ruins ſeem to have periſhed with the name. Nor muſt I forget to obſerve that in theſe parts, at *Mellwood*, flouriſhes the famous and knightly family of *St. Paul*, corruptly called *Sampoll*, which I always ſuppoſed deſcended from the antient Caſtilian family of the counts of St. Paul in France; but the arms of *Luxemburg* which they bear convey a different inſinuation, *viz.* that they are of French extraction, ever ſince that Caſtilian family of St. Paul, about 200 years ago, was united by marriage to this of Luxemburg. *Gainſborough.* *Barons Bourough.* *Sidnaceſter.* *Mellwood.* *St. Paul.*

Above this the Trent, Idell, and Dun, ſport in ſo many ſeparate channels, to uſe the words of Frontinus [o], that they ſurround a river iſland called *Axelholme*, Saxon Caxalholme, which is part of the county of Lincoln, ten miles in length from South to Weſt, and about half as broad. The lower part on the rivers is marſhy, and produces an odoriferous ſhrub called *Gall*: the middle part, which riſes gently, is rich and fruitful, and yields great quantities of flax, as alſo alabaſter, which not being of the hardeſt ſort, is fitter for white-waſhing and plaſtering than any other purpoſe. The chief town was antiently called *Axel*, now *Axey*, whence by the addition of the Saxon word *Holme*, which they uſed for a *river iſland*, the name has doubtleſs been formed. But it hardly deſerves the name of a town, it is ſo thinly inhabited. It ſhews, however, the ſite of a caſtle, demoliſhed in the barons' wars, which belonged to the *Mowbrays*, then lords of great part of the iſland. A. D. 1173, according to an old Chronicler [p], "Roger de Mowbray, renouncing his allegiance to the old king [q], repaired a caſtle at Kinard ferry in the iſle of Axholm, which had been deſtroyed of old. A body of Lincolnſhire men croſſed over in boats, and laid ſiege to the caſtle, forced the conſtable and all his men to ſurrender, and razed the caſtle." Higher up is *Botterwic*, whoſe lord, Edmund Sheffield, Edward VI. created firſt of his family baron *Sheffield* of *Botherwic*. He loſt his life againſt the Norfolk rebels, leaving by Anne Vere, daughter of the earl of Oxford, John, the ſecond baron, father of Edmund, who is now a companion of the moſt noble order of the garter [r]. More to the North, on the other ſide Trent, is *Burton Stather*, of which I have not yet found any thing remarkable. *Axelholme.* Gall Shrub. Alabaſter. *Axey.* *Kinard* ferry. *Botterwic.* *Burton Stather.*

This county of Lincoln boaſts for its earls, after *Egga*, who lived A. D. 710, and *Morcar*, both Saxons, and only officiary earls, *William de Romara*, a Norman, on whoſe death [s] (for neither his ſon, who died before his father, nor his grandſon, enjoyed this title), king Stephen appointed *Gilbert de Gaunt* [t]. On his death *Simon de St. Liz*, jun. ſon of earl Simon (to borrow the words of Robert de Monte, a contemporary writer), "wanting land, was preſented by Henry II. with his only daughter and the honor [u]." Afterwards Lewis of France, who was invited over to England by the rebellious barons, girded the ſword of the earldom of Lincoln on another *Gilbert* [v], of the family of Gaunt: but Lewis being ſoon after driven out, his title to the earldom was acknowledged by none, and he himſelf voluntarily renounced it. Then *Ralph*, ſixth earl of *Cheſter*, obtained this honour of king Henry III. [x]; who, a little before his death, gave by charter to his ſiſter *Hawiſe*, wife of Robert de *Quincy*, the Earls of *Lincoln.* 2 H. II.

* Fines 29 E. III.

[k] So Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 112. ſong 25. See Pennant's Brit. Zool. II. 366, 8vo. II. 387, 388, 4to.
[l] Hiſt. VI. 210. [m] P. 293. [n] I. 245.
[o] Suis aquarum divergiis ludunt, p. 121. Edit. Rigaltii, 1674. [p] Mat. Paris, p. 129. See alſo Brompton, p. 1090.
[q] Henry II. ſo ſtyled with reſpect to his ſon the younger. G.
[r] Preſident of the council eſtabliſhed in the North. Holland. He was created earl of Mulgrave 1 Charles I. and dying 1646, was ſucceeded by his grandſon Edmund; and he, 1658, by his ſon John (Dugd. Bar. II. 387.) who was created marquis of Normanby 1694, and duke of Buckingham 1702, and dying 1720, was ſucceeded by his only ſon Edmund. He died unmarried 1736, and the title became extinct.
[s] 1152. Dugd. Bar. I. 346.
[t] Who married the daughter and heir of William de Romara, and died 1156, 2 Henry II. Ib. 400.
[u] Ib. 59. [v] Ib. 401. [x] 1 Henry III. died 1132. Dugd. Bar. I. 43, 44.

earldom

earldom of Lincoln, " as far as it belonged to him, that ſhe might in right thereof be ſtyled counteſs." Such are the words of the charter [y]. She conveyed it to *John de Lacy* [z], conſtable of Cheſter, and the heirs he might have by her daughter Margaret. He had iſſue *Edmund*; who, dying before his mother [a], left this honour to be enjoyed by his ſon Henry [b], who was the laſt earl of that family. For his ſon [c] being ſnatched away by an untimely death, and only an infant daughter, *Alice*, left, he betrothed her, at nine years old, to Thomas, ſon of Edmund earl of Lancaſter, on condition " that if he died without heirs of his body, or if they died without heirs of their body, his caſtles, lordſhips, &c. ſhould remain to Edmund earl of Lancaſter and his heirs for ever *." Alice had no children by her huſband Thomas. But on the ſaid Thomas being beheaded, ſhe having by her unchaſte behaviour brought no ſmall reflection on her character, married without the king's [d] leave Eubulo *Le Strange*, with whom ſhe had conſorted, which the king reſenting, ſeized her eſtate. On her death [e], in an advanced age, without children, *Henry earl of Lancaſter*, grandſon of Edmund by his ſecond ſon, in right of the conveyance above mentioned, came into poſſeſſion of this large eſtate, which from that time was in the houſe of Lancaſter. The kings of England have, however, conferred the title of earl of Lincoln on others. Edward IV. on *John de la Pole* [f]: Henry VIII. on *Henry Brandon* [g], ſons of two dukes of Suffolk, who both died without iſſue: and queen Elizabeth on *Edward* baron *Clinton* [h], high admiral of England, whoſe ſon, the right honourable *Henry* [i], now enjoys it.

See Dukes of Suffolk.

In this county are about 630 pariſhes.

* Lib. Mnoaſt. de Stanlow.

[y] " Ranulphus comes Ceſtriæ et Lincoln omnibus preſentibus et futuris preſentem cartam inſpecturis vel audituris ſalutem in Domino. Ad Univerſitatis veſtræ notitiam volo pervenire me dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, et hac preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe Dominæ Hawiſe de Quincy ſorori meæ uterinæ comitatum Lincoln. Scilicet quantum ad me pertinet, ut inde Comitiſſa exiſtat, habend. et tenend. de Domino noſtro rege et hæredibus ſuis liberè, quietè, perpetuò, pacificè, et integro jure hereditario cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis et cum omnibus libertatibus ad prædictum comitatum pertinentibus; et ut preſens ſcriptum perpetuitatis roborem obtineat, illud ſigilli mei appoſitione roborare dignum duxi. Hiis teſtibus, venerabilibus patribus W. Wint. et Alex. Coventr. et Lichf. epiſcopis, R. Mar. Com. Pembr. W. de Ferres, Comit. Derby, Steph. de Segrave Juſtic. Angl. Simon de Montefort, Will. de Percy, Ph. de Albianaco, Henr. de Aldith. W. de Cantalupo et aliis."

Appendant thereto his ſeal, himſelf in a coat of mail, armed, on horſeback, his ſhield and the capariſons of his horſe charged with arms, viz. three wheatſheafs, circumſcribed *Sigillum Ranulphi Comitis Ceſtrie et Lincolnie.*

Counterſeal in an eſcutcheon, his arms as before, circumſcribed *Secretum Ranulphi Co. Ceſtrie & Lincolnie.*

From a tranſcript in Mr. Charles's collections, Cotton MS. Julius C. VII. p. 114.

[z] He died 1240, 24 Henry III. buried at Stanlaw abbey. Dugd. Bar. I. 102.

[a] He died 42 Henry III. buried at Stanlaw. Ib. 103.

[b] He died 1312, 5 Edward II. in his houſe at Lincoln's inn, which he built, and was buried in St. Paul's London. Ib. 105.

[c] He was drowned in a well at Denbigh caſtle. Ib. 106.

[d] Edward II. Yet both Eubulo L'Eſtrange and Hugh Frere, her third huſband, are in ſome records named earl of Lincoln. Holland.

[e] 22 Edward III. Ib. 106.

[f] Cart. 7 Edward IV. 4. 4. He was ſlain at the battle of Stoke, 1487. Dugd. Bar. II. 190.

[g] He died before 1545. Ib. 300.

[h] 14 a. r. He died 1584, buried in St. George's chapel at Windſor. Dugd. Bar. I. 533.

[i] He died 1616.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Lincoln, called in Domeſday *Lincoleſhire*, is 76 miles long and 46 broad, and above 300 in circumference; it contains about 2,042,880 acres, 40,590 houſes, one city, 35 market and five borough towns, and 30 hundreds.

The principal landholders in this county at the making of the Conqueror's ſurvey were the king, the archbiſhop of York, the biſhops of Durham, Bayeux, Saliſbury, Coutance, and Lincoln; abbots of Peterborough, Weſtminſter, Ramſay, and Croyland; earls Alan and Hugh: Ivo Tailbois, William de Warren, Roger de Poitou, Roger de Buſli, Roger and Berenger de Todeni, Ilbert de Laci, Henry de Ferrars, William de Perci, Gilbert Tiſon, Gilbert de Gand, Hugh Fitz-Baldric, Colſvan, Alured de Lincoln, Goſcelin Fitz-Lambert, Eudo Fitz-Sperewic, Drogo de Brurere, Walter de Aincurt, Norman le Craſs, Ernegis de Burun, Ralph Paganel, Ralph Mortimer, Robert de Veci, Robert Diſpenſer, Wido de Rebudcurt, Reyner de Brimou, Oſbern de Arcis, Oger Brito, Ralph de St. Walery, Durand Malet, William Blund, counteſs Judith, Wido de Credun, Robert Malet, Robert de Stadford, Peter de Valonges, Balduin Flandrenſis, William Tailbois, &c. &c.

Biſhop Gibſon derives the name of *Holland* from the Saxon heah, deep [a], which in the Northern county is pronounced *how*. South and North *heath* (f. heah) are ſtill diſtricts of this tract. It begins at the double toll-gate between Boſton and Spalding a little North of the Black river, on whoſe banks are plantations and a manufacture of madder, and extends South to the Welland and Elloe. It has been chiefly gained from the ſea, and by time and induſtry its ſoil has been changed from a deep fen, frequently overflowed, to good graſs ground. Dr. Stukeley was of opinion that it was firſt imbanked by the Romans, who ſecured it from the land floods by Cardike [b]; and they yet ſhew what they call the Roman banks, now ſome way within land, the ſea leaving in theſe parts what it waſhes from the Holderneſs coaſt in Yorkſhire.

Holland. Holland gave title of earl 1624 to *Henry Rich* lord Kenſington 22 James I. who was beheaded 1648, and ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*, who by the death of his couſin-german *Charles* Rich 1673 had the additional title of earl of Warwick, and left both titles 1675 to his ſon *Edward*, who died 1701, and was buried in Kenſington church; his widow married Mr. Addiſon. From this earl they deſcended to his ſon Edward-Henry, who died 1721, and was buried at Kenſington, and ſucceeded by Edward ſon of Cope Rich 4th ſon of Henry firſt earl, who was great grandfather to the 4th earl. With him the title expired 1759, but was revived as a barony 1762 in the perſon of *Georgina Carolina*, ſiſter of the preſent duke of Richmond, who was created baroneſs Holland in her own right, and in the year following her huſband Henry Fox was created lord Holland, baron of Foxley, theſe titles being choſen by this family from their poſſeſſing the antient manſion of the Riches earls of Holland near Kenſington. The titles paſſed to their ſon *Stephen* 1774, and the ſame year to his ſon *Henry Richard*, preſent and third baron.

In the year 1747 ſome locuſts were found dead on the coaſt near *Croſs keys* waſh [c].

Long Waſh. The *Long Waſh* between Lynne and Boſton was formerly travelled; and here king John loſt his baggage, the memory of which is preſerved by the corner of a bank between Croſs keys Waſh and Lynne, called King's Corner [d].

Tydd St. Mary's. On the edge of Norfolk is *Tydd St. Mary's*, where Nicholas Breakſpear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. was rector.

Sutton St. James. *Sutton St. James's* chapel is built of a large ſort of brick, not Roman, nor above the common dimenſions. The only remains of it are the chancel, wherein divine ſervice is now performed; and at the diſtance of about 21 yards from it to the Weſt is a ſteeple built, as the chapel, of brick and ſtone. The foundations of the South porch and of the South and North walls of the nave remain level with the ground; and from them it appears to have been about 21 yards in length, and in width 14. Near it in a quadrivium is *Ivy-croſs*, a curious ſtone [e]. At

Lutton. *Lutton*, alias *Sutton St. Nicholas*, was born 1606 Dr. Richard Buſby maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, who beautified the church, and gave a pulpit, but did not, as Dr. Stukeley ſays, build a ſchool here.

Sutton St. Mary's. *Sutton St. Mary's* has a beautiful church, with an antient ſtone ſteeple and a lofty ſpire covered with lead, and a free-ſchool over the porch.

Gedney. *Gedney* church is the lighteſt and moſt airy, and perhaps the loftieſt of any in this part of the county. It has in the nave, chancel, porch, and tower, 53 glazed windows. In thoſe of the North ailes are much remains of fine painted glaſs. Againſt the South window of the nave is a monument with

[a] heah is *deep* in the ſame ſenſe with *altus* in *altiſſima* flumina Curtius, VII. 4.

[b] Stukeley, Itin. I. 11. In his Hiſt. of Caraufius II. 133. 136, 137, 138, he ſpells it Carſdike. Moreton, Hiſt. of Northamptonſhire, p. 513, 514, Caer, or Cardike. Antiquaries have ſuggeſted the poſſibility of its having been called originally from Caraufius. Mr. King (Archæol. VI. 265) is the firſt who ventures to ſay that any place is *called* Caraufius' ditch.

[c] Spalding Soc. Min. [d] Stukeley, I. It. 17. [e] See Pl. XIII.

effigies and arms of Adlard Welby, esq. of Gedney, who died 1576, and Cassandra his wife, daughter of William Apryce of Washingleys in Lutton parish, in the county of Huntingdon, who died 1590. This monument was erected 1605 by sir William Welbie, knight of the Bath, and Robert Carr of Aswerbye, who married the said Cassandra. The South door has a curious copper lock with an antient inscription, and over the door is cut in thick oak in very large Saxon letters gilt, *Pax Christi sit huic domui & omnibus inhabitantibus in eâ: hic requies nostra*; and under four blank shields, in capitals, *In hope*. In the chancel is a stone to the memory of Mr. Rich, vicar here. A manor-house, called the *Abbot's hall*, stands on the North side of the church, the road to which from Croyland is yet shewn by the inhabitants.

It has frequently been observed, as a very singular circumstance, that no other part of the county to the same extent is furnished with such large and handsome parish churches as are to be seen in this low part of it.

At *Gedney hill*, a chapelry in Gedney parish, several coins of Antoninus have been found. In the same hamlet, about two miles North of Southea bank, is a pasture called the *High doles*, a square, double moated, where antient foundations have been dug up, and some Roman coins. One acre here, parcel of the abbey demesne, formerly belonged to the almoner of Croyland. Another like square so moated is in the parish of *Sutton St. Edmund's*, about the same distance from the said bank, where like matters have been discovered. Here are some lands called *Monks Dole*, and 274 acres, being six score to the hundred, as an old terrier expresses it, now called *Prior's field*, which antiently belonged to the priory of Spalding. *Aswic grange* near Whaplode Drove chapel is a high piece of ground, square and moated about, in and near which several Roman coins and urns have been dug up. This is near *Catscove*, now *Catch colt* corner, and these have been supposed *castella* to secure the possession of this country, lying as it were in a line on the most Southerly part of Elloe. At *Anytoft* in Holbech parish in a like moated square were dug up foundations, urns, and coins. Mr. Johnson had a spear head which he calls *circulus quo pilo sive ligno hastæ affigebatur*, found there with several Roman coins. See Pl. VII. fig. 4. Many Roman coins at *Gigglesburn*. In Whaplode were found clay pipes let into one another, and in the sea dike bank between Flete and Gedney, a sword which seemed Roman [f].

In proof of the richness of the land hereabouts, I saw 1762 an ox of eight years old who had been fatted till he weighed 140 stone at 16lb. to the stone. His owner had refused 70*l*. for him, and intended making a shew of him. Mr. Dymoke, the champion, 1731, killed a cow 33 inches high, weight 17 stone 8lb. and had a steer of his own breeding 73 inches high [g].

Flete gave name to an antient family. The steeple Flete. stands at a distance from the church [h]. Here, near Ravensclow, was found a large urn with letters round it, covered with an oak board, full of Roman coins of the lower empire, chiefly Gallienus, and the 30 tyrants [i].

"*Oldbeche* in Holand, otherwise called *Oldbek*, a Holbech. market-town [k]."

Holbech has a large church and lofty steeple, and in it a monument of the Littlebury family. Here was an hospital founded by John de Kirkton 1351 [l], a free-school by George Tanner 1669. The cross probably built by Thomas de Multon lord Egremont, who obtained a market and fair here of Henry III. was taken down 1683 [m]. Here was born Henry de Randes, alias Holbeche, one of the compilers of the Liturgy, bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, who died 1551 [n].

Whaplode has an antient church, built by the abbot Whaplode. of Croyland, to which abbey the vicarage was appropriated and endowed 1268 [o]. Here is a sumptuous freestone monument for sir Anthony and Elizabeth Irby, with their own and their children's effigies and arms, supported by ten composite columns.

The Fens are far less extensive than they were, Fens. many being drained, and will soon become the best land in the county. But still much remains to be done. The fens near Revesby abbey, eight miles beyond Horncastle, are of vast extent; and served for little other purpose than the rearing of great numbers of geese, which were the wealth of the fenmen; but within these few years much of these fens have been reclaimed by draining. During the breeding season these birds are lodged in the same houses with the inhabitants, and even in their very bed-chambers; in every apartment are three rows of coarse wicker pens placed one above another; each bird has its separate lodge divided from the other, which it keeps possession of during the time of sitting. A *Gozzard*, or Goose-herd, attends the flock, and twice a day drives the whole to water; then brings them back to their habitation, helping those that live in the upper stories to their nests without ever misplacing a single bird. The geese are plucked five times in the year: the first plucking is at Lady-day for feathers and quills; the same is renewed for feathers only four times between that and Michaelmas. Goslins of eight weeks old are not spared, for they are plucked to increase their succeeding feathers. If the season proves cold, numbers of geese die by this barbarous custom, which has not escaped Pliny's notice [p]. In North Holland they pull their geese thrice a year, and I have seen them on *Wildmore* fen, between Tattersall and Boston, raw with the plucking, and their legs and wings frequently disjointed by rough hands, so that they fall a prey to crows.

Croyland, reduced almost to a village, situate on Croyland. the Southern extremity of Lincolnshire, and surrounded on every side by fens, is accessible only by

[f] Stukeley, It. I. 11—12.
[g] Spalding Society's Minutes.
[h] Stukeley, Ib. 17, 18.
[i] G. Stukeley, I. 11.
[k] Leland, VI. 60.
[l] Tanner, 285.
[m] Stukeley, 19, 20, 21.
[n] Ib. Godwin.
[o] Rot. de institutionibus Gravesend epi. Linc. Stukeley, 21, 22.
[p] X. 22. Stukeley, I. 30. Pennant, Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 9. Fuller could not find when feather-beds were first used in England. Worth. Linc. 145.

causeways,

Fig. 7. p. 351.

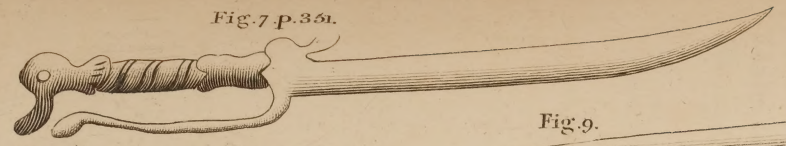


Fig. 9.

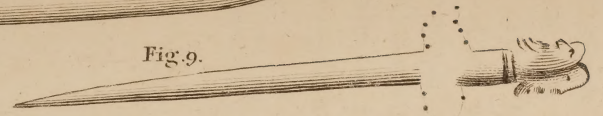


Fig. 8.

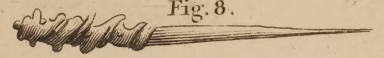


Fig. 10.

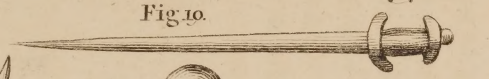


Fig. 3. p. 305.

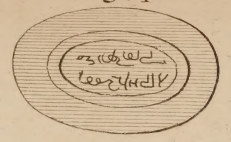


Fig. 16. p. 374.

Fig. 1. p. 251.

Fig. 11.

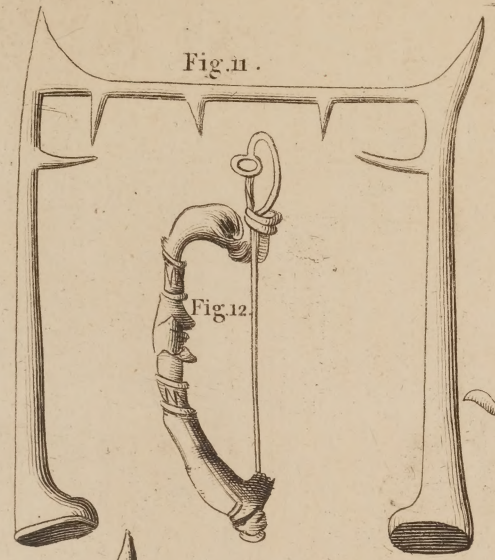


Fig. 12.

Fig. 5. p. 346.

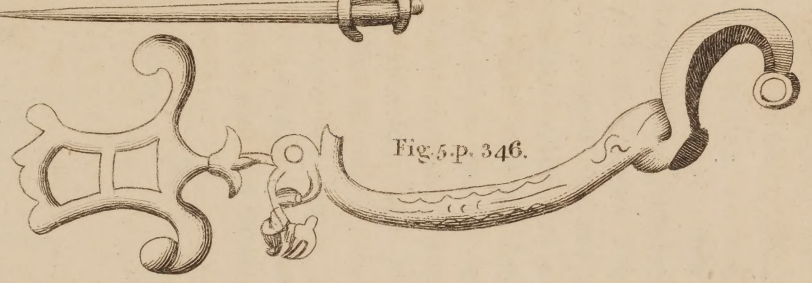


Fig. 6. p. 350.

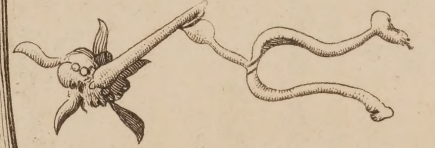


Fig. 13. p. 360.

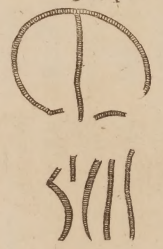
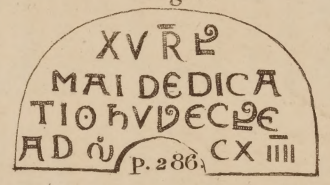


Fig. 2.



p. 286.

Fig. 4. p. 342.

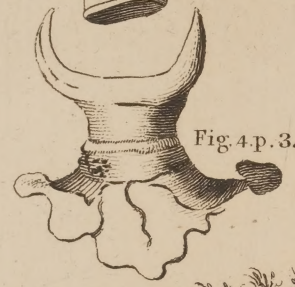


Fig. 15. p. 363.

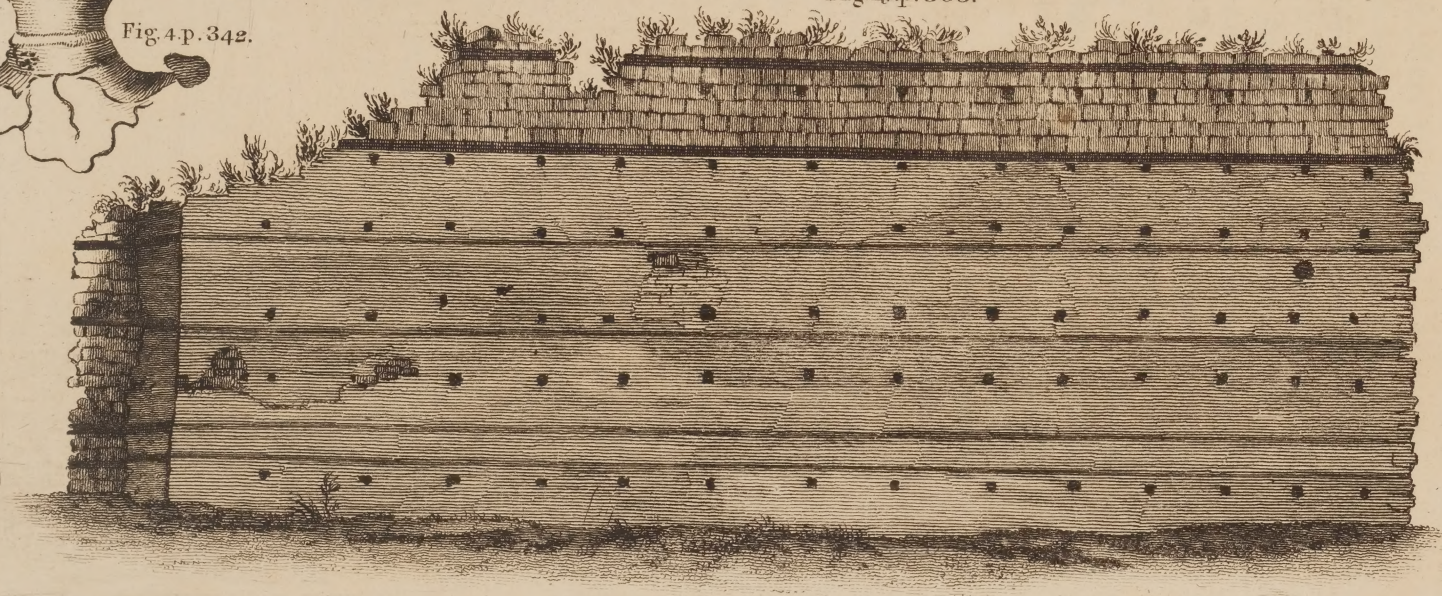


Fig. 14. p. 362.

F. Cary sculp.

cauſeways of gravel or clay caſt up between the fens, and in ſome parts ſupported by the roots of willows planted at their ſides, and by *droves* as they are called or gangways, made of the common ſoil of the country. In theſe fens ſubterraneous oaks are frequently found. The town is miſerably decayed, and has nothing that deſerves the name of an inn; and there was, about 17 years ago, an unſucceſsful attempt made to eſtabliſh here a market and a fair for cattle. The abbey was founded by king Ethelbald A. D. 716 for black monks to the honour of his chaplain Guthlac. After the deſtruction of it by the Danes 870, it was refounded by king Edred 948, at the perſuaſion of his chancellor Turketyl, who was abbot here. It was valued at the diſſolution at £.1083. *per annum* [q]. The Eaſt part of the church with the tranſepts was then pulled down. It was uſed as a church till the cloſe of the laſt century; after which the North aile was fitted up for the uſe of the pariſh, with a heavy ſhort tower of modern date. The nave was intire 1661, and its roof and South aile fell within this century; and the beautiful Weſt front loaded with ſtatues and the legend of St. Guthlac over the door ſtands neglected and running faſt to ruin. Only the Weſternmoſt lofty noble zigzag arch of the tower remains, which was cloſed up when the reſt with the choir part was pulled down. At the Eaſt end have been taken up the maſſive oak planks on which the foundation was laid. On the South ſide is an area called the Abbey yard, which was defended during the civil wars by three baſtions caſt up by the townspeople and ſtill remaining. Ingulphus gives a very particular and affecting account of the fire that deſtroyed this abbey 1091, while he was abbot, by the careleſſneſs of the plumbers [r]; at which time they loſt a library of above 700 books, and a curious ſphere or orrery [s]. It was rebuilt 1112 by liberal contributions under the adminiſtration of Ingulphus' ſucceſſor Joffrid [t]: but burnt and rebuilt again under abbot Edward between 1142 and 1170. The Weſt front and turrets, and great part of the nave, which had been blown down, were rebuilt by abbot Merſke between 1253 and 1281, and the Eaſt end was begun anew by his ſucceſſor Richard Croyland, native of the town. The cloiſters, together with the North and South croſs ailes of the choir, and the Weſt part of the nave with its ailes, appear to have been rebuilt in the time of abbots Overton and Upton by one William de Croyland, maſter of the works. The North aile, which had been erected by abbot Bardeney in the reign of Henry III. was repaired and new vaulted in the reign of Henry VI. by abbot Littlington, whoſe rebus is inſerted in the key-ſtones together with the name of Aſhby one of his predeceſſors. Here was buried Waltheof the great earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland, beheaded by the Conqueror (whoſe niece he married), and after his execution canonized. The ſite with a farm or two belongs now to the widow of the late Mr. Searancke of Hatfield, under the will of her aunt, widow of the late Beverly Butler, eſq.; but 6500 acres once belonging to the abbey were granted by Charles II. to ſir Thomas Orby, whoſe ſon aſſigned them to Robert Hunter, eſq. his ſon-in-law, whoſe ſon the late Thomas Orby Hunter, eſq. purchaſed the whole of the crown 1752, and left it to his eldeſt ſon. The profits of the rectory ariſe only from 24 acres of glebe, Eaſter offerings, mortuaries, and ſurplice fees, no tithes being paid to the incumbent. Twenty acres of land here were parcel of the abbot's demeſne, and bounded on the Eaſt by the lands of the almoner of Croyland.

A little to the Eaſt was *Anthor church houſe*, q. d. *Anchorage houſe*, where Guthlac lived and was buried: an old decayed building on the ſite with two rooms below and two above, was pulled down about 1720. There remains at preſent only the ſite, a ſmall hillock. In the fields to the North of this were dug up a number of ſculls, laid together as if after ſome battle. A piece of land, formerly moated, in *Portſand* near *Doweſdale*, ſtill bears the name of *Place yard*. In the centre of the town is the famous triangular bridge, rarely rode over, at the junction of the Nen and Welland, and by ſome authors erroneouſly ſaid to ſtand in three counties. At the South-weſt wing ſits a figure of king Ethelbald holding a globe. This bridge is mentioned in Edred's charter 948 [u].

St. Guthlac's croſs is ſtill remaining between Spalding and Croyland near *Brother houſe* with the inſcription given in p. 344, from a more correct copy than that in our Plate of Croſſes pl. I. p. 2, fig. 1.

[q] Tanner, 249. [r] Ingulphus, 96. [s] Ib. 98. [t] P. Bleſenſis Cont. p. 113, 118.
[u] Ingulphus, 42. Stukeley, I. 32.

Governor Pownall[x] ſuppoſes AIO to be the name of one of the five brethren who were left in this houſe when Turketyl refounded it, and ſettled its boundaries by this and another ſuch croſs. But not to mention that *Aio* taken as a verb better agrees with the words following which it governs, it cannot be doubted that the upper part of the ſtone had no room for the other names, Clarenbald, Swarting, Thurgar and Brun[y]; of whom it ſhould further be obſerved that Brun and Aio had no concern in aſcertaining the limits. The ſtone is pyramidal, tapering from 1 foot 4 inches at the baſe to 1 foot 1 inch, but not equilateral; the narroweſt ſides are the North and South, the firſt 9 inches and an half at the top, and cut in three channels; the other 9 inches and an half at the baſe, and 8 inches and an half at the top. It ſtands on a baſe of brick work under the bank by Brotherhouſe turnpike on the Spalding road almoſt out of ſight. If *Aio* had any concern in ſetting it up, he may have conveyed his name to poſterity under the double meaning of this ſynonymous verb.

Cloot bar, diſtant one mile from the croſs towards Croyland, was taken down when the bank from Spalding to Peakirk was made a turnpike road. *Cloot houſe*, to which the bar belonged, is ſtill remaining.

Another croſs at the end of the fen in the road from Croyland by Thorney to Peterborough, being about four or five feet high, lies flat on a piece of ground of about a quarter of an acre, called *Noman's land*, ditched round, and belonging to Lord Eardley.

Another ſtone called alſo *St. Guthlac's croſs*, forms the South boundary of this pariſh, ſtanding on a piece of land called *St. Guthlac's creaſt* near Southea, containing about four acres. The ſhaft is fallen down and lies near its baſe, which was quadrangular and of one ſtone one foot 10 inches high: its ſides 2 feet 9 inches ſquare, its ſocket in the centre 8 inches in depth, and 1 foot 2 inches ſquare; the whole length of the ſhaft was 4 feet 7 inches; its baſe was ſquare and about 1 foot 3 inches in length, and the part above this baſe octagonal and tapering, and in length 3 feet 4 inches, having a diameter at its top of 10 inches and an half. Now by adding 4 feet ſeven, the whole length of the ſhaft, to 1 foot 10 inches the height of the baſe, in which the ſhaft was formerly inſerted, and then deducting 8 inches, the depth of the ſocket, it will appear that this croſs was originally in its upright ſtate from the bottom of the baſe to the top of the ſhaft 5 feet 9 inches in height. Not the leaſt inſcription appeared on either the baſe or ſhaft.

A fourth boundary ſtone was the croſs at *Finſet*,

[x] Archæol. III. 99.

[y] See Mr. Pegge, ib. V. 101—105.

of

of which only the baſe remains, 2 feet in height, quadrangular at bottom, each ſide being 2 feet 4 inches in length. Above this bottom the four ſides were hollowed by a projection of about 5 inches of the corners. The top, excluſive of the corners, was 1 foot 2 inches ſquare, on which was at the centre a hole 3 inches ſquare and 5 inches deep. On the South ſide of this baſe is carved in relief a ſhield charged with a croſs. On the Weſt ſide a ſimilar ſhield has three knives ſomewhat defaced. A 3d and 4th on the North and Eaſt had three whips. The ſhaft now fallen and lying on the ground was octagonal and tapering, and 4 feet 1 inch in length, the diameter of its baſe 1 foot 10 inches, and of its top 1 foot 6 inches. A hole in the centre of its top and bottom about 3 inches ſquare, wherein it may be ſuppoſed had been irons projecting and correſponding to the hole in the baſe already deſcribed, and the loſt top of the preſent ſhaft or theſe holes had received irons heretofore fixed in the ſaid parts. There are four holes at the corners of the top of the baſe and of the bottom of the ſhaft, wherein cramps had been undoubtedly fixed to tie and faſten the ſhaft on the baſe, as lead was ſtill remaining in ſome of them. There are likewiſe eight ſmaller holes on the top of the ſhaft for cramps, which without doubt formerly bound another ſtone, now loſt, to the top of the ſhaft. There is no inſcription remaining on any part of the ſtones. The part of the ſhaft now remaining was found by labourers many years ago in *Pepper lake*, now a mill-dam, when the ſame was cleanſed and improved.

Spalding. *Spalding* exiſted before Croyland; for in Ethelbald's foundation charter of Croyland, part of the bounds of that monaſtery are ſaid to extend "uſque ad ædificia Spaldeling[z]." It is a conſiderable and flouriſhing market-town, conſiſting of one principal ſtreet, with a good inn, the White-hart, ſo named in the time of Richard II. It is ſurrounded by rivers and fens, and divided into two parts by the Welland, which is navigable hither, and the tide comes up to the town. The manor belongs to lord Eardley. Here is another manor, called Spalding cum Croyland. Algar, eldeſt ſon of Leofric and Godiva, encouraged Thorold de Bukenhale (from whom deſcended a numerous family that is and ever was an honour, ornament, and benefactors to this county) to compaſſionate the vaſt loſſes Croyland had ſuſtained by the Danes; and he accordingly, at the inſtance of Wulfget, and attended by him and ſix moſt learned diſcreet monks, on Eaſter day 1051 founded here a cell for the ſaid ſix monks, one to be prior, and endowed it with a manor called in Domeſday *Berewita*, now Spalding Crowland, giving the ſite to God and St. Guthlac in frank almoigne, and making it a cell to Croyland; but the monks were ſoon obliged to quit it by the ill treatment of Ivo Talbois, earl of Angiers, who afterwards gave the church and manor to the Benedictine abbey of Angiers, to which it was an alien priory. It was made denizon, and at laſt an abbey by Edward IV. and valued at £.767. *per annum*[a]. All that now remains are ſome cottages with Gothic windows, and part of the church and gateway. Mr. Johnſon had a diſcharge under the hand and ſeal of Thomas Kidbie, bailiff of the townſhip of Spalding, for the ſum of £.4. 16*s*. 8½*d*. for the charges of buying the abbey church of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, dated 34 Henry VIII. 1543. Edward VI. granted the ſite of the priory, with another in Suffolk, to ſir John Cheke, a. r. 3, Jan. 3.

The churches of Holy croſs and St. Mary Stokkys within the monaſtery being decayed 1284, and the conventual church, though ſpacious, crowded, the prior pulled down the latter, and built the preſent, but worſe, and required more frequent repairs, particularly the North ſide and the beautiful porch then added. St. Mary Stokkys was probably a wooden church. The church of Holy croſs ſtood in the market-place; and the ſtaircaſe tower of its Weſt front probably remains in a paſſage leading to the abbey on the South ſide of the market-place. Biſhop Dalderby granted 20 days indulgence to thoſe who out of their goods beſtowed on them by God relieved the lepers of St. Nicholas Spalding 1313. In 1403 a diſpute between the town and convent, whom the former diſturbed by ringing their bells, was determined by the biſhop of Lincoln.

The priors of Spalding were made perpetual in the reign of Henry III. Littleport rebuilt the conventual church. Hatfield fortified the abbey. The top of a ſumptuous monument was dug out of a cellar at Blew hall by High bridge when repairing. Here were buried Ivo Tailbois 1104, and his wife Lucy 1141, and 26 priors, beſides benefactors of the families of Multon, Ayſcough, Gayton, Lambart, Pinchbeck, Aylwyn, Roſs, Ogle, Lemoyne, Thurgar, Pecbrig, Kedby, Holland, Fulwy, &c. In the ruins of the priory was found an ivory or horn carving of a monk looking out from under a monument, ſuppoſed a deſign for the monument of prior Littleport; now in the poſſeſſion of Colonel Johnſon. No relique of any ſaint was kept in this houſe.

Chaucer and his brother-in-law John of Gaunt were frequently at Spalding, and took a corrody on a viſit to the prior. Probably Chaucer alludes to it in his loſt ſatyre beginning

> In Lincolnſhire faſt by a ſpacious fenn
> Stands a religious houſe, who doth it ken.

From the velom regiſter of the manor of Spalding by ſir Laurence Myntling, librarian and illuminator of the abbey, it appears, that eighty felons were hanged from 41 Henry III. to 16 Henry VII. on the prior's gallows: *Baillivus de Spalding ducebat felonem de monaſterio uſque ad furcas pro executione facienda: baillivus de Weſton portabat ſcalam uſque furcas pro executione facienda: baillivus de Pyncebecke inveniet cordam ad ſuſpendendum felonem: baillivus de Multon faciebat executionem in ſuſpencione felonis.* The prior's oven, an old ſtrong vaulted building at the corner of the beaſt-market by the Gore, was the priſon, and over it an arched chamber where refractory monks were kept, and ſuch as had benefit of

[z] Ingulphus, 485.

[a] Tanner, 251.

clergy allowed at the prior's claim; and over that a lofty tower with a bell knelled at executions and on ſolemn occaſions. It was built or improved 1220 by prior Symon, and is the *turris* in Hollar's plan in the Monaſticon. It is of brick and ſtone, very ſtrong, the arch concentring and ribbed with Bernak rag, as alſo the door-caſe and foundation. But now only the lower vault remains, converted into a cooper's workſhop, and a ſquare room lately built over it of brick. This place, with moſt of the ſite of the abbey, became the property of ſir Anthony Oldfield, bart. and his three daughters and coheireſſes, of whom Margaret the elder brought it in marriage to Beaupré Bell, eſq. The Oldfield manſion-houſe here is converted into a workhouſe.

The ſtone coggs or froſtings of Spalding ſpire are ſo decayed by weather as to be eaſily broken off. The carved oak cornice of the ſcreen between the church and chancel has in the centre the Virgin's head on a ſhield nebulè (the arms of the Mercers company) and woolbags, the common cognizance of all merchants of the Staple.

Spalding pariſh was antiently divided into twelve *vyntyns*, which Maurice Johnſon deſcribed. Two fairs were granted 1714 on September 14 and December 6. A theatre was built in Crackpole ſtreet 1753.

The liberties of Spalding were confirmed for fines paid to John and Henry III. by John of Spain and Ralph Maunſel, priors. The commons contain ſeveral thouſand acres, and belong to antient commonable meſſuages or tenements for all manner of cattle, aſſes, ſwine, goats, and geeſe *ſans* number. They are Spalding, Pinchbeck, and Deeping fens lying undivided. All the towns whoſe lands lie next adjoining are intitled to this right, and ſome more diſtant, comprehended in this old diſtich:

Uffington, Tallyngton, Barham, and Stow;
One houſe in Gretford, and ne'er an ene moe.

But they can only put on their own reſpectively, though ſtrays are not liable to be pounded or taken in drift by the fen reeves to prevent ſuits. The ſoil and game belong to the lords, though the tenants have right to the brorage [b], fodder, fiſhings, reed-gatherings, fowltakings, and other fen profits. The four fen-reeves, two for Spalding and two for Pinchbeck, are choſen by the homage, and approved and ſworn by the ſteward, according to antient agreements between the lord and tenants made in the time of Robert Holland prior of Spalding and lord of the manor 1422-3.

The perambulation of Spalding boundaries to the croſſes was made by the miniſter, &c. The boys ſung part of a Pſalm at each, viz. the croſs in the market-place, St. Guthlac's croſs at Brotherhouſe, St. Nicholas' ſtone, the Spalding boundary called *Crux in palude*, now in the waſh overagainſt Whitehouſe, a triangular tapering fruſtum, whereon appeared very plain ff Spalding brand mark S. and N. conjoined for *Spalding* or *St. Nicholas*; Croſs in the flaggs, *crux Sancti Guthlaci in ſegete prope Oggott*, an octangular large baſis near Oggott alias Wodelode graynes between Croyland and Spalding lying Eaſt, and Keſteven Weſt, in a watery place full of flags in the dryeſt ſeaſon: the inſcription in Roman capitals, "Hitherto the bounds of Croyland," and part of an octangular ſtone column fixed in the baſis; St. Nicholas' croſs at Eaſtcoat in Pinchbeck overagainſt Tongue-end; the boundary between Spalding manor in Elloe, Holland, and the Boſton manor in Neſſe, Keſteven, a quadrangular baſe, with one other ſtone of a ſtep which has been thereon: many years ago a cottage was erected over this, and the chimney placed on the very baſis; the reſt of the ſteps, and the ſhaft of the croſs, which was as ſeemed by the ſocket ſquare. This was gone 1742.'

An urn was found at Spalding near the old bank of the river Lenda at its mouth by the ſea 1733 [c]. Another like it of red coarſe earth, 12 inches round, had been found before under the root of an aſh-tree. The upper part of a large coarſe earthen jug, with five ears or handles and a beak perforated, was dug up in the foundations of Mr. Everard's houſe in Herring and Crackpoll lane. Roman ciſterns ſuppoſed to be found at Spalding [d], and coins in the Welland here 1745. On an oak frieze over the window of Edward Brightman's houſe, called *Old* or *Fair Fullney*, or the *Red houſe*, formerly the abbey vachery, were carved the inſtruments of the Paſſion, with ſhields held by angels.

In ſinking a well at the town-hall and by the fiſh ſtone at four feet depth was taken up a ſtone coffin, in which was a corpſe looking freſh; and another corpſe covered with a plank [e]. Three arches and other ruins of St. Nicholas' church in foro appeared after the great fire.

Sir Nicholas Aldwyn, knt. lord mayor of London 14 Henry VII. 1409, ſon of ſir Richard Aldwyn, merchant of the Staple, who built Ayſcough-fee hall, the ſeat of the Johnſon family, was of this county [f]. A Spalding token of Robert Riſhton bore a hart couchant: Reverſe, "of Spalding 1666," a lion rampant. He had been a ſoldier in Oliver Cromwell's war, and turned innkeeper, and kept the greateſt inn in the town, known ſo long as Richard II. by the ſign of the White Hart, now rebuilt, having been burnt down with almoſt all that ſide of the market-place about fifty years ago.

Out of the Welland was taken an image of latten of an armed man extending his arms to hold a leaden ſocket for a candle on a braſs pedeſtal and globe. In a triangular pit in St. Thomas's-lane was dug up the ſpur: Pl. VII. fig. 5.

The priors had a chapel next their own lodge within the priory.

Wyckham hall and chapel near Spalding were built by prior Hatfield about 1311, an exact parallelogram of beſt aſhler ſtone, 60 feet by 20, roof oak, leaded, three large oxeye windows on a ſide, and one larger at each end: the font octagon, the door arch ſupported by buſts of Edward I. and queen Margaret. Our kings then, and not long after, wore open crowns, and both women and men covered their hair with gold and ſilver nets with jewels. This ſtately chapel is ſtill remaining, and

[b] i. e. brouſing.
[c] A. S. Min.
[d] Phil. Tranſ. N° 279. p. 1156. Stuk. Ib. p. 12.
[e] Spalding Society's Minutes.
[f] Stow.

viſible

viſible at a diſtance [g]. There was a chapel at Fulney, a ſlip of ground.

Tailbois' caſtle keep and moat are ſtill viſible in Coney garth, part of the caſtle fields over againſt the park on the North road [h]. Its vaſt iron lock and key, very ſubſtantial and in form of a fetterlock, now hangs in Ayſcough-fee hall.

Here was eſtabliſhed 1710, by Maurice Johnſon, eſq. an eminent barriſter at law and ſteward of the manor to lord Exeter, a ſociety of Antiquaries, cell to that of London, which flouriſhed during the life of the founder, who died 1755, and produced many curious diſcoveries and communications with the mother cell. To its minutes I am indebted for many curious particulars relative to this and the neighbouring counties.

Below the ſurface of the earth in Mr. Hudſon's garden in Spalding over againſt the White Hart inn in the market-place was found a white ſubſtance like gravel, under which a ſort of red gravel. This gravel ſeems to be the grit of freeſtone, and probably this was the place where the workmen cut the ſtones for the buildings of the priory and churches. There were ſeveral carved ſtones found among it. It lies about three feet under the ſurface, and then a bed of white plaſter as pure as plaſter of Paris. They then come to the grit, or gravel, of which there ſeems to be plenty. Near the ſpot where this was found ſtood a church upon the abbey wall, the remains of ſome arches whereof were laid open by the diſmal conflagration of this town. There are now and then found veins of gravel in theſe parts and within this wapentake; particularly near the Welland between Spalding and Croyland, and in Deeping fen between Spalding and Deeping; and by tradition the Welland through Croyland town was bottomed with gravel [i].

Indenture of leaſe 1432 for 20 years, of a plot of ground with the buildings thereon in Spalding, between lands of the prior and convent South, Thomas Fale North, Halmergate Eaſt, and the common bank of Spalding (i. e. the river bank) Weſt, under the yearly rent of 20*s.* payable quarterly, 5*s.* at Eaſter, 5*s.* at *Botulphmas*, 5*s.* at Michaelmas, and 5*s.* at Chriſtmas, with a clauſe of re-entry on failure of any payment and of diſtreſs and *retenier:* "Et ad ōes convencōes p̃dcas ex utraq' p̧te bene & fidlr obſervand' p̧tes p̃dc̃e ſigilla ſua p̃ſentib̃s indent' alternat' appoſuerunt. Hiis teſtibus: Joh̃e Speck, Henr' Weſton, Joh̃e Swanno, & aliis de Spaldyng. Dat. ap. Spaldyng, die Veneris p̧x' ante feſtum Aſſencōis D̃ni, A° regni regis Henrici ſexto decimo;" i. e. 5 May 1432. On a label of the ſame thick velom drawn through the turn-up at bottom of this deed a round ſeal of red wax a capital ℛ crowned, the initial of the leſſor's name, or perhaps in honour of the Virgin Mary, a conceit not uncommon in thoſe times. By the words *wrong bounded* indorſed twice in a more modern hand, it ſhould ſeem it was imagined there was ſome miſtake in it as to that point. It is the earlieſt inſtance Mr. Johnſon had ſeen of the mention of its being ſealed alternately; the covenants for repairs mutually are worded in the ablative caſe with participles [k].

In the gardens of the manſion-houſe of *Pinchbeck*, which formerly belonged to a family of the name, and afterwards to ſir Richard Ogle, a very antient manſion moated round, and very much improved by Baſil Berridge, eſq. its late owner, was found 1742 a large braſs Commodus; reverſe, a woman ſitting on a globe, her right hand extended, in her left a Victory. Several pipes of baked earth from the garden 1743 [k]. Pinchbeck.

At *Moulton*, the antient poſſeſſion of the great family of the Moultons or Multons, barons of Gilleſland and Egremont in Cumberland, and from which they originally derived their name, was found an oblong priſmatic piece of beryl or river cryſtal in form of a cantharus, ſuppoſed by ſome an amulet, by Dr. Woodward a magical glaſs, by others a Britiſh ornament for horſe-trappings when ſet in tin, as ſir Hans Sloane had one. Mr. Johnſon ſhewed it to the Society of Antiquaries 1736 [l], alſo a copper military ring divided into 11 oval diviſions, in the centre ihs to remind the wearer to ſay ten Pater Noſters, as a Malteſe ring had ten round knobs and a crucifix in the centre, found in the vicar's garden. Roman veſſels and urns of fine white and red earth were found in ploughing at *Woods* three miles South of Moulton 1721, in South Holland; ſeveral of them in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Hardy of Nottingham. They were dug up near *Ravenbank*, a fine Roman way paſſing through the middle of this fine level from Ely to Wiſbech by Spalding over Bridgend cauſeway to Sleford. Dr. Stukeley had an urn found within ten yards of this bank [m]. He traces its courſe from Tid St. Mary to Cowbit ſtrait and broad. He ſays it is called in ſome writings *Romans bank*, and the Welſh pronounce Roman *Rhuffain*. He thinks the upper road running Eaſt and Weſt nearer the ſea banks, now called *old Spalding gate*, and in ſome places about Flete *Haregate*, is of Roman origin. He traced another from the Northern high country about Bolingbrook by Stickford, Sibſey, and ſo to Boſton river about Redſtone-gate, where it paſſed the river by a ferry to Kirkton, and juſt a mile from the river in a quadrivium is a large round ſtone called the mile-ſtone. Thence to Donington where it met the principal road of the county from Ely to Sleaford. Other Roman roads run from Granchester to Ely by Stretham, and acroſs the depth of the fens by Upwell and Elme to Wiſbich, where one croſſed the river to Spalding, having on it the ſquare forts before deſcribed; thence to Herring-bridge over Surfleet river to the end of Brig-end cauſey near Donington to Sleaford and acroſs the heath to the great Hermen-ſtreet; thence to *Crococolana* on the Foſs way acroſs the Trent, and ſo perhaps to the Iriſh ſea [n]. A conſiderable Roman road or bank is croſſed between Sutterton and Goſberton, and ſeveral ſea banks run parallel hereabouts aſcribed to the Romans, though perhaps really the work of the ſeveral religious ſocieties for defending their property from the encroachments of the ſea. Moulton.

[g] Stukeley. It. I. 21, 22. [h] Ib. II. 22. [i] Spald. Soc. Min. [k] Ib.
[l] Ib. Such an one ſeems to be deſcribed by Aubrey, when he ſays, "The Magicians now uſe a cryſtal ſphere or pearl, which is inſpected by a boy, or ſometimes by the querent himſelf. Miſcellan. p. 129, where it is engraved.
[m] Itin. I. 12. [n] Ib.

The

The freeſchool was founded by John Harox of Moulton yeoman 1561, endowed with lands to the amount of £.80. *per annum*, others for the poor let for £.19. 3*s*. and by the feoffees improved by purchaſe of others.

On a coarſe ſlab in the nave is this epitaph on the founder in capitals;

Joh'es Haroxus funere dignus ampliore
hic in Domino requieſcit 1560.

Biſhop Barlow was cited into the court of arches for permitting ſome pictures of the Apoſtles put up in this church without the conſent of the majority of the pariſhioners to be defaced 1683; whereupon he publiſhed a breviate of the caſe, in which he abſolutely condemns the practice of painting ſuch pictures, and of repreſenting Moſes *with horns*.

Cowbit. An authentic certificate from biſhop Ruſſel 3 Richard III. 1486, ſets forth, that May 11 that year, 13 days before date, he conſecrated *Cowbit* chapel and cemetery, granting ſacramentals to be performed there for the inhabitants of Cowbit and Pykhall, they paying one quarter of all church aſſeſſments to the mother church of Spalding; *quodque inhabitantes predicti annis ſingulis futuris in quadrageſima eccleſiam ſuam parochialem & matricem de Spalding predictam adeant, inibique de ſacerdote parochiali & curato ejuſdem eccleſiæ ſacramentum penitentie recipiant.* They to maintain and repair their chapel and chancel, hire a fit and able prieſt to perform *divina*, font, and all other *inſignia parochialia*, and all this for the badneſs of the roads to Spalding in winter, with conſent of the prior and convent under their conventual ſeal. Endorſed, *Compoſitio inter Cubyt & nos pro capellâ de Cubyt.* Biſhop Barlow decreed that they ſhould pay to the repairs, &c. of Spalding an eighth part of their taxation, Oct. 11, 1610. It is plain here was before a chapel for common offices of devotion, built by the prior and ſerved by the monks of Spalding, to which the family of Alwyn of Ayſcough-fee houſe, whoſe arms were in the Eaſt window, were benefactors. Richard Ruſſel, gent. after the diſſolution, added much to the endowment; and 7 Charles I. 1631, obtained confirmation by inſpeximus ſhewn to the Spalding Society out of Maurice Johnſon's collections of charters and records, moſtly purchaſed of the duke of Suffolk by ſir Richard Ogle of the Temple, and preſerved from deſtruction at the Diſſolution.

Deping. *Depinge-market* church is dedicated to St. Guthlake; the church of the other Deping to St. James. Richard de Rulos converted St. Guthlac's chapel built in the latter by the monks of Croyland into a pariſh church[o]. Here was a cell of Benedictines ſubject to Thorney 1139[p]. The manor deſcended by the marriage of Emma the grand-daughter and heir of Richard de Rullos before-mentioned with Hugh Wac or le Wake to the family of the lords Wake of Liddell, who held it many centuries, and it came to the crown by the Black prince's marrying Joan, daughter of Edmund of Woodſtock earl of Kent, by Margaret ſiſter and heireſs to Thomas lord Wake, the laſt of that line. It is remarkable that ſhe had been twice before married, and twice divorced[s], and dying at Wallingford 9 Richard II.[q] was buried in the Grey-friars at Stamford. The priory and manor belong now to ſir Thomas Whichcote, bart. The church of Market Deping is a neat building of aſhler ſtone, with a leaded tower and ſix bells, the biggeſt broken. On the Weſt front of the tower is cut in relief a ſaltire between two taſſels, and on the South face a portcullis. The Wake chapel on the North ſide of the choir is entirely deſtroyed. Empty ſtone coffins have been dug up in its ſite. The parſonage-houſe at the Eaſt end has ſome antient windows, and in a modern bow a coat of arms. The town has a ſmall market and a wooden bridge over the Welland. The priory in the pariſh of Deping St. James, a mile diſtant, is a modern houſe inhabited by the ſteward of the manor[r].

Morcar de Breun a valiant ſoldier gave, and Beorred king of Mercia, by his charter dat. 8 kal. Aug. 860, confirmed to the abbey of Croyland the manor of Deeping *cum* 200 *manſionibus & cotagiis* 400 *& 2 eccleſiis*[s]. Beorred about ten years after ſeized on this manor, and gave it with its appurtenances to one Langſer, *Panetarius regis*[t], who lived to be extremely old, and dying without heirs male left it to his two daughters. Turketyl endeavoured to purchaſe it of them for the uſe of the abbey; but they would not part with it on any condition[u].

Boſton. "Mr. Paynel, a gentleman of Boſton, tolde me, "that ſyns that Boſton of old tyme at the great "famoſe fair there kept was brent, that ſcant ſyns it "ever came to the old glory and riches that it had; "yet ſins hath it beene manyfold richer than it is "now. The ſtaple and the ſtiliard houſes yet there "remayne; but the ſtiliard is little or nothing at "all occupied. There were iiii colleges of freres "marchauntes of the Stiliard cumming by all "partes by eſt were wont greatly to haunt Boſton, "and the Grey freeres toke them yn a manor for "founders of their houſe, and many Eſterlinges "were buried there. In the Blake freres lay one "of the noble Huntingfeldes, and was a late taken "up hole, and a leaden bull of Innocentius biſhop "of Rome about his neck. There lay alſo in the "Grey freres of the Montevilles gentlemen, and "a vi or vii of the Withams gentlemen alſo. Ther "remaineth at Boſton a manor place of the Tilneys "by there name, and one of them began the great "ſteple in Boſton, and lies in the church by the "ſteple. It is by Boſton to the ſandes of the "waſche a ſix miles, and then by the ſandes of the "ſalt gutte a xii, and thens agayne vi to Lynne. "Ther is a certain feode paid at Boſton called "Cromwelles fee[x]."

The men of Boſton of the foke belonging to the honor of Richemunt in Holland paid £.100. and two palfreys, that no ſheriff nor his bailiffs ſhould interfere, or have any thing to do with them, but that they might chuſe a bailiff from among themſelves, who ſhould anſwer at the Exchequer for pleas and outgoings as they were wont to anſwer to the earl of Bretagne while it was in his hands[y]. The king

[o] Ingulphus, p. 78.
[p] Tan. 259.
[q] Sanford, 184.
[r] Spald. Soc. Min.
[s] Ing. 491.
[t] Ib. 494.
[u] Ib. 500.
[x] Lel. VI. 36. 59, 60.
[y] Mag. rot. 6 Joh. rot. 6. b.

granted

granted them a charter, dated 30 Jan. a. r. 5.[z] The ſeal of the gild repreſented biſhop Blaiſe with a woolpack and croſier.

"Botolphſtoune ſtandith hard on the river of "Lindis. The greate and chiefeſt parte of the "toune is on the Eſte ſide of the ryver, where is a "faire market-place and a croſſe with a ſquare "toure. The chief pariſh church was at St. John's, "where yet is a church for the toun. St. Botolph's "was but a chapel to it. But now it is ſo riſen and "adorned that it is the chiefeſt of the town, and "for a pariſh church the beſt and faireſt of all "Lincolnſhire, and ſervid ſo with ſinging, and that "of cunning men, as no pariſh is in all England. "The ſociety and brotherhood longing to this "church hath cauſid this: much land longith to "this ſociety. The ſteple being *quadrata turris*, "and a lantern on it is both very high and fair, "and a mark both by ſea and land for al the quar-"ters thereabouts. There is a goodly font, whereof "part is of white marble, or of ſtone very like to "it. There be three colleges of freres, Grey, "Black, and Auguſtine: alſo an hoſpital for poor "men, and in the town or near to it the late lord "Huſe had a place with a ſtone tower. All the "building of this ſide of the town is fair, and mar-"chants dwell in it, and a ſtaple of wool is uſed "there. There is a bridge of wood to come over "Lindis into this part of the town, and a pile of "ſtone ſet in the middle of the river. The ſtream "of it is ſometimes as ſwift as it were an arrow. "On the Weſt ſide of Lindis is one long ſtreet, "and on the ſame ſide is the White friars. The "mayne ſea is ſix miles off Boſton. Diverſe good "ſhips and other veſſels ride there[a]." The tower of the church was built 1309 on a bed of clay nine feet below the river. Its height is 300 feet, and it is aſcended to by 365 ſteps. The length of the church, as meaſured by Mr. Eſſex and myſelf July 14, 1783, is 245 feet in the clear, and it is 98 feet broad. Dame Margaret Tilney is ſaid to have given £.5. to the building of the church, but not the leaſt memorial remains of her or her family among the many braſsleſs ſlabs with which the floor of this handſome church is compoſed. The font was new 1667. Here is an organ, but the ſinging is not extraordinary. On the North ſide of the church-yard ſtand ſome remains of St. Botolph's priory, a quadrangle inhabited by Mr. Pacy: over the door an old bearded buſt on a pedeſtal. It is not eaſy to determine which of the religious foundations mentioned by Tanner this was. Lord Huſſey's houſe was one of thoſe with a great ſquare tower of brick called Huſſey's tower[b]. There being no good freſh water in Boſton, a perſon offered to dig a well 100 yards deep, and went to the depth of 150 without ſucceſs. St. John's church, mentioned by Leland, has been long ſince down; but the burying ground is ſtill uſed. The croſs is ſucceeded by a town hall. The Witham is navigable hence to Lincoln. The town was incorporated 37 Henry VIII. Elizabeth gave it a court of admiralty, and founded a ſchool here. It has two markets and three fairs. Roman antiquities were dug up here 1716. Here was born George Fox the Martyrologiſt[4]. It gave title of earl to William III.[5] to Henry Naſſau lord of Auverquerque, who died 1754, aged 92, without iſſue male, and ſince of baron to William Irby, ſo created 1761, and ſucceeded 1775 by his ſon Frederick ſecond and preſent lord.

Boſton is very much improved in ſize, many new ſtreets having been built, and the trade more than doubled within a few years.

In *Surfleet* pariſh is *Creſſy hall*, the ſeat of the antient family of Heron deſcended from ſir John Heron, knt. privy-counſellor to Henry VII. who was a younger ſon of the Herons of Ford caſtle, Northumberland; extinct by the death of Henry 1730. In this houſe Katherine, mother of Henry VII. was once entertained. The bed whereon ſhe lay was removed to a farm-houſe by the fen ſide called *Wrigholt*, where Dr. Stukeley ſaw it. It was very old-faſhioned, made of oak, with pannels of old emboſſed work. The houſe was handſomely rebuilt by ſir Henry Heron, knight of the Bath, who died 1695, and is buried in this church. The chapel is old, built or licenſed at leaſt 1309, as an inſcription on the door tells us. In it was a braſs eagle with an inſcription round it[c]. Surfleet. Creſſy hall.

Here is ſtill a vaſt heronry. The herons reſort hither in February, to repair their neſts, ſettle there in ſpring to breed, and quit the place during winter. They are as numerous as rooks, and their neſts ſo crowded together that Mr. Pennant[d] counted 80 in one tree. The male or creſted heron made a moſt beautiful appearance with its ſnowy neck and long creſt ſtreaming in the wind. The family who owned this place being of the ſame name with the bird, ſeems to be the principal inducement for preſerving them. In Drayton's time[e],

Here ſtalk'd the ſtately crane as tho' he march'd in warre,
By him that hathe the herne.———

They have been conſiderably reduced, on account of the miſchief which they do to the land. This is not the only heronry in the county, there being one or two more in the neighbourhood of Spalding.

Donnington is a market-town with a freeſchool, founded 1718[f]. In digging foundations behind the ſchoolhouſe was found a vault two feet ſquare, of hewn ſtone, containing an urn full of red earth. Certain glazed earthen veſſels were found in ruins of an antient building here, ſuppoſed ſpecimens of antient Bolingbrook pottery ſent to a merchant here. See Pl. VI. fig. 3. Donnington.

Wiberton, or *Wilbarton*, near Boſton, derived its name from one Wibert, knt. and ſteward[g], who valiantly aſſiſted earl Algar and the inhabitants in Hoyland and about Croyland againſt the Danes A. D. 870[h]. This earl called the younger, who with his two ſtewards Wibert and Leofric, gave name to the three towns of *Algarkirk*, *Wiberton*, and *Leverſton*, obtained a great victory over the Danes 870[i], but were ſlain next day[k]. Wiberton.

[z] Rot. Cart. 5 Joh. M. 14. Both are printed at large in Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 280.
[a] Lel. VII. 49. Tan. 283, 284. [b] Stukeley, I. 29. [4] G.
[5] G. [c] Stukeley, I. 16. 2d edit. [d] Tour in Scotl. 1769, p. 13.
[e] Song 25. [f] Stukeley, I. 22. [g] *Miles ſeneſchallus.* [h] Ingulph. 492.
[i] Chron. J. ab. de Petrib. ed. Sparke, p. 15, from Ingulphus. [k] Stukeley, I. 24.

Algarkirk. *Algarkirk* has a handſome church, with a ſtone figure in the yard aſcribed to earl Algar, who fought ſo many battles with the Danes [l].

Sutterton. At *Sutterton* was found the ſpur engraved Pl. VII. fig. 6.

Skirbeck. At *Skirbeck* was an hoſpital of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem [m].

Swinſhead. Of *Swinſhead* abbey, founded for Ciſtertians by Robert Greſlei 1134, valued at £.167. *per annum* [n], where king John died, remains only an yew-tree and a broken figure of a knight in mail fixed in the wall of a new houſe, his ſhield blank; but he may be the founder, or Albert his ſon.

Swinſhead abbey farm was the ſeat of John Cotton, eſq. 1733, the houſe built out of the ruins by one of the family of Locton, who were ſometime owners of the ſite, as appears by the arms, a chevron in a bordure; creſt a griffin's head holding a padlock; and new fronted by an Orme or Oram, whoſe arms are over the door, a chevron between three eſcalops. The church, a mile from the abbey in the town, is a handſome ſpacious building with a lofty chancel, in which is a monument of ſir John Lockton, knt. who died 1610.

The firſt author who ſays king John died of poiſon given him by a monk of this houſe lived near 100 years after the event. The king went from Lynne in October 1216 in his way into Lincolnſhire, and with his whole army croſſed the waſhes which part the two counties. The tide coming up the river Wellſtream [o], which at high water overflows the waſhes, put him in ſuch imminent danger, that he hardly eſcaped with his life, having loſt all his baggage. He arrived on the night of October 11 at Swineſhed, and after ſtaying there a day or two, ſet out on horſeback for Sleford, the caſtle of which was at that time in his hands. He was forced to betake himſelf to a litter, and in Sleford was roughly handled by a dyſentery. Next day he was carried to Newark caſtle, then alſo in his hands, where he died a few days after. Matthew Paris plainly aſcribes his death to a fever brought on by vexation and heightened by eating peaches and drinking new cyder. So alſo Matthew of Weſtminſter and Trivet [p].

Gilbert de Holland, abbot of Swinſhead, was a particular friend of St. Bernard, whoſe life he wrote, and died and was buried at Toloufe 1280 [q].

Freſton. *Freſton* priory was a cell of black monks ſubject to Croyland, founded after 1114 [r].

Kirkton. *Kirkton* has a beautiful church, built cathedral faſhion, which induced ſome antiquaries to place here *Sidnaceſter*; but we ſhall ſee hereafter Dr. Pegge's reaſons for removing that antient ſee to *Kirkton* in *Lindſey*. On the pedeſtal of the font is *Orate pro aia Alauni Burton qui fontem iſtum fieri fec. a. d.* MCCCCV. Under the great upper window of the North aile, on a raiſed altar tomb is a ſtone figure with a dog at its feet, and round the verge Orate pro aia Johannis de Meris; and on an oak pew door in the North ſide are theſe arms carved, a feſs Ermine between three waterbougets, which belonged to the family of *Meeres*, originally of Meeres, but for many ages ſeated at this place quartering three cinquefoils, *Darcy*, and impaling a fleur de lis, *Digby*: Creſt on a torſe a peacock's tail expanded. On another pew door in the nave Party per bend A. and S. three maſcles in bend counterchanged; creſt on a torſe on a helmet a phœnix [with a bell over her, and from her beak *Aprendre a mourir*], for *Francis Browne*, eſq. of Boſon hall here. The windows were beautifully painted with Scripture hiſtories, arms of England, earls of Lincoln, Orme, Meeres, Littlebury, Burton, Digby, Driby, Johnſon, Brown, Cerne, Bohun, Clifford, Beauchamp; and over the altar, in the Eaſt window, this uncommon coat, Per flaſque, G. and V. a lion rampant A. crowned O. with an annulet S. on his breaſt, or vulned, G. *Bulbeck*, or *Boſon*. In 1710 were alſo V. 3 bouquedeaus O. Another like field, the bougets Ermine; and on an oak pew a waterbouget, *Johnſon*, and a chevron between three eſcalops, *Orme*. All the hiſtorical paintings and many arms were gone, and the Weſt window in part bricked up 1745; and not a ſingle fragment of painted glaſs remains now in the windows of this beautiful church, whoſe South tranſept (which as well as the North has double ailes of three arches each) is with difficulty kept up from falling. A ſilver paten thin and antient, with a fine radiated head of Chriſt, was found in this church [s]. Kirkton pippins grow here. Fuller ſays he was informed that pippins grafted on a pippin ſtock are called *Renates*, bettered in their generous nature by ſuch double extraction [t].

The men of *Ketſteven* (Keſteven) gave 250 marcs Keſteven to have the king's charter for deforeſting the foreſt of Keſteven, according to the boundaries contained in that charter [u].

Where now are Deeping and other fens was antiently foreſt. The trunks of trees are frequently dug up in the ditches here at the depth of about two feet under a light black mould. Mr. Neale, to whom we owe this and other diſcoveries in the county, affirms that in a ditch of his own at the edge of the fens were found ſeveral trunks lying at bottom, and in another place was turned out of one hole a hatful of acorns black but firm and hard, yet there is no tree within a mile of the place except here and there a willow newly ſet. He had by him a copy of the exemplification of the letters patents of James I. dated Weſtminſter, Feb. 1. ann. 5 Ang. & Scot. 41, reciting by way of Inſpeximus the letters patents of Henry III. dated Portſmouth April 23, r. 14. diſafforeſting the foreſt of Keſteven for ever, which was alſo confirmed by the letters patents of 20 Edward III. wherein the ſaid foreſt is deſcribed as extending from Swafton to Eaſt Deping, as Careſdike extends itſelf, which is a dike running croſs the top not only of Deping fen, but alſo of that great fen beyond the river Glen called *Lindſey* level, and on the other ſide to the diviſion called Holland. This Careſdike, or Caerdike, is a broad deep artificial channel, which formerly extended from the river

[l] Stukeley, I. 24.
[m] Tanner, 258.
[n] Stukeley, 30. Tanner, 281.
[o] Fluvius qui dicitur *Welleſtreme*. M. Paris, p. 287. Dr. Brady, p. 516, from Dugdale's Hiſt. of Imbankment, p. 256 and 300, ſays this was the river *Ouſe*.
[p] See Mr. Pegge in Archæol. IV. 29—46.
[q] Tan. Bib. Brit. 317.
[r] Tan. 257.
[s] Spalding Society's Min. The articles in hooks were gone 1783.
[t] Worth. Linc. p. 150.
[u] Mag. Rot. 14 Henry III. Linc. M. 2. 6. Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 288.

Nen

Nen a little below Peterborough to the river Witham, almoſt three miles below Lincoln, being almoſt 40 miles long, and ſuppoſed to have been the work of the Romans, and navigable [x]. It enters Lincolnſhire at Eaſt Deping, proceeding on an exact level between the high and low grounds all the way by Langtoft and Baſton, paſſing the river Glen at Highbridge, it runs in an uninterrupted courſe as far as Lincoln. It is all the way 60 feet broad, having a large flat bank on both ſides for the horſes that draw the boats. Roman coins are frequently found through its whole length. Dr. Stukeley at firſt aſcribed it to Catus Decianus the procurator in Nero's time, and thought his name was preſerved in *Cateſbridge* on the road, *Catwick* a ſtream derived from this artificial channel at the very place where it begins to the Nen at Doveſdale bar, where comes in another ſtream from the North from a place by Shepey bank called *Catsgrove* corner; to which may be added *Catley* near Walcot, and *Catthorp* near Stanfield upon the road. Even after the projection of the other branch which goes to Lincoln on the higher ground, the navigation here, he ſuppoſes, was continued till the Romans left the iſland [y]. The Doctor afterwards altered his opinion, and aſcribed it to Carauſius, whoſe name he fancied it bore, though he before more probably derived it from the Britiſh word *Caer*; *Cardike* being no more than fen dike.

In Deping fen in a deep vein of gravel were found 1740, the ſwords engraved Pl. VIII. figs. 7, 8, 9, 10; alſo an iron frame, ſuppoſed of a Vexillum, which was probably put on it for eaſy removal, fig. 11. Fig. 12 is a fibula, gilt and enameled, with a ring to ſew it to the garment by, found in the ſame parts. A ſmall braſs ring lock was ploughed up in Deeping fields 1740, on opening which the letters on each ring were thus placed together E ⁝ R ⁝ C ⁝ O.

Stamford. *Stamford* is a large and populous market-town pleaſantly ſituated. "As much privilege was given "to it, ſaving the privilege for treaſon, as hath been "given lightely to any town in England. It was "privileged but in king Edward's days for a borough "as concerning a place in the parliament houſe, yet "it was a borow town in king Edgar's days, and "then and ſince it hath allway longed to the crown. "There were 7 principal towers, or wardes, in the "wall, to each of which were certain freholders in "the town allotted to watch and ward in time of "need. In the Weſt ſuburb, called *Breedcroft* be-"cauſe that bakers ſold bread in that part of the "ſuburb, is yet recourſe out of Rutlandſhire, and "there the ſeſſion be kept, ſo that the ſhire ground "of Rutland cometh to this ſuburb of Stamford "town. The Northern men in one of the three "firſt king Edwards' days did ill to the town, and "brennid many writings of their antiquities and "privileges, and much of the town. It is not "ſince fully re-edified. A great voice runnith "that ſometime readins of liberal ſciences were at "Stanford, and the names of Peterborough hall, "Semplingham, and Vauldier [z] yet remain there as "places for thoſe houſes of men and religion that "ſent their ſcholars thither to ſtudy, except a man "will ſay that theſe houſes otherwiſe coming to them "kept their names [a]." "One fair ſpring conveyed "a quarter of a mile off into the heart of the town "has two or three caſtelles in the town [b]." A Benedictine priory, cell to Durham, was early founded here, dedicated to St. Leonard, valued at £.25. *per ann.* now a farm of lord Exeter's [c]. Mr. Peck ſuppoſes it founded by Wilfred in the 7th century, refounded by William the Conqueror and biſhop Carileph [d]. Its chapel with a rich Saxon front is now a barn. A houſe of black friars founded before 1240 by William de Fortibus [e]; another of white friars by Edward I. or III. or Henry III. the Weſt gate remaining without the town [f]. "One Fleming, a "very rich man of this town, was the firſt founder, "as it is ſaid, of the Auſtin friars hard by St. "Peter's gate in the Weſt ſuburb; an archdeacon "of Richmond was the performer of it [g] before "1340." On the Eaſt ſide of the town without Paul gate ſtood the Grey friers houſe, founded before 48 Edward III. [h] The Black Prince's wife was buried here. In Stamford Baron, which is in Northamptonſhire, William de Waterville, abbot of Peterborough, built in the reign of Henry I. a Benedictine nunnery, ſubject to Peterborough, valued at £.65. *per ann.* [i] In St. George's church David Sicelt or Sycil, having purchaſed a farm in Lincolnſhire, founded a chantry 22 Henry VII. [k] The hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt and St. Thomas the Martyr, founded in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I. was ſucceeded by lord Burleigh's almshouſe [l], which maintains a warden and twelve poor men. Here was alſo a houſe of lepers belonging to Peterborough [m]. "In the Southern part of Stan-"ford within the walls, and by the market-place, is "an hoſpital *omnium Sanctorum*, founded by one "Broune of that town, marchant of very wonderful "richneſs, and he lived *in hac ætate* [n]." His monument, with his own and his wife's figure in braſs on a ſlab in All Saints chancel, are engraved in Peck's Annals of Stamford.

Not far from the town, without Clement gate, ſtood a fair ſtone croſs, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, but pulled down by the ſoldiers in the civil war.

Henry of Huntingdon [o], Florence of Worceſter [p], the Saxon Chronicle A. D. 942 [q], and Mr. Peck in his hiſtory of the town [r], mention Stamford among the towns taken from the Danes by Edmund Ironſide. It is mentioned before in Wulfer's charter to Peterborough 656 [s]. A. D. 963, Athelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter, reſtoring Peterborough abbey among others, obtained a charter from Edgar that there ſhould be a market there and no other between Stamford and Huntingdon [t]. Erming ſtreet, which Leland, I. 115. miſtakes for *Watling* ſtreet, runs within

[x] Moreton North. 513. G. See before, p. 289.
[y] It. I. 7, 8.
[z] Valdey.
[a] Lel. VI. 28, 29, 30. VII. 21.
[b] Ib. VI. 30.
[c] Tan. 280.
[d] Hiſt. of Stamford, II. 13. IV. 4.
[e] Tan. 281. Peck, VIII. 15.
[f] Tan. 283. Peck, VIII. 32. XI. 29.
[g] Lel. VI. 29. Tan. 285.
[h] Tan. 285. Peck by Henry III. VIII. 56.
[i] Tan. 382.
[k] Pat. 22 H. VII. and Collins' life of Burleigh.
[l] Tan. 383. Peck, V. 7.
[m] Tan. 386.
[n] Lel. VI. 29.
[o] V. p. 203.
[p] P. 603.
[q] P. 114.
[r] III. 15.
[s] Chron. Sax. 36.
[t] Ib. 119.

within a mile of Scogate, or Mr. Camden miſtook for it the great hollow way juſt out of the gate [u]. It is ſtill called the *High dike*, and traces of it appear here and there between Stamford and Lincoln, and in particular very evidently without Peter gate Northward almoſt from the very gate, and ſo along to Brig Caſterton.

Joffrid abbot of Croyland, who, in 1112, ſent profeſſors to Cambridge, ſent at the ſame time to his manor of Wridthorp by Stamford, three monks [x], who may be ſuppoſed to have laid the foundation of the univerſity here [y], though it firſt figured in the reign of Henry III. when its foundation is aſcribed to the Carmelites, who had a large ſchool here, pulled down by lord Exeter 1722 [z].

The univerſity was prior to Wood's date 1290, when only a ſchool for the Gilbertines was founded, whereas other orders had their ſchools here before [a]. The Durham men, who had a foundation at Stamford, retired hither from Merton college Oxford, 1334 [b]. The colleges were *Brazen noſe*, pulled down 1688, and ſucceeded by a ſchool, and the old gate, a pleaſing piece of plain regular Gothic architecture, ſet up again forwarder. *Peterborough* hall, *Black* hall, *Sempringham* hall, another in St. George's pariſh, and three more [c].

Biſhop Gibſon was miſled to imagine that Stamford is a county town, from the mention in Hoveden of *Staenfordienſis provincia*, which is only the country round Stamford: and from Leland's ſaying that the ſeſſions were held there. Here was a mint in Athelſtan's time [d], and much uſed by ſucceeding kings and Canute. It was in Stamford Baron, which is a diſtinct pariſh and liberty in Northamptonſhire [e].

Its 14 churches were reduced in Mr. Camden's time to ſeven, now to five, beſides St. Martin's in Stamford Baron, miſcalled by Mr. Camden St. *George* [c]: where are the monuments of William lord Burghley, his father and mother, and John earl of Exeter his great great grandſon who died 1700 [f]. The porch of All Saints is a beautiful piece of rich Gothic architecture. By acts 2 and 3 Edward VI. ſeveral churches were united, and a ſchool founded. William Ratcliffe founded a ſchool here 1530, and William Welles a freeſchool.

The town is governed by a mayor, &c. eſtabliſhed prior to the firſt charter 1460, 1 Edward IV. The cuſtom of Borough Engliſh obtains here. After the death of William earl of Warren, the manor, borough, and caſtle were granted by John earl Warren to Edward I. who regranted them to the ſaid earl for term of his life, and on his death by agreement they reverted to the crown. After five or ſix grants from the crown to ſeveral of the principal nobility, and as many reverſions by forfeiture or want of heirs male, Elizabeth granted them to William Cecil firſt lord Burghley. From him they deſcended to *Anne* daughter and coheir of William earl of Exeter, his grandſon married to *Henry Grey* firſt earl of Stamford, advanced to that dignity 3 Charles I. He died 1673, and (his ſon dying in his life-time) was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Thomas* [7], who dying 1719-20 without iſſue, the title went to *Harry* ſon of John, 3d ſon of the firſt earl, who dying 1730, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Harry*, who died May 30, 1768, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *George Harry* 5th and preſent earl. The caſtle at the North-weſt end of the town ſhews very inconſiderable remains of a ſtone wall under the ſide of a little mount. It was pulled down, and the materials taken to repair the White friers.

The painted windows in St. George's church were taken away about 1773. The knights of the Garter in the choir windows, one in each light towards the bottom kneeling in armour in a proper coat and over it the blue mantle and ſtar, all looking Eaſt, were taken away in ſpring 1741; as in 1737 all the painted glaſs in St. Martin's to ſave the vicar from wearing ſpectacles [g].

A peſtilence began in Stamford at St. James's tide 1641, and ended in March following, whereof are ſaid to have died between 5 and 600 perſons [h].

Stamford gave birth to Robert Johnſon, miniſter of Luffenham c. Rutland, founder of the freeſchools of Oakham and Uppingham in that county, of which before, p. 327, 328. His father Maurice was chief magiſtrate of Stamford [i].

Uffington was the ſeat of a younger branch of the Berties, and after of Brownlow duke of Ancaſter. Uffington

" Albeniacus lord of Bever caſtle was lord of " Uffington by Wiland river half a mile bynethe " Standforde on the farther ſide of the ripe of Lin- " colnſhire, and there remained grete token of a " maner place embatelid of his, the which by the " heir of Roteland now living, and having it by " Roſſe heir general hath been well repairid. And " at ſuch time as Albinies lay commonly at Uffing- " ton, one of them builded *Newſteede* a priory of " chanons; and there was buried, as I heard, the " 2, 3, and 4 of the Albeneys. This Newſteede " is no leſs than a mile beneth Stanford, but not " hard upon the river [k]."

" *Chater* river comes into Weland about two miles Chater r. " above Stamford *in ripa ſuper*. It riſes in Rutland- " ſhire or the edge of Leiceſterſhire, 16 miles off by " Weſt, and comes within a mile of Uppingham, " being in Stamford of the hither ripe, and thens " ſix miles to Okam a mile of on the farther ripe, " and ſo to Keton a 5 miles in reſpect being in " Stamford on the hither ripe, and there is a ſtone " bridge over Chater of ſix arches and half a mile " lower in Towelande river [l]."

At *Newſtede* within leſs than two miles below Stamford, William de Albini the 3d founded an Auſtin priory in the reign of Henry III. valued at £.30. [m] The 2d, 3d, and 4th of the Albinies were buried there [n]. Newſteede

" Under a ſtone bridge a quarter of a mile from Waſch r. " Stamford runnith a riveret called *Waſch*, riſing in " Leiceſterſhire and comes by Gritham in Rutland- " ſhire the whole courſe from the head of it a little " beneath Waſch bridge, where it goes into Weland

[u] Peck, I. 21. 26. [x] Bleſenſis Cont. Hiſt. Croyl. 115. [y] Peck, IV. 15. [z] Ib. VIII. 32.
[a] Ib. IX. 16. 2. [b] Wood, Hiſt. and Ant. Ox. ſub hoc anno. Peck, IX. 3.
[c] Peck, IX. 7. [d] Peck, from Stowe. [e] G. [c] The George inn is oppoſite to it.
[f] All engraved in Peck's Annals of Stamford. [7] G. [g] Stukeley in Spalding Soc. Min.
[h] Biſhop Sanderſon's MS. [i] Fuller's Worth. Linc. p. 169.
[k] Leland, VI. 29. [l] Ib. 30. [m] Tanner, 280. Leland, VI. 29. [n] Leland, Ib.

river

"river a little below Stamford is 18 or 20 miles. "The common ſaying there is, that Waſch and "Wiland ſhall drown all Holland[o]." "A good "mile after I came out of Stamford I paſſed over a "ſtone bridge, under the which run a praty rivulet; "I took it for Waſch[p]. There come many ſmall "rills into this river of Waſh, which comes by "*Caſterton*, ſometime longing to lord Huſſey[q]."

Gausennæ. Horſley[r] places GAUSENNÆ or CAUSENNÆ at *Ancaſter*; Gale[s], who read it *Cauſennis*, at *Nottingham*; Stukeley[t] at *Panton*. The Doctor obſerves there has

Bridge Caſterton. been a ſtation at *Bridge Caſterton*, two miles North from Stamford, near an angle of the ſmall river that runs by it; but it is not named in the Iters, nor is there any diſtance between two ſtations anſwering that between this and Caſter, which is but nine computed miles. It is moated on two ſides; many Roman coins have been found here; and one paſture is called Caſtle cloſe[u]. He derives the name of *Keſteven* from Cauſennæ, though Bridgeford is not in that diviſion[x]. Dr. Salmon[y] places Cauſennæ at *Brough*, of which hereafter.

S. Witham. *South Witham* is called alſo *Poſt* Witham, becauſe it is a ſtage for poſt horſes in the midway between Stamford and Grantham, being equidiſtant from both, *viz.* eight miles. The river *Witham* or *Wince* riſes here, and running by Grantham, and ſo to Lincoln, falls into the ſea below Boſton[z].

Between Stamford and Lincoln in Keſteven are many mineral ſprings; as at Bourne, Walcot by Folkingham (of which two hereafter), Pickworth, Newton, Aunſby, Aſerby, and, as is ſaid, in the grounds of Dunſby hall three miles North of Sleford[a].

Bourn. "*Burne* market is a three or four miles from "Grimeſthorpe. There appear great diches and "the dungeon hill of an antient caſtle againe the "Weſt end of the priory, ſomewhat diſtant from it, "as on the other ſide of the ſtreet backward. It "longid to the lord Wake, and much ſervice of the "Wake ſe is done to this caſtle. I remember that "I once read in an hiſtory of the caſtle of Burne, "that S. Edmund, king of the Eaſt Angles, was "crowned at Burne; but I cannot tell whether it "was this Burne[a]." This tranſaction was at *Buers* in Suffolk on the river Stour, which ſee p. 164. At Bourne was an Auſtin priory founded 1138, by Robert Fitz Gilbert, valued at £.197. 17s.[b] now entirely demoliſhed. The church is handſome, and had two large ſquare towers at the Weſt end, but the Northernmoſt is above half down. The caſtle oppoſite to it on the Weſt has all its ditch and earthworks remaining. The area within the outer ditch is about eight acres, the inner about one, not like a keep, but flat, covered by a rampart within the ditch. Very large irregular works are on the North and Weſt ſides between the two ditches: the earth raiſed about 20 yards in length and 10 in breadth, and a ditch between every one of thoſe pointing to the grand moat. Altogether they look like a piece of ground drained, and are pretended to be Oliver Cromwell's batteries againſt the town. On the inner ditch was a gate-houſe in a ſmall round tower[c], taken down by lord Exeter to build a barn. Near the baſe and ſteps of a croſs in the centre of the town was the ſhaft of a circular pillar about 10 feet high, out of which grew an aſh-tree; but both the pillar and tree are now removed. Here is a medicinal ſpring, brackiſh, much frequented in ſummer, flowing through limeſtone; and another ſpring, which gave name to the town, ſo copious as to turn three mills at the town[d]. It riſes near the caſtle, which it almoſt ſurrounds; then turning ſhort goes in a contrary courſe, and affords water enough to become navigable, carrying boats of ten tons, which ſerve the town from Boſton. Here was born 1521 William Cecil, who was created baron Burleigh by Elizabeth 1571, and died 1598. Mr. Camden in his Annals ſays, "he was one of thoſe few who lived and died with equal glory. Such a man as while others regard with admiration, I, after the antient manner, rather contemplate with ſilent and religious veneration[e]." This manor came to William lord Burleigh by his mother, Jane daughter and heir of William Heckington of Bourne, eſq. At Mr. Caldecote's, the Bull inn, in this town, was a pannel with a portrait of queen Elizabeth, in black velvet and jewels, long white lawn veil, and, on the rim of a wooden ſieve or colender, in her left[f], in capitals

a terra il ben,
Il mal dimora in ſella.

The town hall was built by treaſurer Cecil[g].

Stanfield. At *Stanfield*, a village a little more North, is a good chalybeate ſpring, and in Blackfield cloſe many coins are found[h].

Grimſthorpe. Near Bourne is *Grimſthorp*, the ſeat of the duke of Ancaſter. Roman coins have been found in the garden near a tumulus at the end; perhaps the grave of Grime, a noble Saxon or Dane, who gave name to the place. Other tumuli are on the hills; one at Corby. An excellent kind of ſtone is dug up in the park, which is large and beautiful. Dr. Stukeley thinks the country hereabouts extremely delightful[i]. "The place of Grimeſthorpe was "no great thing afore the new building of the "ſecond court. Yet was all the old work of ſtone, "and the gatehouſe was fair and ſtrong, and the "walls of each ſide of it embattled. There is alſo "a great ditch about the houſe. There is a fair "park betwixt Vauldey and Grimeſthorp." Grimſthorpe, ſays Fuller[k], I may call an extempore ſtructure, got up on a ſudden by Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk to entertain king Henry VIII. in his progreſs into theſe parts. The hall therein was fitted to a fair ſuit of hangings which the duke had by his wife Mary the French Queen, and is now

[o] Leland, VI. 30. [p] Ib. I. 26. [q] Ib. VI. 30. [r] P. 432. [s] Antoninus, p. 95. [t] I. 80.
[u] Ib. [x] Ib. 84. [y] New Survey, p. 268. [z] Sanderſon, MS. [a] G. [a] Leland, I. 28.
[b] Tanner, 258. [c] Salmon, 250. [d] Ib. 249. G. [e] Ann. Eliz. in anno 1598.
[f] See this device in Blount's Jocular Tenures and Camden's Remains. In MS. Harl. 374. 24, is a letter from Thomas Cecil earl of Eſſex to Hugh Allington, eſq. dated London, Nov. 13, 1605, acquainting him that ſome had called his brother the earl of Saliſbury the grandſon of a *ſieve-maker*, which he thought a reflection on himſelf, and deſiring him to ſearch among his evidences at Burleigh-houſe for certain writings wherein his grandfather is called *eſquire*. Q. if this device relates to this reflection, and might be adopted afterwards.
[g] Spalding Society's Minutes. [h] Stukeley, I. 8. Salmon, 250. [i] Itin. I. 10. [k] Worth. Linc. p. 151.

in the poſſeſſion of the right hon. Mountague earl of Lindſey.

Vaudy abbey. "It appears by the ruins of Vauldey abbey a "good half mile on this ſide Grimeſthorp that it "has been a great thing. There is in the wood "by Vauldey abbey a great quarry of coarſe mar-"ble, whereof much be likelyhood was occupied "in the abbey[l]." *Vaudey* or *De valle Dei* abbey, in the park in Edenham pariſh, was founded for Ciſtertians about 1147, removed from Bitham, valued at £.124. *per annum*[m]. At the diſſolution Henry VIII. demiſed the ſite and manor to ſir John Harrington, of whom Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk bought it, and of him the earl of Lindſey[n], from whom it paſſed to the duke of Ancaſter. The ruins are now entirely removed[o]; the ſite is a horſe-courſe[p]. At Edenham. *Edenham*, the eſtate and burial-place of the Ancaſter family, was an octangular croſs nine inches diameter, four ſides twice as broad as the other four. The inſcription *Priez: pur: le alme: Ranle: fiz: Rob:* On the other ſide *Priez: pur: almeis: des: tutz:* It was demoliſhed in Dr. Stukeley's time, who gave the inſcription from ſome older copy[q].

Irnham. "Thimbleby had by purchaſe the lordſhip of "*Irnham* of the old ſir John Paynell, where Thim-"bleby, now living, hath built a fair place[r]," ſaith Mr. Leland; but he was miſtaken. The manor of Irnham, antiently *Gerneham*, belonged to Ralph de Paynell in the time of William the Conqueror, as appears in Domeſday Book[s]. Freternata, the daughter and coheir of William de Paynell his deſcendant, carried it by marriage in the reign of John to ſir Geffrey Luttrell. The heir of Lutterell married Hilton; the heir of Hilton married Thimbleby; the heir of Thimbleby married Conqueſt of Houghton-Conqueſt, co. Bedford; and Maria-Chriſtina the daughter and ſole heir of Benedict Conqueſt, eſq. wife of Henry eighth and preſent lord Arundel of Wardour, is the preſent poſſeſſor of Irnham, and a large eſtate in this county[t]. Irnham gave title of an Iriſh baron to Simon Lutterell, created 1768, who in 1785 was created earl of Carhampton. He died in 1787, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry Lawes, the preſent earl.

Witham. "The principal houſe of the Delalandes was at "*North Witham* in Lincolnſhire upon or by *Witham* "*water*. The place is auntient, fair and ſtrong, and "hath goodly commodities about it[u]."

Sempringham. Gilbert de *Sempringham*, rector of the church there, having inſtituted a new religious order[x] called after him and the place, founded here about 1139 a priory for nuns and canons, which was the head houſe of the order, and the place where their general chapters were held. It was valued at £.317. 4s. 1d. *per annum*, and granted to Edward lord Clinton[y], whoſe ſeat here was entirely pulled down by the late duke of Newcaſtle before he ſold it to lord Forteſcue: the garden walls remain. The priory ſtood to the North-eaſt of the church: only a bare ſite remains, and a moated area. The chancel is ruined: the tranſepts gone: the doors have Saxon zigzag arches: the windows are lancet form: one ſtone coffin-lid lies in a pew. This church ſerves the two pariſhes of Poyton and Billingborough, and is a donative of ſcarcely £.20. *per annum*.

Near Sempringham was found a fragment of a large Roman urn or vaſe of fine light red earth, repreſenting Victory with a hare behind her, and part of a manipulus with a ſtandard, wreaths, &c. in bas relief, with many beads of divers colours: other Roman utenſils or ornaments given to Mr. Johnſon by the rev. Mr. Hardy.

"From Grimſthorpe to Sempringham five miles "and a mile thence ſomewhat inward is the caſtle "of *Fokingham*, ſometime the lord Bardolfe's, ſince Folkin "the lord Bellomont's, now longing to the duke of "Norfolk. It hath been a goodly houſe, but it now "falleth to ruin, and ſtandeth even about the edge of "the fens[z]."

Gilbert de Gant, ſon to Baldwin the ſixth earl of Flanders by Richildis counteſs of Hainault his wife, being alſo nephew to William duke of Normandy (Maud wife to the ſame duke being ſiſter of that Baldwin), came into England with him, and was well rewarded; for at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey[a] it appears that he was poſſeſſed of 130 lordſhips in Lincolnſhire, of which Folkingham was one where he ſeated himſelf, that being the head of his barony, beſides 41 other lordſhips in different counties. He was the reſtorer of Bardeney abbey in Lincolnſhire (utterly deſtroyed by Inguar and Hubba the Pagan Danes many years before). He married Alice daughter and heir of Hugh de Montfort, and dying in the time of William Rufus was buried at Bardeney. To him ſucceeded in this barony Walter his ſon and heir, who further endowed the abbey of Bardeney. He likewiſe founded the abbey of Bridlington in Yorkſhire; and, having married Maud daugher of Stephen earl of Brittany and Richmond, departed this life 4 Stephen, leaving iſſue Gilbert, Robert, and Geffry. Gilbert, in his youth, being with king Stephen in the battle of Lincoln 1142 in the 6th year of his reign, was with him taken priſoner, and compelled by Ranulph earl of Cheſter to marry his niece Rohais, or Hawiſe, daughter and heir to William de Romare earl of Lincoln, whereby he had the title of earl of Lincoln in her right. Afterwards he founded the abbey of Rufford in Nottinghamſhire A. D. 1148, and gave to the monks of Biham in Lincolnſhire all his lands called Braithwait, lying in Edenham, whereunto thoſe monks tranſlating their abbey called it Vallis Dei or Valdei. He died in 1156, leaving iſſue two daughters, Alice wife of Simon de St. Liz earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, and Gunnora; but, neither of them having any iſſue, the inheritance of this great family devolved to his uncle Robert de Gant thereby lord of Folkingham, who died 3 or 4 Richard I. leaving iſſue by his firſt wife Alice, daughter and heir of William Paganell, one ſole daughter his heir, named alſo Alice, who was the wife of Robert the firſt ſon of Robert Fitz Harding, from whom, through the

[l] Leland, I. 26. [m] Tanner, 265. [n] MS. Sanderſon. [o] Stukeley, MS. [p] Ib. It. I. 10.
[q] Stukeley, It. I. Pl. XI. copied in our Plate of Croſſes, Pl. XIII. [r] Leland, I. 28. [s] Domeſday, fol. 363. a.
[t] MSS. penes J. C. Brooke, de Coll. Arm. [u] Leland, It. VI. 68.
[x] A mongrel order, obſerving ſome ſelect rules of St. Benedict and St. Auſtin. Fuller, Church Hiſt. 258. [y] Tanner, 259.
[z] Leland, I. 28. [a] Fol. 354—356.

heireſſes

heireſſes of Berkley, Gourney, and Dalamore, deſcends the preſent earl of Egmont, in whom are now centered the rights of this family.

This laſt-mentioned Robert de Gant had by his ſecond wife Gunnora, who was niece to Hugh de Gourney, a ſon Gilbert, ſurnamed the Good, who had a ſon named alſo Gilbert, who being taken priſoner among the barons at Kenilworth, this eſtate was forfeited, though he redeemed it afterwards for 3000 marks. He died at Folkingham 1274, and was buried in the priory at Bridlington, leaving iſſue a ſon Gilbert, who married Lora, ſiſter to Alexander de Baliol. In 24 and 26 Edward I. he had ſummons to parliament among the barons. This Gilbert having no children conſtituted king Edward I. his heir to the lands of his barony, viz. Folkingham, Barton, Heckyngton and Edenham, and died 26 Edward I.[b]

This manor of Folkingham was afterwards granted 1 Edward II. to Henry de Beaumont, anceſtor of the viſcounts Beaumont, and continued in that family till 27 Henry VI.[c] Their arms ſingle, and quartering *Jeruſalem*, were ſprinkled all over the church windows; over the South door are carved 3 garbes and a lion debruiſed by a bend. Folkingham is a market-town, now the property of —— Winne, eſq. The church ſtands on the top of the hill, and in the market-place are a ſeſſions-houſe, baſe of a croſs, and two wells. On the East ſide of the hill are the moats and mounds of the caſtle in the yard of a manſion-houſe probably built out of its ruins.

Walcot. At *Walcot* adjoining, near the edge of the fens, which gave name to a family who had ſome monuments in the church, is a purging water, ſomewhat ſtronger than that at Bourne, and much frequented[d].

Trekingham. The true name of *Skrekingham* is *Trekingham*, being ſo called from being the burial-place of three Daniſh kings, before which time it was called *Laundon*[d].

Aſwardby. *Aſwardby* has a beautiful ſtone ſpire and tower. The ſeat of ſir Chriſtopher Whichcote, bart. here ſtands near it in a park; the ſituation rather flat. This eſtate was purchaſed of the Harveys.

Silk Willoughby. *Silk Willoughby* adjoining has a ſimilar church, the tower more ornamented.

Brigend. St. Saviour's chapel at the end of *Brigend* cauſeway is ſtill left, turned into a manſion houſe, founded by George of Lincoln, endowed with lands to maintain the cauſeway; a legacy highly to be commended[e].

Aſlackby. At *Aſlackby*, two miles from Folkingham and ſeven from Bourne, was a preceptory or commandery of the Templars, founded at the manor here by John le Mareſchal, about the time of Richard I. They had the church and lands here by gift of Hubert de Ry before 1185, as appears by the rental made that year[f]; but the preceptory might only commence from John le Mareſchall heir to Hubert de Ry giving them the capital meſſuage about 1193. It was afterwards given to the Hoſpitallers, and as part of their poſſeſſions was granted 33 Henry VIII. to Edward lord Clinton[g]. Here was a round church, now rebuilt as a farm houſe, and ſtill called *The Temple*. The embattled ſquare tower remains at the South end, of two ſtories, the upper open to the roof till lately incloſed and fitted up as a chamber by Mr. Douglas the owner; the lower a cellar vaulted with groined arches, on whoſe centre are eight ſhields. The central one is charged with a croſs: the others are,

A chevron charged with a creſcent between three ſquirrels. *Lovell.*

In a border ingrailed a chevron between 3 ſpread eagles.

20 roundels, a dexter canton Erm. *Zouch.*

Barry of 8, in chief a greyhound. *Skipwith.*

In a bordure ingrailed a chevron Erm.

A chevron between 3 fleurs de lis.

Three garbes quartering ſemé de lis a lion rampant.

Ermine on a feſs 3 crowns.

At other joints of the ribs; Erm. a feſs fuſilee impaling a bend Erm. *Hebden*, impaling *Rye.*

On a bend 3 ſtars impaling on a bend 3 birds.

Two bulls impaling the bend and birds.

A plain ſhield.

Over and under the South window without are 3 ſhields: a croſs, and the two next to it, on a bend 3 birds.

The pariſh church at a little diſtance, on the oppoſite ſide of the road, is a handſome building with a ſquare Weſt tower embattled.

Burton Pedwardine. *Burton Pedwardine* was part of the great eſtate of Alan de Creun. Roger Pedwardine the ſecond, 1340, rebuilt the church and St. Mary's chapel on the North ſide, but the pariſh built the South aile and St. Nicholas' chapel. By meſne conveyance the manor came to ſir Thomas Horſman, knt. and by his daughter to ſir Charles Orby, bart. whoſe ſon was cupbearer to Henrietta Maria, and dying without iſſue it came to his brother ſir Thomas Orby, bart. whoſe only daughter married Robert Hunter, governor of Jamaica, in whoſe right he had this manor and Croyland, both which deſcended to his ſon Thomas Orby Hunter, eſq. and his family.

"One Buſſey, coming of a younger brother of "the houſe of Buſſeys of Hougeham, dwellith in an "old place at *Haider* [Hather] that he and his Hather. "parents hath in a fee farm of the church of Lin-"coln[h]." It belongs now or lately to the Newtons[i], and is a prebend of Lincoln.

"About a mile fom Hayder I ſaw the ruines of "*Cattleby* priory, now longing to one [Robert] Car Cattleby priory. "of Sleford, a proper gentleman, whoſe father was "a rich merchant of the Staple[i]." It was of the Sempringham order, founded by Peter de Belingay in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.33. 18s.[k] Iſabel, daughter and heir of ſir Robert Carr of Sleford, bart. the laſt of this family, married John Hervey, firſt earl of Briſtol, whoſe great-grandſon Frederick William, now earl of Briſtol, is poſſeſſed of Sleford, and a large eſtate in Lincolnſhire in her right.

"The town of *Sleford* is builded for the moſt Sleaford. "part of ſtone, as moſt part of all the towns of Keſ-"teven are; for the ſoil is plentiful of ſtone. The "church is large, and for houſes in the town I "marked but two very fair; the one longeth to the "parſonage as a prebend of £.16. in Lincolnſhire,

[b] See Hiſt. of the Houſe of Yvery. [c] Dugdale, Bar. II. 50. [d] G. [d] Ingulphus, 492.
[e] Stukeley, It. I. 19. [f] Mon. Aug, II. 532, 535. [g] Tanner, 276. [h] Leland, I. 29. [i] G.
[i] Leland, I. 29. [k] Tan. 265.

"and

" and ſtandith at the Eaſt end of the church; and " *Carre* houſe ſtanding at the South ſide of it. " Without the town ſtandith Weſt South-weſt the " propre caſtle of Sleford, very well maintained, " and it is compaſſed with a running ſtreme coming " by a cut out of a little fen lying almoſt flat Weſt " againſt it. In the gatehouſe be two portcullices: " a high tower in the middle of the caſtle, but not " ſet upon a hill of raiſed earth: the vaults of the " caſtle by the ground be fair. The houſe or manor " place, lately almoſt new, builded of ſtone and " timber by the lord Huſey, ſtandeth Southward " without the town[l]." " The town nor market is of " no price: the ornaments of it is the biſhop of " Lincoln's caſtle and the late lord Huſſey's houſe[m]." Many Roman coins have been found at Sleaford. It is probable biſhop Alexander built his caſtle on a Roman ſite ſituate in what is called *Old Sleaford* in *Quarington* pariſh. It is reduced to an inconſiderable maſs of ſtone at the North-eaſt corner. The other Roman road comes in from the fen country, and at the interſection of the two roads the town ſtood[n]. It has a market and a good inn or two. Two croſs baſes are at entering the town from London. Its freeſchool aad hoſpital were both founded by Robert Carre, eſq. 1603[o], and adjoin to the manſion-houſe of the Carre family, mentioned by Leland, on the South ſide of the church. The monuments of this family remain on each ſide the entrance into the chancel, for Robert Carre, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter and privy counſellor, who died Nov. 14, 1582; Joſeph Carre, who died September 11, 1590; ſir Edward Oct. 1, 1618; and his ſon and heir ſir Edward, who died Dec. 28, 1683, being the fourth baronet of the family, and laſt heir male. From the Carres the eſtate and manor came by marriage to the preſent earl of Briſtol, who alſo preſents to the living, which is of exempt juriſdiction, and has archidiaconal viſitation within itſelf. The vicar is alſo maſter of the ſchool, which the preſent vicar has removed from the Carre manſion into the Veſtry on the North ſide of the church. The 12 bedeſmen have an allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly in money, beſides other advantages. On the water table at the Eaſt end of the church is cut this inſcription.

" Orate pro aïab' Ricardi Dekke & Johanne uxor' " ej' Johannis filii eor' et omnium benefactor' ej' " quor' aiabs ꝑpiciet' ds. A. D. M° CCCC. III."

And on that at the South-weſt ſide,

" Here lyeth William Harebeter, and Elyſabeth his " wyſe.

" Cryeſt ihu graunte yem everlaſtyng lyfe."

An outer wall and part of the gate, arch, and poſtern at a farm at the South entrance of the town are all that now remains of lord Huſſey's manſion.

" The chief ſpring of Sleford water riſith a little " from Roſeby village, about a mile by Weſt from " Sleford[p]."

Near Sleaford were found 1748, a coin of Nero, middle braſs, SECVRITAS AVGVSTI; of Commodus, *figura militaris gradiens:* of D. N. Conſtantius Nob. Cæſ. SALVS D.N.N.AVG, the monagram with A. Ω. and in the ruins of the caſtle coins of Tetricus jun.

South Leſſingham, about two miles from Sleford, is the ſeat of the earl of Briſtol, as formerly of the Carres. S. Leſſingham.

" *Kyme*, the goodly houſe and park, is three miles " from Sleford[q]." At Kyme was a priory of Black canons, founded by Philip de Kyme in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.101. *per annum*[r]. The eſtate was antiently the property of the barons Kyme, whoſe heir married Robert Umfreville earl of Angus. His heir married Buroden, who had an only daughter Eleanor, married to Henry Talbois in the reign of Richard II. In 21 Henry VIII. ſir Gilbert Talbois was created baron Talbois of Kyme, and lies buried in the church here, where is his tomb, and this inſcription in braſs on the marble: " Gilbert lord " Tailboys, lord of Kyme, married Elizabeth the " daughter of ſir John Blount, knt. of Kinlet in " Shropſhire, and died 15 April 1530." His widow was the celebrated miſtreſs of Henry VIII.[s] Upon the death of his daughter Elizabeth counteſs of Warwick, Kyme went by deſcent to the Dimocks of Scrivelſby, and after belonged to the duke of Newcaſtle, who ſold it to ſir Abraham Hume of Wormleybury in Hertfordſhire, bart. who had acquired a large fortune in the Eaſt Indies. Kyme.

Haverholm, a houſe of Gilbertines, founded by biſhop Alexander after his Ciſtertians changed it for Louth park, valued at £.70.[t] Haverh.

Temple bruer was, before 1183, a preceptory of Knights Templars and Hoſpitallers, valued at £.184. *per annum*[u]. Here was, when Mr. Buck drew it, a round church after the model of the Holy Sepulchre, but now only the tower and ſome vaults. " There " be great and vaſt buildings, but rude, at this " place, and the Eaſt end of the Temple is made " *opere circulari de more...*[x]" Overagainſt this place Dr. Stukeley ſaw a croſs on a ſtone cut through in the ſhape of that borne by the Knights Templars, which he ſuppoſed a boundary of their demeſnes[y]. The like are to be ſeen on the heath about Snailwell and Fordham, c. Cambridge, as boundaries of the poſſeſſions of the ſame order. Temple bruer.

" Hereabout Hermen ſtreet is very bold and per- " fect, made of ſtone gathered all along from the " ſuperficial quarries. It goes perfectly ſtrait from " Ancaſter to Lincoln full North butting on the " Weſt ſide of Lincoln town. A tumulus ſome time " upon the centre of it. It is about 30 feet broad, " made of ſtone, piled up into an eaſy convexity. " There is likewiſe generally a little trench dug in " the natural earth along both ſides of the road[z]."

Barlings, or *Oxeney*, a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded 1154, valued at £.242.[a] The centre tower of the church ſupported by four arches, was engraved by Buck 1726. It ſtands in Lindſey diviſion near Wragby. One Makerell prior here headed the commons of the county under the name of *Capt. Cobler*, when they roſe 1536 at the beginning of the diſſolution of religious houſes. They diſperſed on Barlings.

[l] Leland, I. 29, 30. [m] Ib. VII. 48. [n] Stukeley, I. 8. Salmon, p. 252.
[o] Leland, Ib. Robert Carr, of Sleford, whoſe father was a rich merchant of the Staple (Leland, I. 22.) had a grant of Cattley abbey 31 Henry VIII. Tanner, 265.
[p] Leland, I. 30. [q] Ib. VII. 48. [r] Tanner, 275. [s] MSS. penes J. C. Brooke de Coll. Arm.
[t] Tanner, 260. [u] Tanner, 274. [x] Leland, I. 32. [y] It. I. 82. [z] Ib. [a] Tanner, 270.

an

an offer of pardon, but their leader was taken and executed [b].

"The caſtle of *Belvoir* ſtandeth in the utter part "that way of Leirceſterſhire, on the very knape of "an high hill ſteep up each way, partly by nature, "partly by working of men's hands, as may evidently "be perceived. Whether there were any caſtle "there before the Conqueſt or no I am not ſure, "but ſurely I think rather no than ye. Toteneius "was the firſt inhabiter there after the Conqueſt. "Then it came to Albeneius, and from Albeney to "Ros. The lord Ros took king Henry the Sixth's "part againſt king Edward, whereupon his lands "were confiſcated, and Belever caſtle given in "keeping to lord Haſtings, who coming thither on "a time to peruſe the ground and to lie in the caſtle, "was ſuddenly repelled by Mr. Harrington, a man "of power thereabouts and friend to the lord Ros. "Whereupon the lord Haſtings cam thither another "time with a ſtrong power, and upon a raging will "ſpoiled the caſtle, defacing the roofs, and taking "the leads off them. Then fell all the caſtle to "ruin, and the timber of the roofs uncovered rotted "away, and the ſoil between the walls at the laſt "grew full of elders, and no habitation was there "till that of late days the earl of Rutland hath made "it fairer than ever it was. It is a ſtrange ſight to ſe "by how many ſteps of ſtone the way goeth up "from the village to the caſtle. In the caſtle be "two fair gates, and the dungeon is a fair round "tower, now turned to pleaſure as a place to walk "in and to ſe all the country about, and railed about "the round wall, and a garden in the middle. There "is a well of a great depth in the caſtle, and the ſpring "thereof is very good [c]." The caſtle, which Dr. Stukeley deſcribes as much out of repair [d], is now a very comfortable manſion; and the gallery is admirably furniſhed with valuable pictures. Among them are ſeveral by Salvator Roſa [e], and one of Charles I. as he ſat at his trial, falſely aſcribed to Vandyke, who was dead ſome years before. Only the ſtables of the manſion are in this county. The priory was founded for black monks, a cell to St. Alban's valued at £.104. *per annum* [f]. Dr. Stukeley 1726 ſaw the coffin and bones of the founder who died 1088, dug up in the priory chapel, then a ſtable, and on a ſtone inſcribed in large letters with lead caſt in them ROBERT DE TODENE LE FVDEVR [g]. Another coffin and cover near it uninſcribed. "The vale of "Bever, barren of wood, is large and very plentifull "of good corn and graſs, and lieth in three ſhires, "Leiceſter, Lincoln, and much in Nottingham-"ſhire [h]." Todeney's ſon *William* took the name of *Albiny*, and ſtyled himſelf *Brito*, to diſtinguiſh him from William de Albini *pincerna*. He won the battle of Tinchebray againſt Robert Curthoſe, and died in the reign of Henry II. His ſon *William* died 14 Henry II. His grandſon *William* defended Rocheſter caſtle againſt king John, and died 1236, as did his ſon *William* before 32 Henry III. By the daughter of this Robert it came to the *Roſſes* [i], and by *Eleanor* daughter of Thomas Ros to the *Manners*, of whom *Thomas* was 17 Henry VIII. created earl of Rutland, and his lineal deſcendant *John*, duke of Rutland 1703, 2 Ann. which title is borne by his deſcendant John-Henry 5th and preſent duke. In the civil war Mr. Maſon, rector of Aſhwell, co. Rutland, defended this caſtle for the king. The parliament ordered it to be demoliſhed 1649, and ſatisfaction made to the earl, whoſe ſon rebuilt it after the Reſtoration. *Wolſtrop* church, on an adjoining hill, was demoliſhed by the caſtle cannon, pointed at a battery erected near it [k]. The country between Belvoir and Grantham is full of beautiful hills, ſome covered with incloſures, others with woods ſheltering deer: the lands and roads between the hills bad and ſwampy, the vale, bating the ſpires, &c. which riſe about it, is flat and in ſome places marſhy, and affords no other pleaſure in the proſpect but from its extent. Moſt of the arable is common and unincloſed.

Alice, wife of Roger Bigot, 5 Stephen, fined to the king in £.198. 10*s*. for her father's land or manor of Belvoir [l].

The Witham before it arrives at Paunton runs by *Wolſthorp*, and afterwards by *Stoke Rochford*. Wolſthorp.

"*Stoke*, a four miles a this ſide Grantham, longith "now to maſter St. John [m]." Oliver St. John, eſquier to the ducheſs of Somerſet, grandmother to Henry VII. who died 1503, is buried in the church, with others of that family, and likewiſe ſome of the Rochfords, from whom, in all probability, the place took the name of *Stoke Rochford* [n]. In 1654 ſir Edmund Turnor, knt. who was a younger ſon of the family of Turnor, of Milton Erneys, in the county of Bedford, (on which vicarage he ſettled the impropriate tithes of its pariſh, worth £.100. *per annum*, and built an alms-houſe for ſix poor perſons) became poſſeſſed of this manor in right of his wife, one of the daughters of ſir John Harriſon of Balls, co. Hertford, knt. He made it the place of his reſidence, and built an alms-houſe here for ſix poor perſons 1677, which he endowed with fee-farm-rents amounting to £.21. 10*s*. *per annum* [o]. The eſtate now belongs to his immediate deſcendant and nameſake Edmund Turnor, of Panton houſe near Wragby, eſq. Stoke Rochford.

Margidunum is diſtant from *Vernometum* according to one Iter XIIII, according to another only XII miles. Ward places it at Eaſt Bridgeford, co. Nottingham, about which marle is found [p]. Stukeley [q], Gale, and Salmon [r] at *Willoughby on the Woulds*. Margidunum.

"At *Caſtelle Bitham* yet remain great walls of build-"ings. The lord Huſey was a late lord of Bitham "caſtle. *Little Bitham*, a village, is hard by, both "in Lincolnſhire, as on the edge of it. A little of "Bitham riſeth of certain ſprings a broket, and "about a ford joinith the broke that divideth the "ſhires, and not far of is *Robin Hudde's croſs*, Caſtle Bitham.

[b] Wood, Faſti Ox. I. 11. Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation. Rapin, VII. 540. [c] Leland, I. 114. [d] Stukeley, I. 49.
[e] Walpole's Catalogue of Engraver s, p. 46. And ſee a correct Catalogue of the Pictures in Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 71.
[f] Tanner, 256. [g] I. 49. and MS. See a plan of the priory, and a deſcription of theſe coffins, in Nichols, vol. II. p. 79.
[h] Leland, I. 115. [i] Dugdale, Bar. I. 111, 115. Nichols, vol. II. p. 67.
[k] Nichols, vol. II. p. 83. [l] Mag. Rot. 5 Steph. rot. 12. Madox Hiſt. of Exch. 216. [m] Leland, V. 99.
[n] Harl. MS. 6129. [o] Kennett's Caſe of Impropriations, p. 326. [p] Horſley, Brit. Rom. 438.
[q] I. 100. [r] P. 290.

"a limes of the ſhires[s]." Here was a Ciſtertian priory from Fountains, co. York, founded by William earl of Albini, removed to Vaudy[t]. Over a croſs on a grave-ſtone on the church wall, ÞOÞAN ᚾᛅᛋᛏᛅᚱ.

Wolſthorpe. Coulſterworth.

Wolſthorpe, a hamlet to *Coulſterworth*, now a poſt town on the North road, gave birth, 1643, to that great luminary in the Britiſh hemiſphere ſir Iſaac Newton. His great great grandfather John, ſon of John Newton of Weſtby in Baſingthorp in this county, purchaſed of the Cecil family the manor of *Wolſthorp* in Coulſterworth 1562, and was buried with his deſcendants in this church. The manor-houſe in which ſir Iſaac was born is ſtill remaining, and his ſtudy fitted up by himſelf in early life. He was educated at Grantham ſchool under Mr. Stokes, and after having held the wardenſhip of the mint and preſidency of the Royal Society, and publiſhed a variety of mathematical and philoſophical diſcoveries made by him, died in his 85th year, 1726-7, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His eſtate here deſcended to his uncle's family, whereof John the laſt of the male line ſold the manor of Wolſthorp to Edmund Turnor of Stoke Rochford, eſq. 1703.

Diſney.

"Diſney alias de Iſenay he dwelleth at *Diſeney*, "and of his name and line be gentilmen of Fraunce. "Aileſham priory by Thorney Curtoiſe was of the "Diſeneys foundation, and there are divers of them "buried and likewiſe at Diſeney[u]." Leland, however, ſeems to be under a miſtake in ſaying that *Aileſham* priory was of Diſeney's foundation. Dugdale[x] ſays that *Elleſham in agro Lincolnienſi* was founded by Beatrix wife of John de Amundeville[y], and recites the grants which were ſucceſſively given to the ſame by that family and by John de Dive (1277), who was ſon of ſir William de Dive, who married Ermetrida, the ſole heir of the Amundevilles, and which John de Dive dying without iſſue left his two ſiſters Elizabeth and Joan coheireſſes, the former marrying ſir Lambert Buſſy, knt. and the latter ſir William D'Eiſney, knt. Biſhop Tanner[z] alſo agrees with Dugdale, citing nevertheleſs Leland[a], who again ſays that "*Aileſham* priory was "of the Diſſeneys foundation," a miſtake which Leland probably fell into by not knowing or not diſtinguiſhing that the Diſneys had only married the coheir of the foundreſs and benefactors.

In the chancel of Norton Diſney church are ſeveral very antient monuments of the Diſney family. The eſtate here was ſold by Molyneux Diſney, eſq. to the duke of Albemarle, about 1674, was laſt the property of ſir Thomas Clarges, bart. deceaſed, and now of his ſon and nameſake. The manors of *Swinderby* and of the hamlet of *Morton* adjoining belonged to Lewis Diſney Ffytche, eſq. late of Danbury place, co. Eſſex, whoſe daughter and co-heir married ſir William Hillary, now of Danbury place, bart.

Eagle.

At *Eagle* was a commandery and hoſpital of Templars and Hoſpitallers in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.124.[b]

Boutheby belonged to a family of that name, whoſe heireſs married Paynell; of whom ſir John was buried in this church, 1420; and Elizabeth his wife and Richard lived there in Leland's time, and had a pretty ſtone houſe within a moat. It was from them called Boothby *Pannel*, as was Newport Pannel in Buckinghamſhire. Biſhop Sanderſon was rector here[11]. Boothby

At *Ropeſley* was born Richard Fox, founder of Grantham ſchool, and Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, ſucceſſively biſhop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester; at which laſt place he died and was buried, 1528. Ropeſley

"*Panton* a village[c]." Baxter agrees with Mr. Camden in placing AD PONTEM here. Stukeley[d] makes it CAUSENNÆ, in which Salmon agrees with him, placing *Ad Pontem* at *Eaſt Bridgeford* in Nottinghamſhire[e]. Horſley puts it at *Southwell*[f]. Many arched vaults about Great Paunton. Many Roman coins have been found here, and in all the neighbourhood round, alſo Moſaic pavements, Roman bricks and urns. A ſilver Trajan was found by the high dike in ditching near the woodnoll in Little Paunton pariſh[g]. Paunton

Great Paunton church, eſteemed one of the fineſt old buildings in this part of England, was completed, 1519, at the expence of Anthony Ellis, eſq. merchant of the Staple, who lies interred in the chancel. The arms of *Ellis* G. on a feſs A between 3 creſcents O. as many eſcalops Az. impaling thoſe of *Ayſcough*, are repeatedly carved on the tower, with this ſentence, *Thynke and thanke God of all.*

At *Strawſton*, near Paunton, many Roman coins and vaults found[h]. Strawſton

The *Foſſe way*, partly paved with blue flag ſtones laid on edge, runs by theſe places from Newark to Leiceſter.

Gale[i] places CROCOLANA at *Collingham* in Nottinghamſhire; Stukeley[k] and Horſley[l] at *Brough*, near Collingham, three miles from Newark; Salmon[m] at *Newark*. Crocol.

"*Ancaſter* ſtandeth on Wateling as in the high "way to Lincoln. It is now but a very poor ſtreet "having a ſmall church. But in times paſt it hath "been a celebrate town, but not wallid as far as I "could perceive. The building of it lay in length "by South and North. In South end of it be often "times found in ploughing great ſquare ſtones of "old buildings and Roman coins of braſs and ſilver. "In the Weſt end where now meadows be are found "in ditching great vaults: the area right againſt "the Eaſt end of the church where the caſtle ſtood "is large, and the dikes of it appear, and in ſome "places the foundations of the wall. In the higheſt "ground of this area is now an old chapel, dedicated "to St. Mary, and there is an heremite. The "townelet is divided into two lordſhips; the Eaſt "end of it, at the South end whereof the caſtle is "ſet, is of the lordſhip of Wilesforde, ſometime "longing to the lord Crumwelle, and after, as I "heard, ſold with other things to the performance Ancaſter.

[a] Leland, I. 26. [b] Tanner, 263. [c] Leland, VII. 51. [d] I. p. 80. He derives the name of *Keſteven* from *Cauſennæ*, and ſays that Brigcaſterton is really not in that diviſion. [e] P. 293. [f] I. 100. [g] Stukeley, I. 84, 2d ed. [h] Ib. [i] P. 102. [k] Stukeley, I. 98. [l] P. 440. [m] P. 295. [s] See Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, p. 184. [t] Tanner, 265. [u] Leland, I. 29. [x] Mon. Ang. II. 421. [y] Not. Mon. 271. [z] Collect. I. 94, and Itin. VI. 22. [11] G.

"of

"of one of the lord Cromwell's wills, and after "Burne priory in Kuſtene had it by the meane of "Margaret mother to Henry VII. The duke of "Suffolk hath it now. The Weſt ſide of the town, "where the pariſh church ſtood, was the Veſcys, "and the patronage of the church with impropria-"tion was given by one of them to Malton priory "in Rideſdale. The town hath on each ſide of it "a ſpring, and they coming to one bottom anon "after run into Willesford ſtream. The heath of "Ancaſter containeth in length about 14 miles, "and in breadth about .... and cometh within "two miles of the fens[n]." The caſtle ditch is in the Red Lion bowling green, the foundation in Caſtle cloſe. The church is a neat building, with a lofty ſpire. In the yard two prieſts cut in ſtone, and this inſcription: *Priez pur le alme ſire Jean Colman Chevalier.* Plenty of Roman coins are found in the town, and on the hills round it[o]. Mr. Sympſon of Lincoln had a fine denarius of Otho found here, now in lord Sandwich's cabinet. Rev. SECVRITAS P. R. Harriſon[p] mentions Moſaic pavements. Mr. Gale derived Ancaſter and Hunnington from *onne* an aſh tree, and Dr. Stukeley from *onna* a boggy valley[q].

"Harrington dwellith beſide Ankeſtre[r]."

Ancaſter gave title of duke, 1715, 1 George I. to Robert Bertie; who was ſucceeded, 1723, by his ſon Peregrine; and he, 1741, by his ſon and nameſake; who, dying 1778, was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert; and he, 1779, by his uncle Brownlow, fifth duke.

Caythorp. "The Veſies were lords of a caſtle called *Cadorpe* "in Keſten, three miles North from Ancaſter. Since "it came to the lord Bellemont, and now the duke "of Norfolk hath it[s]."

Hunnington. At *Hunnington*, near Ancaſter, is a ſmall Roman ſummer camp ſquare, double-trenched, the entrance on the Eaſt. (See Pl. VIII. fig. 6.) In 1691 a number of Roman coins and ſome bits of weapons and bridles, and two urns full of coins, were found there.

Both Caythorp and Hunnington were ſeats of the two branches of the Huſſey family.

The *Ermen ſtreet*, now called the *Highdike road*, goes along the heath, which preſerves it from being worn away[t]. I have ſeen baſes of milliaries, and one or two fragments of milliaries on its ſides. Dr. Stukeley[u] ſays on this road there are many ſtones placed, but moſt ſeem modern and like ſtumps of croſſes, yet probably are mile ſtones. It would be of little uſe to meaſure the intervals, for one would find that the whole diſtance between two towns was equally divided by ſuch a number of paces as came neareſt the total. In the valley from Hunnington to Carleton is a large flat tumulus. There are many in this county, and the lower rich part of it has ſcarce a village without them. Two at Normanton, others at Ledenham in Harlaxton lane, at Denton, one between Frekingham and Briggend, and one on the heath among the goſs overlooking Saltersford. Theſe are probably Britiſh. An old man of Ancaſter told Leland[x] that at *Ureſby* or *Roſeby* (q. *Harrowby*) a plowman took up a ſtone, and found another ſtone under it, in which was a ſquare hole full of Roman coins, and another in *Harleſton* fields, two miles from Grantham, a ſtone under which was a braſs pot and a helmet of gold ſet with ſtones, which were preſented to Catherine princeſs dowager. There were beads of ſilver in the pot and writings corrupted[y]. At *Harlaxton*, ſome time the ſeat of the family of De-Ligne, deſcended from Monſ. Jean de Ligne, baron de Barbaſon, and knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, and now the ſeat of George de Ligne Gregory, eſq. was found, about 1740, an urn containing burnt bones and coins of Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, &c. and a ſeal inſcribed *S. Cantabrygg*, and within it *Hirſlyncſton.* Roger Hirſlyncton, or Hirlyncton, of this place, was ſheriff 47 Edward III. 1374[z], as was ſir Daniel De Ligne, knt. in 1631. Harlaxton

In *Denton* fields (the antient and preſent ſeat of the Welbys) was found 1727-8 a Moſaic pavement about one foot and an half under ground extending near 30 feet, the principal room 20 feet by 30, only one piece of red, white and blue teſſelæ, ſeveral large pieces of Roman bricks in the foundations of the partitions that divided the rooms, and ſeveral human bones. *Salters road* adjoining may have been uſed by the Romans for bringing ſalt from Holland over Brigend cauſey to Leiceſter and the inland parts[a]. Denton.

At *Hough* is a hill called *Loveden*, which gave name to the hundred, and had ruins on it. Hough.

At *Ingoldſby* pariſh is *Round hills*, a circular camp 500 feet diameter; large works by a wood ſide[b]. Ingoldſby.

"Buſſey that was ſo great in Richard II's days, "and was beheaded at Briſtol, had his principal "houſe and manor place at *Hougheham* three miles "from Grantham. His wife lies at Howheham and "divers of the Buſſes in the ſaid pariſh church. "Buſſey that is now alive is the 5th or 6th from "great Buſſey that was beheaded, and is the laſt "heir male of this houſe, which came out of Nor-"mandy[c]." Hougham.

Grantham 18 miles from Lincoln in Leland's time[d], now 28, is a large market-town and corporation on the Ermine-ſtreet here made a turnpike road. The church was the ſee of a ſuffragan biſhop, but the church of Lincoln got the lands. North and South Grantham, two prebends in Saliſbury cathedral, maintain the reſpective ailes of this church, and the middle between them. The church was endowed A. D. 1100 by Hugh biſhop of Lincoln, and the vicarages of North and South Grantham augmented by biſhop Sanderſon with 100*l.* towards a houſe for the vicars. It is dedicated to St. Wulfran biſhop of Triers, who perfected the converſion of the Friſones, and died and was buried here, with St. Symphorian the martyr and St. Ebritha[e]. The church is ſpacious and elegant, and has a handſome Eaſt aile with a vault under it; as are alſo the veſtry and Grantham.

[n] Leland, I. 30. [o] Stukeley, I. 80. [p] Deſcription of Britain, II. 17. [q] Gale's Letters, p. 141.
[r] Leland, VII. 52. [s] Ib. I. 30.
[t] Stukeley, I. 80. Dr. Salmon contends that this is not the true *Ermine* ſtreet, one of the four *chemini majores*, but that it runs from London to the coaſt of Norfolk. New Survey, p. 240, 241.
[u] Stukeley, MS. [x] It. I. 82. [y] Leland, I. 31. [z] Spalding Soc. Min.
[a] Stukeley, MS. [b] Ib. [c] Leland, VI. 68. [d] Ib. I. 32.
[e] Ecton. Stukeley, MS. Leland, Coll. I.

a large

a large charnel houſe. In the nave is a beautiful monument to ſir Dudley Ryder lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench who died 1756, whoſe ſon Nathaniel was created lord Harrowby June 20, 1776, and died 1803, when he was ſucceeded by his ſon Dudley, 2d and preſent lord. The font is adorned with Scripture hiſtory in relief. The ſpire 100 feet high is beautifully froſted. A weekly lecture was founded here as at Wakefield by lady Camden. A freeſchool by biſhop Fox (who was born at Ropeſley in this neighbourhood, as alſo John Stil biſhop of Bath and Wells from 1592 to 1607) was in the town of Grantham. Here was a houſe of Grey friars 1290[f]; and there are now two charity ſchools. The Angel inn ſeems to have been a commandery[g]. In the houſe of Mr. Fiſher, ſhoemaker, is a neat little ſtone oratory, uſed as a parlour, covered with rude carving of Scripture hiſtory, the crucifixion, apoſtles, ſymbols of the evangeliſts, and over the crucifixion ſomething like a date, ſee Pl. VII. fig. 13. The caſtle was near the cloſe by the river Eaſt of the church. Dr. Stukeley had a braſs Claudius found at this town: Rev. CERES AVGVSTA, and mentions a large braſs of Antoninus found 1726 near Slade mill. Queen Eleanor's croſs ſtood before Mr. Hacket's houſe, called *Peter church hill*, where ſtood a church dedicated to St. Peter, now demoliſhed. The town gave title of earl 10 William III. to *Henry* eldeſt ſon of Henry Naſſau lord d'Auverquerque [12] ſince extinct, and that of baron 1761 to ſir *Thomas Robinſon*, who died 1770, and whoſe ſon and nameſake the 2d lord dying in 1786, was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas Robinſon Weddell third and preſent lord.

Neubo. **Near** Grantham was *Neubo*, a Premonſtratenſian convent, founded 1198, valued at £.71 [h].

Belton. A mile hence is *Belton*, a modern houſe of the Brownlows viſcounts Tyrconnel of Ireland [13], which paſſed by marriage to ſir John Cuſt, bart. ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, whoſe mother was ſiſter and heir of the laſt viſcount Tyrconnel, and whoſe ſon Brownlow was created baron Brownlow of Belton 1776. A large braſs of Trajan was found near four Roman urns on the Roman road by his lordſhip's grounds 1740 [i]. In Grantham fields was found, 1738, an oval ſeal of hæmatites or ſerpentine ſtone, mean work, with ſix figures at an inauguration or human ſacrifice [k]. Planks of foſſil wood two feet broad, feather edged, lying along ſide each other, and after digging 100 yards at 15 or 16 feet deep neither end nor beginning to them, were found in Water Furrows in a field at *Spittlegate* near Grantham in digging for brick earth 1748 [k].

Sedgebrook. Overagainſt Belton is *Sedgebrook*, the lordſhip and burial-place of the Markhams, of which family was the famous and upright judge, who, being diſplaced on a very honourable account, for refuſing though deſired by king Edward IV. to give a charge contrary to his conſcience, retired here, and built this mauſoleum with a chamber over it, where he ſpent his days in devotion. His monument remains not much defaced [14], a marble tomb robbed of its braſſes, except one whereon *Markham* impales *Leake*.

On the Witham at *Long Bennington* was an alien Ciſtertian priory before 1175, valued at £.90 [l]. Long Bennington.

The river *Witham* being almoſt filled up in ſome parts near its mouth, an act was obtained for incloſing certain fens in order to repay the expence of clearing it. Its original channel to the North-eaſt of the preſent has been long ſince filled up, and is now become the high road to Tatterſal, &c. Witham.

"The old buildings of *Torkeſey* were on the South "of the new town, but there is now little more "than a chapel, where men ſay was the pariſh "church of old Torkſey, and on Trent ſide the "earth ſo balkith up that it ſheweth that there "be likelihood had been ſome walls, and by it is a "hill of earth caſt up, called the Wind-Mill hill, "but I think the dongeon of ſome old caſtle was "there. There be two ſmall pariſh churches in "new Torkſey, and the priory of St. Leonard "ſtandeth on the Eaſt ſide of it [m]," founded by king John for black canons, valued at £.13. [n] The prior and convent fined to king John in a palfrey for confirmation of their grants, and that they might not be put to plead except before the king [o]. The antient charter is ſtill preſerved here, and the village enjoys the privilege of a toll from ſtrangers bringing cattle or goods this way, and a conſiderable fair on Whitſun Monday [15]. Torkſey belongs to ſir Abraham Hume, bart. whoſe father bought it of the duke of Newcaſtle for £.30,000. It is worth £.200 *per ann.* Torkeſey.

Dr. Stukeley travelling on the Foſsdike all the way to Torkſey ſaw not the leaſt doubt that this artificial canal was made by the Romans as a continuation of Caredike, which keeps company with the Ermine-ſtreet on its Weſt ſide all the way from the Welland, and about Cateſbridge goes on the Eaſt ſide the cauſeway beyond Sleford till it reaches the river Witham. Cardyke ſignifies no more than *Fendike*. The fens of Ankholme level are called *Carrs* [p]. "Torkſey was a Roman town, built at the entrance of the Foſs into the Trent to ſecure the navigation of thoſe parts, and as a ſtorehouſe for corn, and was walled about. They dig up the foundations now and then, and we ſee thoſe of houſes as we walk along the ſtreers. They ſay here have been ſeven pariſh churches and two abbies; but there really were only three churches and the ſmall priory above-mentioned. The preſent caſtle is founded on the old Roman granary, which was much like Colcheſter caſtle, with circular towers at the corners. A foundation ſtill viſible all along the edge of the original ſite. Trent undoubtedly in the Roman times ran cloſe by the caſtle. The country hereabout is a very ſtrong ſand, and on this declining ſhore it was that Paulinus baptized the Lindiſſians in preſence of Edwin king of Northumberland as Bede [q], and there was the long ſought *Tiovulfingacæſtre* [r] of that author. This ſhore all along the river here- Foſſe.

[f] Tanner, 213. [g] Stukeley, I. 49. [12] G. [h] Tanner, 277. [13] G.
[i] A. S. Min. [k] Spalding Soc. Min. [14] G. [l] Tanner, 280. [m] Leland, I. 35.
[n] Tanner, 278. [o] Mag. Rot. 3 Joh. 1. a. Madox, Hiſt. of the Exchеq. p. 81.
[15] G. [p] Salmon, New Survey, p. 241. [q] Lib. XI. c. 16.
[r] This has been ſuppoſed Southwell, co. Nottingham; but as Bede ſeems to place it in *provincia Lindiſſi*, Torkſey has a much better right to it. Southwell is on the North ſide and three miles off on the Trent; whereas Bede ſays this province was on the South ſide Humber, between Lincoln and that river, and this baptiſm could not be on Trent at a town three miles from it.

about

about is a ſand, and ſometimes they can ride acroſs the river, and I ſaw waggons laden with hay paſs over the Foſsdike near its mouth. St. Mary is the preſent name of the church: St. Peter's is at the North end of the town, St. Laurence Eaſtward. The abbey was demoliſhed within memory: the priory ſtood near the Foſsdyke."

"*Agelocum* the Roman city at the paſs of the Ermine-ſtreet over Trent is but two miles off: from that paſs runs a ſtrait road through this town parallel to the river, leading to the bridge over Foſs and ſo to *Crococolana*. The Romans conducted the outlet of the Foſsdike between two little hills into an angle of the Trent. It went originally ſtrait forwards through the river into the marſhes, which are chiefly made ſince that time by accretion of ſand. About 80 years ago, when the navigation was reſtored by Lincoln, they made a new crooked cut for the Foſs into Trent. The water at the ſluice is generally one yard and a half higher in Foſs than Trent[s]."

"By old Torkſey ſtandith Southely the ruins of "*Foſſe* nunnery hard by the ſtone bridge near Foſſe "dik, and there Foſs dike hath his entering into "Trent[t]." It was a Benedictine nunnery, begun by the inhabitants of Torkſey in the reign of John, confirmed by Henry III. valued at £.7.[u]

"The Foſſe diche begynnith a quarter of a mile "above Lincoln, and ſo goith to Torkſey ſide a 7 "mile ſtrait in length. Biſhop Atwater began to "clenſe Foſſe dike and brought to the middle the "clenſing of it from Torkſey ſide, in hope to bring "veſſels to Lincoln, but on his death ſoon after it "was intirely neglected[x]."

"The curſe of Lindis river from Lincoln to Boſ-"ton a 50 miles be water as the crekes go, and 24 "miles from Lincoln to Boſton to take way by ferry. "There be no bridges on Lindis river from Lincoln "to Boſton, but Thorn bridge a little beneth High "bridge. High bridge hath but one great arch, "and over a piece of it is a chapel of St. George[y]."

Skellingthorp. Two miles Weſt from Lincoln is *Skellingthorpe*, the valuable lordſhip whereof, worth £.520. *per ann.* was bequeathed to Chriſt's hoſpital, London, by Henry Stone, who gave his whole perſonal eſtate amounting to £.4000. to the ſame pious uſes[16].

Lincoln. "It is very likely that in old time the top of the "hill [at Lincoln] was walled and inhabited. The "river of Lincoln breaking into two arms a very "little above the town paſſeth thorough the lower "part of Lincoln town in two ſeveral parts of the "South end of the town very commodiouſly; and "over each of them is an arched bridge of ſtone to "paſs the principal ſtreet. The leſſer arm lyith "more Southly, and the bridge over it is of one "arch. The bigger arm *fert cymbas piſcatorias.* "*Gote* bridge to paſs over the leſſer arm; High "bridge to paſs over the great arm. A little "above Gote bridge on the Eſt ſide of the high "ſtreet is a fair guildhall longing to St. Anne's "church, of the foundation of Burton and Sutton "merchants. A very goodly houſe longing to Sut-"ton is hard on the North ſide of St. Anne's "church yard. I heard ſay that the lower part of "Lincoln town was all mariſch, and won by policy, "and inhabited for the commodity of the water. "This part is called *Wikerford* [*Wikeford*], and in "it be 11 pariſh churches [now three]; one there "I ſaw in clene ruine, beſide the other 11. The "White friars were on the Weſt ſide of the high "ſtreet in *Wikerford*. There be in the reſidue of "the town, as in the North part on the hill, 13 pa-"riſh churches yet uſed [now three]. I ſaw a roll "wherein I countid that there were 38 pariſh "churches in Lincoln. There goeth a common fame "that there were once 52 pariſh churches in the "city of Lincoln and the ſuburbs of it. Some hold "that Eaſt of Lincoln were two ſuburbs, one to-"wards St. Beges, a late cell to St. Mari abbey at "York, which place I take to be Icanno, where "was an houſe of monks in St. Botolph's time, and "of this ſpeaketh Bede: it is ſcant half a mile from "the minſter; the other by E. ſtreatchid up to-"ward Canwike village, half a mile off from Lin-"coln. There was alſo a ſuburb beyond the North "gate, and ſtretched toward Burton village, or "more Weſtward: king Stephen deſtroyed much "of it. There lay a ſuburb alſo with the Barr "gate by South of the town, and ſtreched toward "a village called Braſebridge. It is eaſy to be per-"ceived that the town of Lincoln hath been nota-"bly builded at three times. The firſt building "was in the very top of the hill, the oldeſt part "whereof, inhabited in the Britans time, was the "North-eaſt part of the hill, directly without New-"port gate, the ditches whereof yet remain, and "great tokens of the old town walls, with ſtones "taken out the ditch by it: for all the top of Lin-"coln hill is quarre ground. This is now a ſuburb "to Newport gate, in the which now is no notable "thing, but the ruins of the houſe of the Auguſ-"tine friars on the South ſide, and a paroch church "on the Eaſt ſide, and not far from the church "garth appeareth a great ruin of a tower in the old "town wall. Some ſay that this old Lincoln was "deſtroyed by king Stephen, but I think rather by "the Danes. Much Roman money is found in the "North fields beyond this old Lincoln. After its "deſtruction men began to fortify the South part "of the hill, new ditching, walling, and gating it, "and ſo was New Lincoln made out of a piece of "Old Lincoln by the Saxons. The third building "of later times was in Wickesford for commodite "of water, and this part is enwallid where it is not "defended with the river and marſh ground. The "river of Lindis fleateth a little above Lincoln "town, and maketh certain pools, whereof one is "called *Swann poole*. Gualterus, as I heard, called "Dorotheus, dean of Lincoln, a Scotchman, firſt "founder of the White Friars. There lay in a "chapel at the White friers a rich merchant called "Ranulphus de Kyme, whoſe image was thens "taken and ſet at the South end of the new caſtle "of the conduit of water in Wikerford. There is "another new caſtle of conduit head *trans Lindim* "*fl* ; and booth there be ſerved by pipes "derived from one of the houſes of [freres] which

[s] Stukeley's letter to Mr. Gale, Aug. 2, 1735.
[t] Leland. I. 35. [u] Tanner, 279. [x] Leland, I. 32. [y] Ib. [16] G.

" were in upper part of Lincoln." Reginaldus " Molendinarius, merchant of Lincoln, founder of " the Grey Friars, Henry Lacey earl of Lincoln, " and one Nunny his almoner, were great bene- " factors to it[z]."

Both theſe conduits remain, and, at the new laying of the pipes 17--, Mr. Sympſon ſaw where the old pipe had been cut off that ſupplied the friary, and the other fixed to convey the water forward to the then new-erected conduit.

Twyne[a] obſerved the name of *Nichol* in antient charters, and the records of the earls of Lincoln in French, as low as Edward the Fourth's time, and Caxton calls it ſo in his Chronicle, p. 141. 295[17]. It is not to be doubted that the preſent name of Lincoln is compounded of *Lindum colonia*. May one ſuggeſt a ſuſpicion that *Nickol* is owing to ſome miſreading of *Incol*, or *Lincol*, or to the imperfect pronunciation of the Normans, as the French have diſguiſed many Engliſh proper names in later times. The ſituation of this city is very ſingular; the cathedral and all the North part ſtands on a very high hill, whoſe South ſlope is ſo ſteep that carriages and horſes are obliged to fetch a compaſs to get into the lower town, while the ſame hill on the North ſide riſes ſcarcely diſcernible. For the relief of the aged and weary travellers a convenient reſting-place, called *The Mayor's Chair*, was fixed here, at the city's expence, 1732. The town *below hill*, as they call it, is ſo flat, that the river Witham, which runs through it within the walls, noted to a proverb for its pikes, frequently overflows the ſtreets. All the tract on the Weſt ſide of the city below the hill is called *Newland*, probably from its being recovered from the water which overflowed all the grounds hereabouts, as well as the South ſuburb, called Wyckford, which Leland ſays he heard ſay was " al mariſch, and won by policy, and inhabited for " the commodite of the water." *Swanpool*, in the pariſh of *Botham*, ſurrounded partly by Botham common, and partly by that part of Lincoln common called the *Holme*, has but little communication with this river. *Carham*, or *Carholm*, is on the North ſide of the Foſs dike, where Stukeley[b] places the Britiſh city, and from this *lyn*, or lake, and *dun* the hill, ſuppoſes the Roman city above was named.

The part of the town now called the *Bail* was undoubtedly the old Roman *Lindum*, the veſtigia of whoſe walls are yet viſible on every ſide, and of its four gates, anſwering to the four cardinal points, the Eaſt and South remained till very lately; the North is ſtill entire. The form of this city was a parallelogram, divided into four equal parts by the interſection of two great ſtreets at the right angle. The whole was ſurrounded with a prodigious ſtrong wall and deep trench, except on the South ſide, and there the wall ſtanding on the very edge of the hill wanted no other additional ſecurity than the ſteepneſs of the aſcent to prevent any attack in that quarter. The length of the old Roman city from Eaſt to Weſt was 1300 feet, the breadth from North to South 1200, containing about 38 acres. The South gate, of ſimilar work with Newport or the North gate, ſtood about 90 feet North of the preſent Bail gate. It was pulled down about the beginning of the laſt century, by the proprietor of the houſe adjoining to it on the Eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, in a chamber of which, now (1788) occupied by a barber, may be ſeen the Eaſt poſtern entire; but of the principal gate nothing now remains except the foundation ſtones on each ſide of the ſtreet, and one jamb between the houſes on the Weſt ſide, with two or three cuniform ſtones juſt above the ſpringing of the arch. It was not without great difficulty that this venerable piece of antiquity was demoliſhed. The workmen, with a huge piece of timber ſhod with iron like a battering ram, battered in pieces one of the ſtones in or near the crown of the arch, expecting that the whole would then fall together, but every ſtone being as it were a key, the reſt ſhrunk together, and fixed as firm as ever.

The North or Newport gate, though only the South face of the original work now remains, is perhaps the nobleſt remnant of the ſort in Britain. The diameter of the great arch is 15 feet, compoſed of 26 large ſtones of coarſe grit, laid ſeemingly without any mortar, and no key ſtone, but a joint in the crown: height 22 feet and a half, 11 buried in the ground. On each ſide of the arch are laid ſeven courſes of horizontal ſtones called ſpringers, ſome of them ſix or ſeven feet long, intended to take off the ſide preſſure from the arch. The diameter of each ſide arch ſeven feet and a half, height in all 15 feet, buried to the impoſts, breadth of each pier 39; whole width of the front 22 feet and a half, and whole height 37 and a half. All the mouldings, except the upper member, are broken off, and the whole appears to have been almoſt ruined long before the parts above it and the outer front were erected, the antient work being diſtinguiſhed from the modern by the remarkable length of the ſtones, and the whole ſeems to be built without mortar[c]. See a view of it engraved from a drawing by Mr. Buck, Pl. VII. fig. 14.

The Eaſt gate was intire 1740, a little North of the preſent gateway, but walled up, and making part of the gable end of a dwelling-houſe, a ſtable belonging to the White Bear inn being built againſt the other part. This gate had been of the ſame dimenſions as the laſt, and built in the ſame manner, except that the arch had a key ſtone in the crown which Newport gate had not. The ground being raiſed ten or twelve feet to the very ſpring of the arch, the poſterns were quite buried. About the year 1730 lord Burlington cauſed the rubbiſh to be dug up to the foundations of the jambs on each ſide, and had it quite opened for a better view of it, when it preſented a moſt venerable appearance. Near it was found a large braſs coin of Trajan[d]. It was taken down about 25 years ago by ſir Cecil Wray, when he built a new houſe, now belonging to Mr. Thorold.

The Weſt gate the late Mr. Sympſon apprehended to have ſtood whereabout is now the ſally-port from the caſtle, and to have been probably demoliſhed when the Conqueror built the caſtle, which takes up near a fourth part of the old Roman city.

The cloſe of the cathedral takes in very near half

[z] Leland. I. 32, 33, 34. [a] Brev. of Brit. f. 24. b.
[b] It. I. 83. [c] Mr. Eſſex, Archæol. IV. 82, 83. [d] A. S. Min.
[17] G.

of

of the old Roman city Eaſtward. The Weſt wall of the cloſe beginning at the South gate on the brow of the hill runs Northward almoſt up to the Newport gate, and leaves little more than the breadth of a lane formerly called the Eaſt Byght, between it and the Roman wall from Newport gate to Eaſt gate. By the two walls running thus parallel round the whole North-eaſt corner of the Roman city, and within ſo ſmall a diſtance of one another, it may be imagined that the city wall was ruined before biſhop Sutton's time, who, by licence of Edward I. built the cloſe wall, for the ſecurity of the canons and other miniſters of the church reſorting thither at midnight to ſay mattins; but the circuit of the cloſe reaches conſiderably beyond the old Roman city towards the Eaſt; for the Roman wall went in a direct line from Eaſt gate Southward through where the chapter-houſe and upper tranſept of the church now ſtand, to the brow of the hill, from whence, at the enlargement of the Roman city, it was continued down by the Weredyke to the Tower garth at the water ſide.

The original magnificence of this city may eaſily be conceived from the vaſt number of beautiful Saxon and Norman door ways, and other fragments of architecture, conſtructed in the moſt finiſhed manner, and to be met with in almoſt every ſtreet, and in the moſt private houſes, particularly within the centre of the enceinte of that æra [e].

South-weſt of Newport gate, within the walls in the North-weſt corner of the Bail, which is ſtill called *Old Lincoln*, is a vaſt angular fragment of Roman work, full thirty feet high, and about 70 feet long, three feet and a half thick, compoſed of common rough ſtone, intermixed with courſes of Roman brick, each brick two inches thick by 11 inches wide and 17 long. The firſt is a double courſe, lying about two feet above ground. About two feet above that is a triple courſe, and above that four more ſuch like, but each at five feet diſtant from the other. The ſcaffold holds, which go quite through the wall, are every where left open. In levelling a ſkittle-ground belonging to the Falcon and Crown alehouſe, about 100 yards from the wall, they dug up the foundation of the South-weſt angle of the ſaid building, as was judged from its direction to the Mint wall one way, and its running parallel to it the other. This wall, engraved Pl. VII. fig. 15, from a drawing by Mr. Buck, is called the *Mint wall*, running parallel with the town wall. Dr. Stukeley [f] deſcribes the Mint wall 16 feet high, of ſquare ſtone, with three layers of brick, each one foot high, then three of ſtone for the ſame height, then three of brick, and 12 of ſtone, and then brick and ſtone to the top, 40 long, and turned with an angle, and having ſcaffold holes and marks of arches. It was probably the granary, as the prætorium was ſo near, which ſeems to have occupied the ſite behind it to the North-weſt. In taking up the remains of the old Roman wall here, about 1776, many pieces and ſhards of old pottery were found in the fillings up of it. This circumſtance will prove the place to have been inhabited, and uſed as a pottery before the wall was built. The North ditch and bank may be traced from Newport gate, and maſſes of the wall remain. The Eaſt wall of the city, for near 80 feet, is alſo Roman, but leſs intire except in one place, the ditch without being turned into a broad ſtreet called the Beaſt Market, and the gate pulled down about 25 years ago.

Newport, the Northern ſuburb, has been antiently fortified with a deep and broad ditch on the Eaſt, Weſt, and North ſides, with a tower at the North-eaſt and North-weſt corners. Here are two pariſhes which are the only antient pariſhes in or about the city not united to ſome others; for whereas moſt of the preſent pariſhes contain two or three, and ſome of them five or ſix of the antient ones, theſe, though poor and ſmall, and without a church in either, continue ſeparate, having diſtinct officers and rates; they bury indeed in one church-yard, that of St. Nicholas, that of St. John, as well as the church, being long ſince deſecrated. On the Weſt ſide of the ſtreet ſtood the Auſtin friars, now a farm-houſe. *Saſtangate*, mentioned in St. Nicholas pariſh, Newport, in Libro de ordinatione cantariarum f. 111. a. may have ſome reference to a *Saxon* gate.

The following conjectures about the age of the walls and gates of the antient *Lindum colonia*, and of the ſecond extenſion of the walls to the banks of the river Witham, and on the uſe of the building called the Mint Wall, were drawn up by the rev. Mr. Sympſon, one of the vicars choral.

"Mr. Eſſex, in his remarks on the antiquity of brick and ſtone buildings in England [g], ſpeaking of the gate called Newport gate in Lincoln, ſays, "in "what age this gate was erected is uncertain; but "from the plain and ſimple ſtyle of it we may ſup-"poſe it was built at a time when architecture was "not in a flouriſhing ſtate in any part of the Roman "empire. The deſign, however, was not bad." Soon after I had read theſe remarks a gentleman informed me that a few coins had been lately found in the North-weſt wall of the old Roman city by the workmen who were employed to level the ground.

"The coins I ſaw were one of Fl. Veſpaſian, one of Nero, two of Carauſius, and a ſilver one of Julian the Apoſtate; only one of Carauſius R. SAECVLI FELICIT. and that of Julian VOTIS V. MULTIS X. were legible. They were found among the rammel or looſe ſtones which fill the middle of the wall.

"From conſidering them, and the ſituation in which they were found, I conjecture that this wall was either built by Carauſius, or built or repaired after the time of Julian. When Carauſius aſſumed the purple, and bade defiance to the authority and power of Maximian Herculius, who was ſo exceedingly enraged againſt him that he had endeavoured to aſſaſſinate him, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that ſo vigilant and conſummate a general would fortify himſelf in the ſecureſt manner; and this colony being of the greateſt importance to him, from its ſituation near to the banks of that part of the Witham which continued the communication between the Carſdike and another artificial canal called the Foſsdike, to the Trent, for the convenience of carrying corn and other commodities from

[e] Mr. King, Archæol. VI. 261.

[f] It. I. 86. 2d ed.

[g] Ubi ſup.

the

the Iceni, &c. for the uſe of the Northern prætenturas, it is not improbable that he built the walls gates of the old city. This was about the latter end of the third century. As to the coins of Veſpaſian and Nerva they are of too early a date. The Romans paid but little attention to Britain from the time that Agricola left it, in Domitian's time, until Hadrian. The walls and gates being evidently built in the decline of the empire, Mr. Eſſex obſerves, "that the deſign, however, was not bad." This ſupports my conjecture; for we find that the workmen at this time excelled thoſe in Gaul ſo much that they ſent into Britain for them; which ſuperiority does not appear before or after this period. I do not find that Julian was ever in Britain, and as his reign was very ſhort he probably did nothing here; ſo that, if theſe walls were built later, it was probably by Theodoſius the Elder, who was ſent here by Valentinian I. to drive out the barbarians who had ſettled themſelves in many parts of Britain. He ſucceeded, and, to prevent any future invaſions or ſettlement, he repaired many fortifications, and built others. I would add, that the great number of coins of Caraufius that have bee n found here evidently ſhew his affection and attention to this colony. I know not whether it will ſtrengthen this conjecture to add, that I had a coin of Dioclefian found here, rev. PAX AVGGG. which was ſtruck in honour of the peace made by him with Dioclefian and Maximian [h]. The ſtyle of the wall extending from the brow of the hill to the bank of the Witham is ſo much like the firſt wall that I preſume it was built ſoon after the firſt.

"If then we fix the time of their building between A. D. 286 and 370, we may not be far from the truth.

"Another argument may be drawn from the little neceſſity there was for building ſuch fortifications much earlier in this mediterranean part of Britain, where two ways, the Foſs and Hermen-ſtreet, met, and where the colony was ſurrounded by ſtations innumerable, within a day's march of Lindum, which were full of ſoldiers, for there were many legions here till a little time after Severus, when the Romans declined exceedingly in their power. From this period for almoſt half a century we find but little ſaid of Britiſh affairs. The negligent and ſcandalous conduct of Gallienus gave this province, with many others, an opportunity of revolting; nor was it ever after entirely ſubject to the Romans. It was not much more than twenty years after his reign that Caraufius ſeized this province; and being of a moſt engaging addreſs, as well as of the greateſt abilities in peace and war, he gained the affections of all, and forced the emperor to acknowledge him an aſſociate in the empire; which dignity he kept for ſeven years, till murdered by his boſom friend Allectus.

"If it ſhould be imagined that Agricola began the Carſdike, and that Hadrian finiſhed it; and therefore that they might have built this fortification for the ſame reaſon Caraufius did: I anſwer that it is not improbable but that they might ſurround it with a vallum [i] and foſſa; but this part of Britain was ſo totally ſubdued, and there were ſo many legions as well as ſtations all over this country, that there could be no occaſion for ſuch walls and gates.

"But we are told by Camden [k] "that the Foſs "dike (ſeven miles in length) was cut by Henry I. "between the Witham and the Trent, for the con- "venience of carriage in theſe parts." He quotes Hoveden, who has almoſt literally copied Simeon Dunelmenſis. Simeon's words are, "Eodem anno "(1121) Henricus rex facto longa terræ interciſi- "one foſſato à Torkſeie uſque Lincolniam per diri- "vationem Trentæ fluminis fecit iter navium." Neither of theſe writers ever ſaw the Foſs dike, becauſe they aſſert that the Trent flows into the Foſs dike, which is only true in very great floods. The ſurface of the Trent is at a medium more than four feet below the bed of the Foſs dike; hence the neceſſity of a lock at Torkſey bridge, near the outfall into the Trent. It is twelve miles long, and is undoubtedly Roman. Henry I. only ſcoured it.

That theſe walls were not built much later than A. D. 370, we may collect from the certainty we have that the Roman power expired in Britain before the middle of the fifth century, under that puſillanimous, cruel, and truly deſpicable emperor, Valentinian III. but my idea of its being repaired before or about A. D. 370, ſeems to be overturned by an inſcription upon a votive tablet lately found in the wall:

M LAETII
F MAX CT
MI

which I read thus, "Marcus Lælius AETII Filius "MAXimo CT (et) Maximo Jovi;" and I ſuppoſe it dedicated to the emperor Maximus, who ſtimulated ſome ſoldiers of Ætius to revenge their beloved general's death by the murder of Valentinian III. A. D. 454[l]: but nothing can be concluded from this tablet, ſuppoſing my reading and conjecture about its meaning to be true, as I have not yet learnt in what ſituation it was found in the wall.

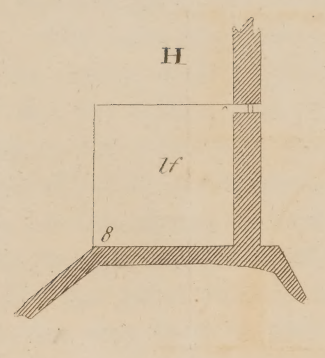
"There is no key-ſtone in the middle of the great arch in Newport gate. Is this any evidence of the declining ſtate of architecture?

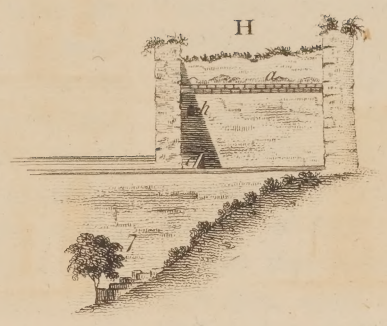
"The N. W. N. and N. E. parts of the old Roman colony were, from the flatneſs of the country, more expoſed to the incurſions of the barbarians than any other parts of it. Hence it is probable that the upper or principal diviſion of the camp was in that part, and the prætorium to the North-weſt. This conjecture is ſupported by the great number of beaſts' horns found here; the place called *Augurale* for ſacrifices being always within the prætorium. On this ground I am apt to think that part of the building called the Mint Wall was the granary belonging to the colony, being ſituated in a ſecure part, behind the prætorium Eaſtward. It is a parallelogram, whoſe longeſt ſides Eaſt and Weſt are 300 feet, the ſhorteſt about 70 feet. The length of the North ſide is entire, and there is a

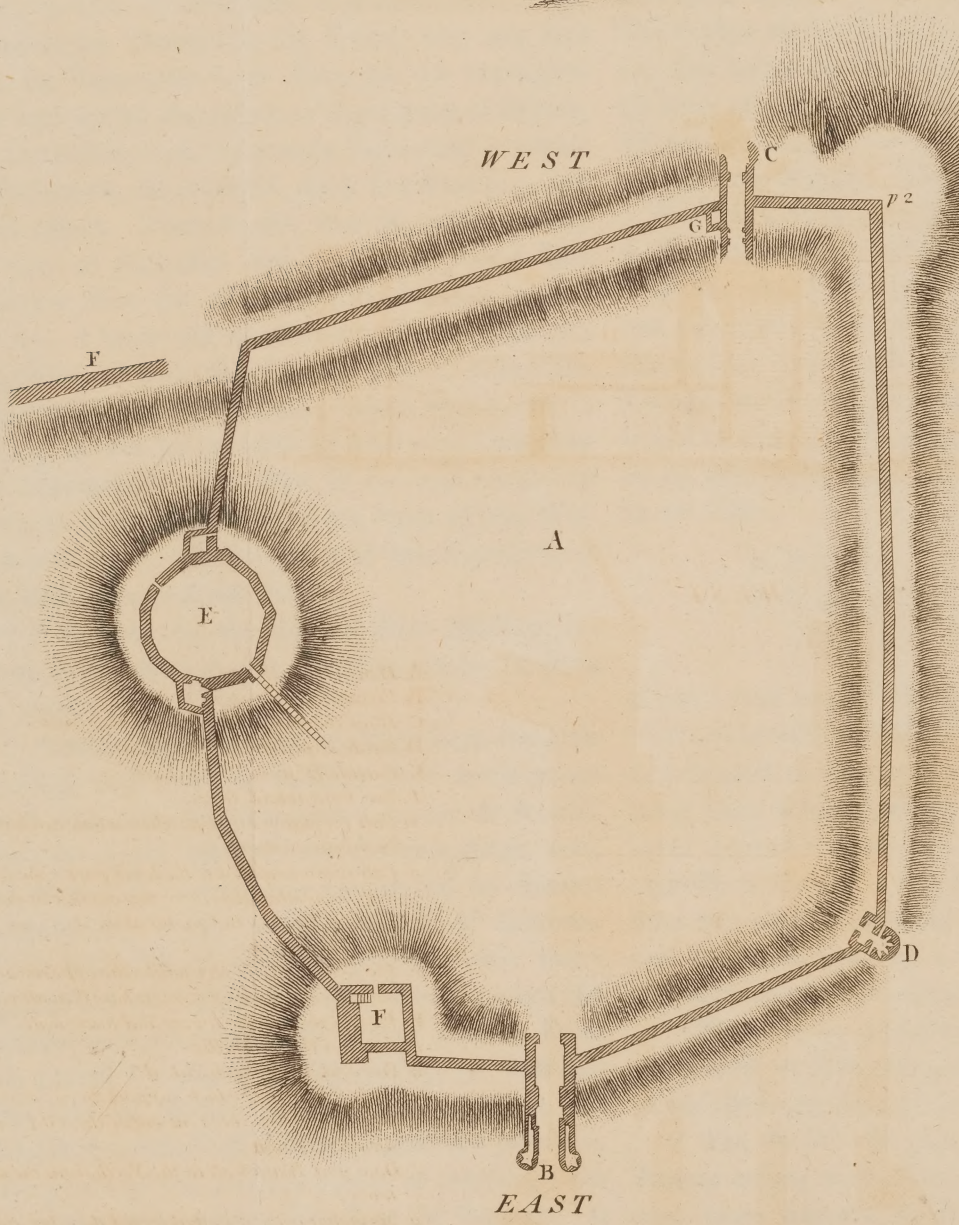
[h] A ſimilar coin now in Trinity college library, Cambridge, is deſcribed in Battely's Antiquitates Rutupinæ. Banduri.
[i] The uſual fences among the old Romans were a fence of ſtakes or parapet and a ditch.
[k] Brit. vol. I. p. 562. Gibſon's edit.
[l] Ætius was murdered by Valentinian. Paul Diac. L. 5. Jornandes de regn. &c. ſucceſſ. Pomp. Læt. in Valent.

return

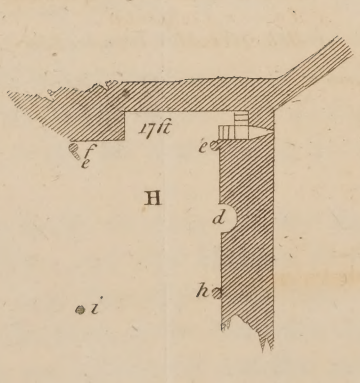
N°. I.





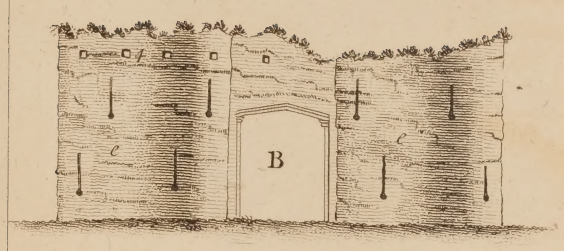


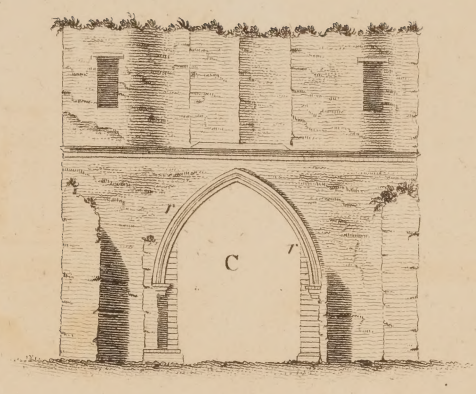
A *Plan of the Castle*
B *Principal, or East Gate*
C *West Gate*
D *Cobb Hall*
E *South East Tower*
F *Remains of Roman walls*
G *A place discovered in which were of ashes and smithy dust, also 2.ft 6.in long 8.in sq.r in shape the pyramid*
H *Plans and Elevations at large o joining the Keep*
a *Springing of a vault*
b *Windows contracted towards th*
c *Place suppos'd a Necessary from into the hollow within*
d *Fire place and flue*
e *Two Pillars remaining with a pi vault upon one at f By its diag the arching appearance on th has been another pillar at h a*
f *Raking vaulting over the stair*

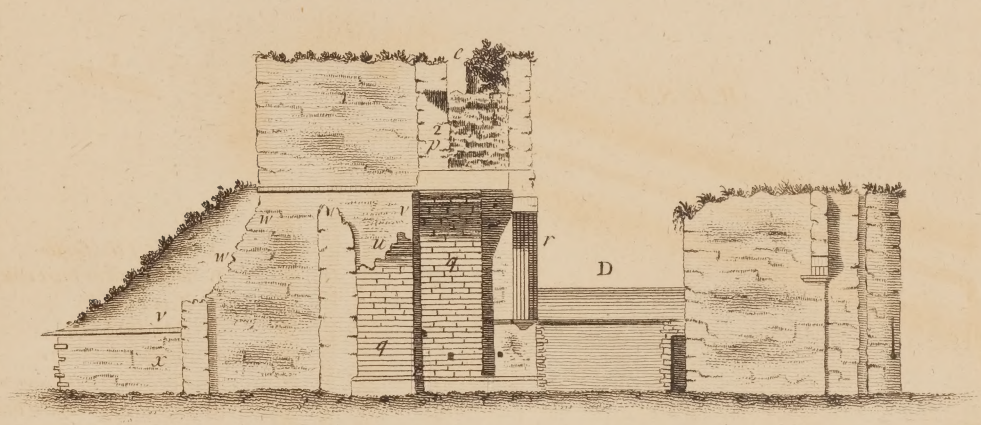


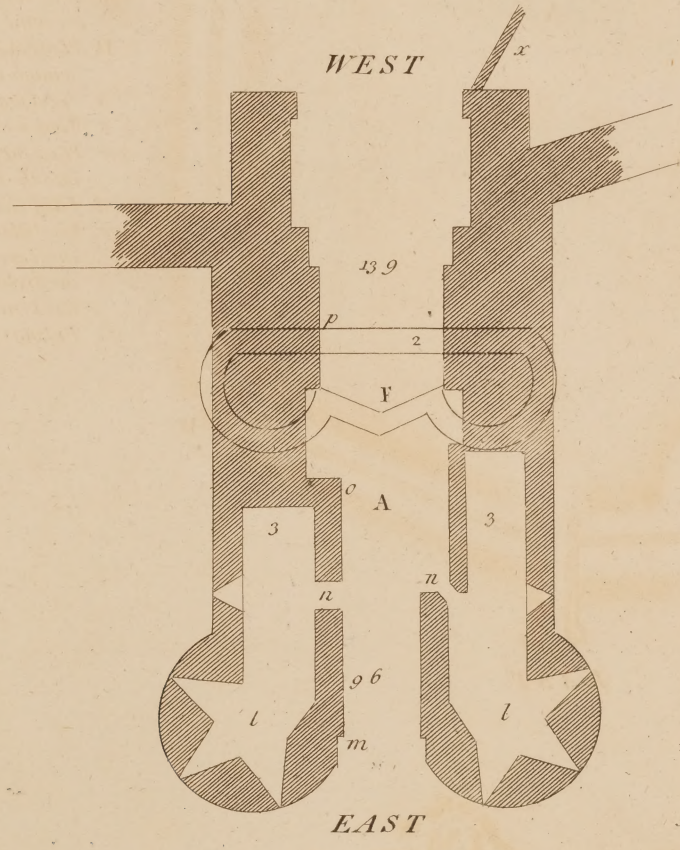
Wm. Lumley del.

N°II.

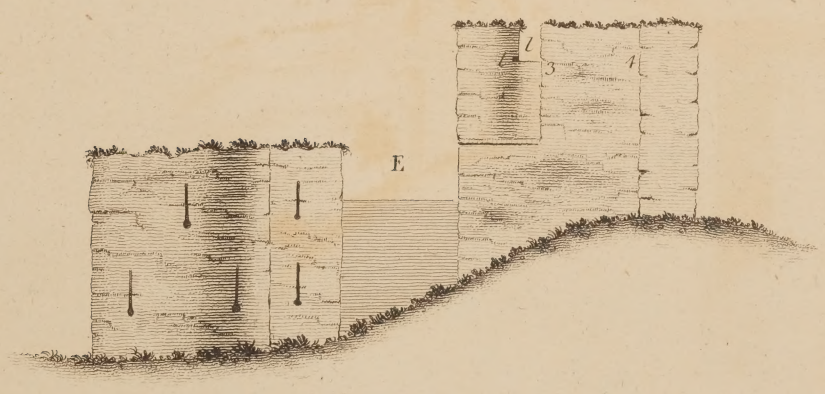


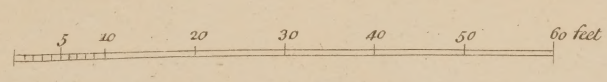






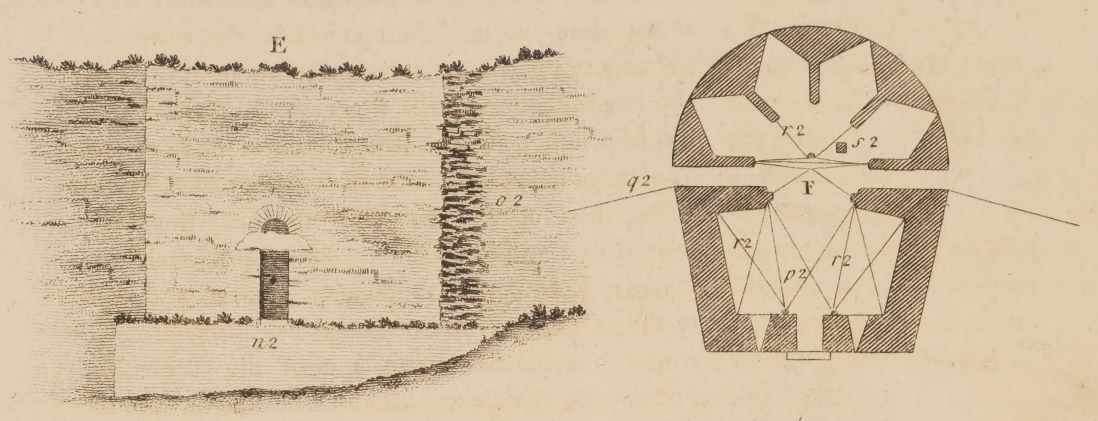
A Plan of the east Gate
B Elevation of Towers in front
C D° of the ancient Gate and Towers over it
D Inside section from West to East
E Outside D° from West to East
l Two front round Towers
m Only projection or rebate where a Gate can have been between them
n Only communication to the lower part of the tower with the Castle, unless there was another in the part now brick; for by the quoins at the door and end it has been stone
o The South side is very unlike the opposite, and from several joinings seems to have been altered
F Plan of the circular towers and back wall
p Groove of the Portcullis
q Pier and Arches each side d°
r Arch and Trusses which support the circular towers
s Seats, which have been cut out of the solid wall after its erection
t Door and Beam hole to the North from the circular tower
u Springing of the arch that formd the other side of the Portcullis
vw From v to w has been probably archd over as was the West gate inward tho here it has been repaird so as to obliterate the springings
x A new fence to garden
y Holes probably for timber barrs

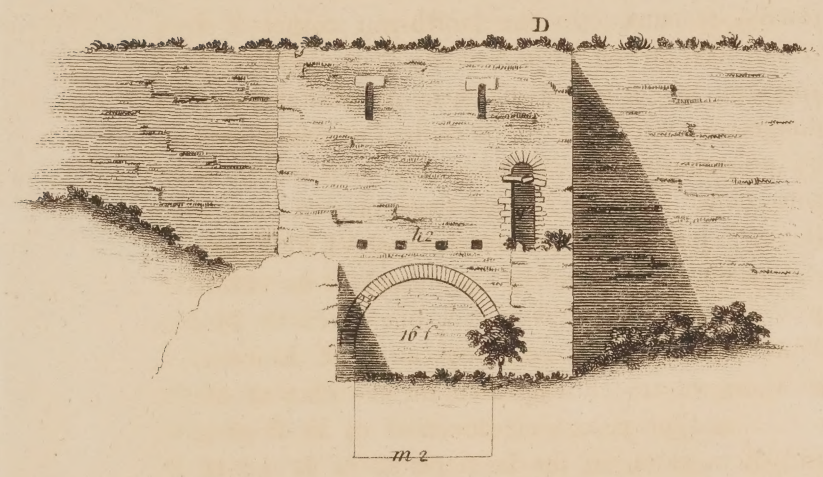




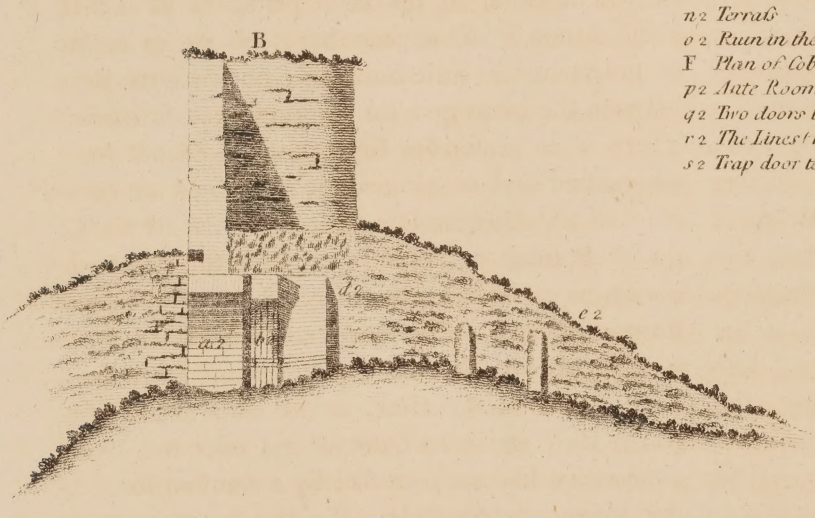
F Cary sculp.t

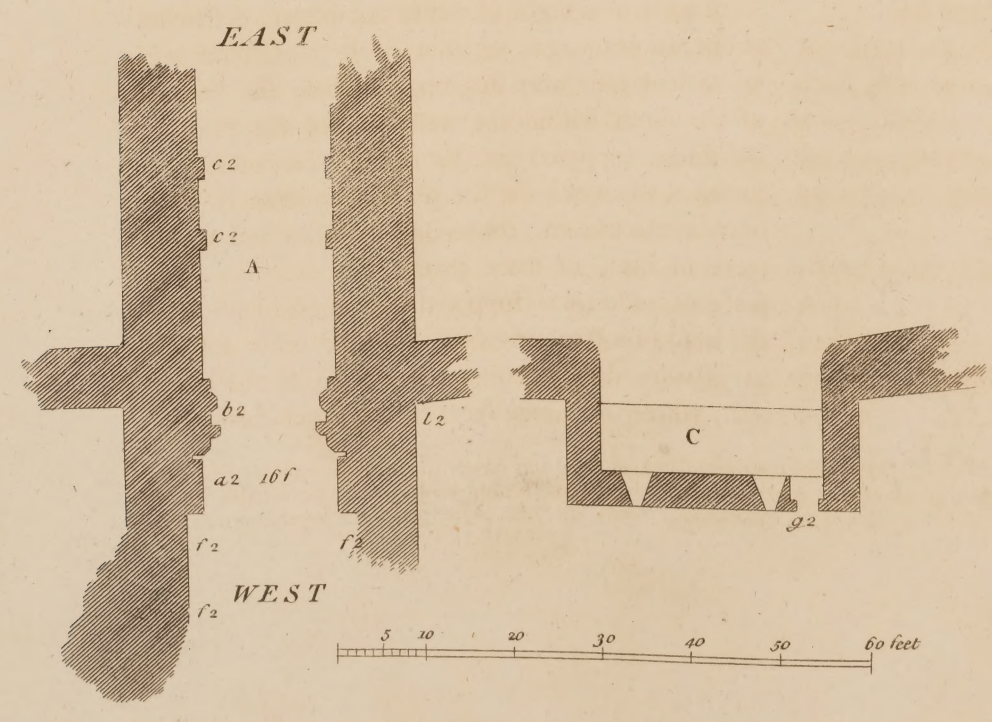
N°. III.





A Plan at large of the West Gate
B Section of D° from West to East
C Plan of the upper part
D West Front
a 2 Piers and arch to original gate
b 2 D° to the newer inner Work
c 2 Projections seemingly for other arches and in the space from d 2 to e 2 are the springings in several places for arches as tho the whole had formerly been vaulted
f 2 Advance Walls; that to the North running under the Hill
g 2 Door that led from the upper part to the floor over the Beam holes
h 2 Holes for Beams
i 2 Windows or loop holes which spread considerably within
k 2 Hill which mounts to within about 8 ft of the top of the wall
l 2 Place where the room with ashes was found
m 2 Depth of Rubbish
E Door in the South wall between the Keep & S.E. Tower of the same stile & materials as that in the West Gate
n 2 Terrafs
o 2 Ruin in the Wall
F Plan of Cobb hall at large
p 2 Ante Room
q 2 Two doors to Terrasses on the outside
r 2 The Lines [r 2] shew the manner of the vaulting
s 2 Trap door to the lower Room





F. Gary Aulp

return at the North-weſt angle of ſome feet Southward; the height is about 30 feet, but it has been higher; the wall is about three feet thick. It is built of the ſtone found here, with courſes of Roman bricks at certain intervals. There are at the foundation a double and a triple courſe of bricks, at two feet aſunder, and four triple courſes above them, at intervals of five feet. It is a building of great magnitude, encloſing by this menſuration almoſt half an acre of ground. Part of it alſo might be the Roman mint. The colonies who lived under the Roman laws had generally mints[m]; witneſs the prodigious number of colony coins both in the Eaſt and Weſt, to be met with in every conſiderable cabinet. If the learned are right in their explanations of the letters in the exergues of the coins of the Lower Empire, I have ſeen many ſtruck in this colony, as I have many Saxon coins which were undoubtedly coined here, having the name of this city on the reverſe; and they immediately ſucceeded the Romans in the poſſeſſion of this country." Thus far Mr. Sympſon.

Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes a ſecond Roman city was afterwards added below the hill, the wall appearing on the Eaſt, below *Claſk gate*, in Broadgate, 80 feet long and 18 high, and lower down a little piece 12 feet long and high, and between that gate and the Old City upwards, by the *Greeſtone*[n] ſtairs, is the old ditch, now called *Weredyke*, where the beaſt-market is kept, ſome yards to the Weſt, and the wall appears that length; and, paſſing through Mr. Sympſon's garden, joins the old city wall ſome yards on the South ſide of the cathedral. To the Weſt the ditch and foundation of the wall is left, though many times repaired and demoliſhed in the frequent ſieges this city has ſuſtained, eſpecially in the wars of Maud the empreſs. At the bottom of it towards the river is a round tower called *Lucy tower*, famous in her hiſtory[o]. To this correſponds a tower in the old town wall running down the Weſt ſide of Broad gate, where is now the Green Dragon alehouſe, whoſe back yard is ſtill called *Tower garth*. The Ermine ſtreet and Foſs entered the city at the *Stanbow* or *Stonebow*, where they parted, the firſt going up the hill North through Newport gate, the other along the Eaſt ſide of the antient city without. Or this incloſure may be Leland's Saxon city. The town without Newport gate called *Newport* was Saxon work, fenced with a wall and ditch.

The Norman Conqueror built the caſtle in the South-eaſt angle of the Roman city. On the pitch of the hill remains only the outer wall and keep. The gaol is within it; and to the Weſt, over againſt it on the outſide, is an entrenchment, thrown up by Stephen[p].

The caſtle and bail of Lincoln ſeem to have continued in the crown till the reign of Edward I. when Henry de Lacy died ſeiſed of them, and they paſſed with his inheritance to the earl of Lincoln, and ſo became annexed to the dutchy. The liberty of the bail contains the pariſh of St. Paul and part of that of St. Mary Magdalen.

The Normans incloſed and took in an addition at the angle of the river, making a new cut called *Sinſil dike*, on the Eaſt and South ſide[q].

The caſtle conveys the ſame idea of original Norman architecture as that at York. The keep was half within and half without the caſtle wall, which aſcended up its hill, and joined to the tower. It had a portal within and another without the caſtle, and hence at the ſiege of this caſtle by Stephen the earl of Cheſter eſcaped into Cheſhire, from whence he ſoon brought back a force ſufficient to fight and defeat the king[q]. The caſtle itſelf was much improved by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, who made it his ſummer reſidence; having, according to the vulgar tradition of the place, built himſelf a winter one below the hill out of the city to the Southward, which was taken down 1783; but this was more probably a part of ſome religious houſe. The great entrance of the caſtle, with its two round towers, remains. In the North-eaſt corner is a remarkable ſtrong little building called *Cobs hall*, appearing on the outſide like a tower, and uſed as a dungeon. Mr. King, by its vaulted roof ſupported by pillars, the crypt underneath, and the ſmall ante-room, conceived it to have been a chapel. But as his plan of it in Archæologia, vol. VI. Pl. XXX. was taken haſtily, we have annexed in our IXth plate, N° III. fig. F. a correct one taken by Mr. William Lumby, an ingenious artiſt of Lincoln, to whom we are alſo indebted for the plan of the caſtle, and plans and elevations of its Weſt gate, and other parts, in the ſame plate, N° I. and II. From hence it will appear that there are in reality no pillars in this little building; but that the piers between the loups give this appearance at firſt ſight. There is no reaſon for ſuppoſing it a chapel from the vaulted roof or groined arches, which are common to all other buildings of the ſame date. In the Weſt ſide, not exactly oppoſite the great entrance, is another ſquare tower, built of the ſame ſtone uſed both in Newport gate and in the more modern parts of the caſtle, with a ſemicircular arch 16 feet wide in the clear, turned with 45 ſtones 2 feet 1 inch and a half deep, and over it a ſmall door with a like arch croſſed by a tranſom ſtone in the antient Saxon ſtyle. To this great arch led from without a flight of ſteps, completely deſtroyed about 20 years ago, when a large thigh bone and an antient ſpur were dug up, and near the bottom of the ditch within the wall, among the ruins of buildings ſuppoſed to have been barracks, was found a room with a fire-place, ſuppoſed to have been a blackſmith's forge, having aſhes and a rude piece of iron, of more than 100lb. weight. This piece of rude iron (ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the head of a battering ram) and the other appearances were diſcovered on the inſide of the caſtle wall, where there may ſeem to have been formerly a

[m] The municipia, who had ſtill greater privileges, living under their own laws, enjoyed this power in common with the colonies.
[n] Or, as vulgarly called, *Grecian*, an evident corruption from *greſs* (a ſort of inclined platform or landing-place) and ſtairs, or, by a repetition not unfrequent in the corruption of languages, two ſynonymous words are uſed together. Such ingeminations are common here, as *Car-holm*, *Foſs-dyke*.
[o] Stukeley, I. 87. [p] Ib. 84.
[q] Lyttelton, Hiſtory of Henry the Second, I. 283.

range of barracks or buildings for the uſe of the garriſon. This tower does not ſtand in the line of Roman wall, but makes a very evident angle with it, as may be ſeen in the plan annexed. The preſent wall is not of the ſame date as the tower, being carried up in a ſtrait joint on both ſides. If any perſon ſhould incline to think this a gate of old *Lindum*, ſeveral remarkable differences in this from the North and South gates now remaining would diſcountenance the ſuppoſition. They have an impoſt, which this has not, and are built with vaſt ſtones, this with ſmaller. Sir Henry Englefield, from whoſe account in Archæologia, VI. 376. 380. this is extracted, thinks it prior to the Saxons and Normans, who added the tower to this arch, and uſed it as a poſtern. But though it is oppoſite to the Eaſt Roman gate of the city, deſtroyed about 25 years ago, it is moſt probable that the gate itſelf is Saxon, and the tower and adjoining walls the work of the Normans.

Between the caſtle and Lucy tower, on the ſide of Carſdike, lay glazed earthen pipes, near two feet long, and between two and three inches diameter within, faſtened together by joints. There is a ſpring in the high ground between the caſtle and this tower, and they might be part of ſome conduit from thence[r]. But as only a few yards of the pipes have been ſeen in the middle, it is by no means enough to ground even a conjecture of their beginning and end.

In the North-eaſt field, beyond the town, was diſcovered another conduit, ſuppoſed of Roman times. About 14 yards North-weſt from the Aſſembly-room was a well or ciſtern of ſingular conſtruction. It was called the *Blind well*, a common appellation of neglected wells, built with very neat walling. It was 18 feet diameter at the top, narrowing to the bottom, partly filled up thirty years ago, and the remainder, about 40 feet, about 1772. From hence pipes were laid from a ſpring-head at the diſtance of 42 chains. In a low ground with ſprings and drains, on the other ſide the hedge of Netleham[s] incloſure, is a mound, where were ſome traces of a tower or ſome building, ſuppoſed the place of reſervoir; from whence, under a raiſed ground or bank, parallel with a balk, the only one in the field, pointing to the ſpring head, ran pipes to another ſuch bank, forming with it an obtuſe angle. The foot-path to Nettleham much reſembles the balk where the pipe has been found. In the bank or road, to which the firſt ſeries of pipes point, are here and there raiſed parts, which bear a ſtrong reſemblance to a Roman rampart; and a remarkable excavation is ſaid to have been diſcovered in it ſome years ago, by the breaking in of a loaded waggon, which people at the time imagined to be a continuation of the paſſage from St. Giles' hole. See the plan annexed, Pl. X. Whole length from the mound to the ſecond pipe 63 chains, 46 links, or 1397 yards nearly. See alſo Stukeley's Itin. I. pl. 88. The pipes are about one foot 10 inches long. They have no inſertions, but are joined by a ring or circular courſe of very ſtrong cement, like the bed in which the pipes are laid. Count Caylus deſcribes exactly ſuch an aqueduct which ſupplied Paris with water, which ſome ſuppoſe mineral, from Chailliot, in the Roman times. The pipes were 28 inches long, 5 and a half in diameter, and one inch thick: the joints from 3 to 6 lines filled up with a cement like that which covers or beds the pipes an inch thick. This aqueduct, after croſſing Les Champs Eliſees, looſes itſelf in the gardens of the Tuilleries. It was diſcovered again in making the new ſquare of Louis XV.[t] The ruins of the head of this aqueduct, and the ſection of the pipe engraved in Pl. CXII. of his ſecond volume, and copied in our pl. X. fig. 2 and 3, perfectly correſpond with the Lincoln ones here engraved.

In 1739 ſome labourers digging a cellar belonging to the Chanter's houſe at the South-weſt corner of the cloſe, adjoining to the Chequer gate, found two or three ſtone coffins, which probably had lain there ever ſince the demolition of the antient pariſh church of St. Mary Magdalen, which had been erected near the ſpot ſince the Roman times, but might probably be taken down to make way for the cathedral and its appendages. On going to the depth of about 13 feet, they broke through a teſſelated floor into a vault which afterwards proved a Roman hypocauſt. The *præfurnium* marked A in the Plan, Pl. X. VI fig. 4, covered with a large flat ſtone at entrance, was three feet ſix inches ſquare, height uncertain from rubbiſh: the *fornax*, B, a brick vault, three feet ſix inches long, from three to four feet high, and from two feet to nineteen inches wide: this had been much impaired by the violence of the fire, but might be taken down and rebuilt as often as neceſſary, being only built againſt the mouth of the alveus, and not united with it in building: bits of burnt wood were thrown out of it. The *alveus*, D, or body of the flue, was 21 feet 4 inches long, eight feet four inches broad, two feet four inches high. The opening into it from the fornax at C is one foot ſix inches wide, two feet ſix inches high, its top turned with a ſemicircular brick arch. On the floor, of ſtrong cement, compoſed of lime, aſhes, and brickduſt, commonly called terrace mortar, ſtood four rows of pillars two feet high, made of brick, 11 in a row, in all 44, beſides two half pillars: the two outer rows round, 11 inches diameter, joined with mortar, the two inner rows eight inches ſquare; each ſtanding on a brick 11 inches ſquare and two thick, and covered with another of the ſame thickneſs, but from 17 to 19 inches ſquare. The round pillars being compoſed of 10 courſes of ſemicircular bricks laid by pairs, the joint of every courſe croſſing that of the former at right angles with ſo much mortar between, the two ſemicircles rather form an oval, making the pillars look at firſt ſight as if they were wreathed; the ſquare pillars are compoſed of 13 courſes of bricks, eight inches ſquare, thinner than thoſe of the red ones. The floor of the ſudatory reſting on theſe pillars is compoſed of large bricks 21 by 23 inches, which lie over the ſquare

[r] King, ubi ſup. p. 265, 266. It is there conjectured that they may have ſerved to convey the ſound: and with this idea perhaps one of them is there repreſented, Pl. XXX. with a ſwell in the middle, which is by no means the caſe.
[s] In this church was buried, 1551, Henry Holbech, biſhop of London. Richardſon on Godwin, p. 300.
[t] Recueil d'Antiq. II. p. 375, 376. Pl. CXII.

bricks

Transverse Section of the Pipe.

Longitudinal Section of the Pipes.

Fig. 1. p. 366.

A. Walls
B. Cement
C. The Pipe

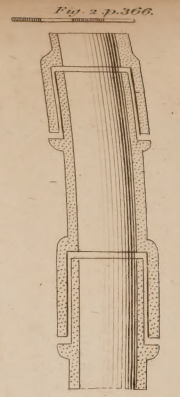


Fig. 2 p. 366.

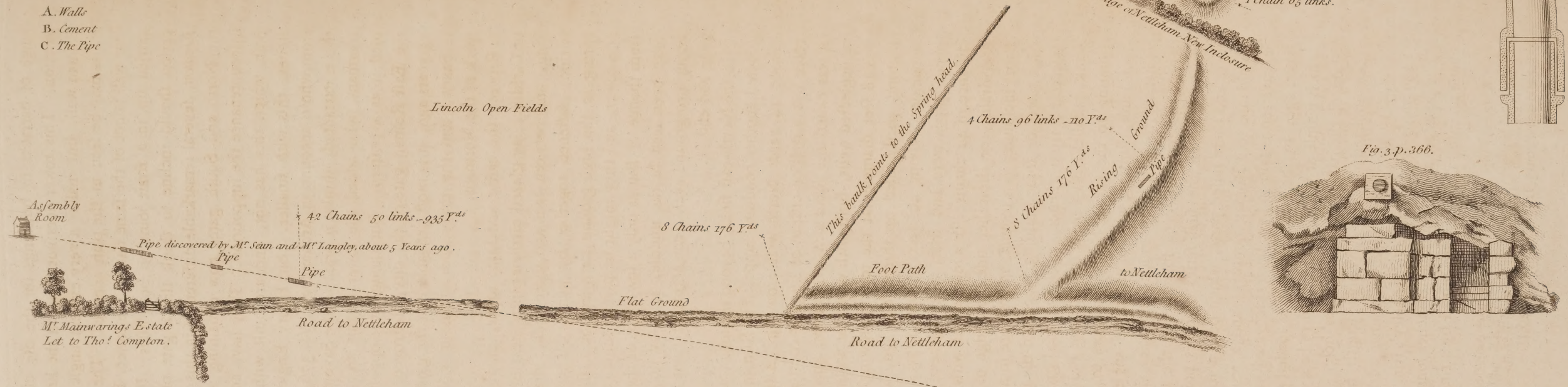


Fig. 3 p. 366.

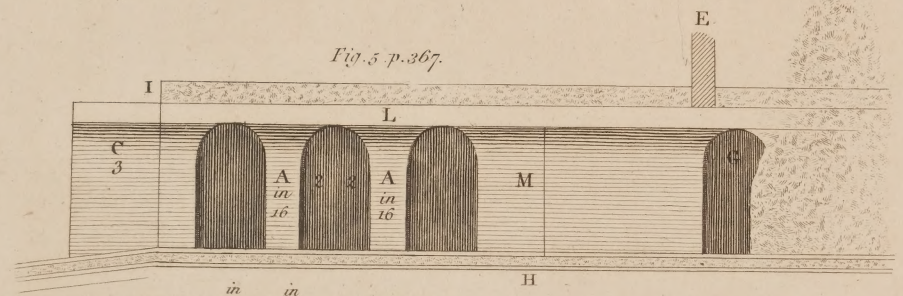


Fig. 5 p. 367.

A. Pillars of Bricks 16 in by 12 in and 1½ Thick
B. External walls of Stone intermixt with Brick
C. Entrance or Outlet the floor of which falls 2/3 & is continued beyond the jaumb D in the Ground Plan.
E. A Hole that slopes up into the outer wall

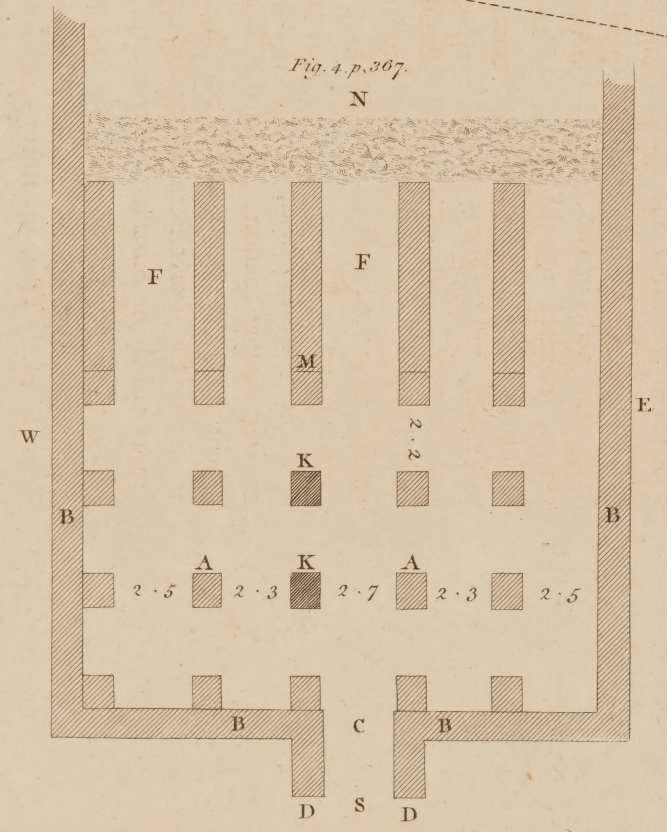


Fig. 4 p. 367.

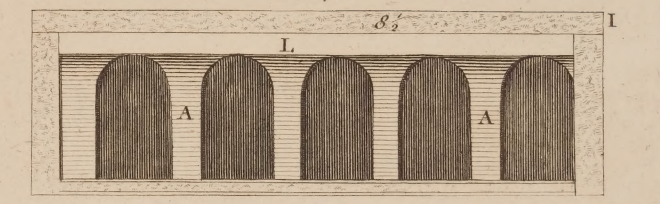


Fig. 6 p. 367.

F. Passages at end of which the Arches have began again as shewn by G in the Section.
H. Floor composed of 2 Courses of Brick.
I. Floor of Terace & Bricks over the Arches.
K. Foundations of Pillars which are gone.

bricks on the pillars, the four corners of each reaching to the centres of the four adjoining pillars. On this courſe of bricks is a covering of cement, ſix inches thick, inlaid with a pavement compoſed of white teſſelæ. At the ſide were two *tubuli* or flues, E.F. 12 inches wide, and 14 deep, for carrying off the ſmoke, their bottoms even with that of the alveus, and they are carried upon the level about 15 feet under another room by the ſide of the hypocauſt, and then it is preſumed they turn upwards. The walls of this room were plaſtered, and the plaſter painted red, blue, and other colours, and its floor ſet with white teſſellæ, but no figures diſcernible in either painting or pavement. This pavement, which is on a level with the teſtudo of the hypocauſt, is about 13 feet below the preſent ſurface of the ground; ſo deep is old *Lindum* buried in its ruins. In digging up this pavement the workmen ſtruck into another flue, three feet from the North-eaſt corner of the hypocauſt, and before they reached the pavement they dug up the wall by pieces to the depth of 5 or 6 feet with the rubbiſh of a room, under which the *tubuli* ran on the Eaſt ſide of the alveus. It was found before February 16, and cloſed before April 7, 1740. A ſecond hole was dug at the entrance, by which Mr. Sympſon was able to take the exact dimenſions, as above given. But, by an error in his bearings, he found the mouth of the *præfurnium* to be under a ſtack of chimnies. It was cleared in May by Dr. Trimnell, by digging 16 feet into the middle of the *fornax*, ſo that you enter into the *præfurnium* on one hand, and the *alveus* on the other. No coin or inſcription was found in or near it, only a piece of lead about two ounces weight, like two wheels, each an inch $\frac{3}{10}$ diameter, joined by an axis about half an inch long, found on the pavement, as alſo ſome whitiſh ſhells, and ſome fragments of pots in the *præfurnium*[u]. It was drawn and engraved for the Society of Antiquaries, by Mr. Vertue, whoſe reduced view and plan is here copied, Pl. X. fig. 4.

In 1782 was found, under the yard of the rev. Mr. Laycock's houſe, adjoining to the King's Arms inn, another ſouterain, which, from all appearances, one may fairly conclude to be a ſudatory. On a floor compoſed of two courſes of bricks, and two layers of terrace mortar, compoſed of ſand, lime, and pounded bricks, and the upper courſe again drawn over with terrace, ſtood a number of arches, four feet high, their crown eight inches and a half thick, ſupported by pillars formed by bricks 16 inches by 12, and one and a half thick, which, as well as the arches, were drawn over with two coats of mortar or terrace, and ſupported a floor compoſed of terrace and bricks in an irregular manner. The intervals between the pillars were two feet three inches, two feet five inches, two feet ſeven inches, and ſeveral of the pillars were gone, only the foundations remaining. North, beyond two rows of theſe pillars, whoſe floors riſe one inch and a half from South to North, were paſſages, at the end of which the arches began again, and were perhaps equal in number to the other; but the diſcovery was purſued no further that way, for the external wall, which is ſix feet thick, of brick and ſtone intermixed, extends Northward beyond the width of one arch, but how much farther cannot be traced, the arches being broken in and filled with rubbiſh to the ſurface of the ground. Where this ſecond ſet of arches begins was a hole that goes ſloping up into the outer wall, and begins at the crown of the arches. It ſeems to have communicated with ſome place above. By ſome joints in the work it appears as though the place with the pillars, or the paſſages which joined to them, had been built one before the other. On the South was an entrance or outlet, whoſe floor falls five inches, and is continued beyond the jamb. The ſurface of the floor is 13 feet 6 inches below the pavement of the ſtreet, and 17 feet five inches below the garden under which it is ſituate. A great number of fragments of urns, pateræ, and other earthen veſſels, were brought out from the rubbiſh, but none remarkable for their ornamenting; alſo ſeveral earthen bottles, which appeared to have no orifice, and terminated in a point. The external walls were built of ſtone intermixed with brick, &c. See the plan and ſections, Plate X. fig. 4, 5, 6.

Of all the antient fabricks now remaining no one deſerves the attention of a curious enquirer more than the cathedral of Lincoln; whoſe floor, ſays Fuller in his pleaſant ſtyle, is higher than the roof of many churches, a building proportioned to the amplitude of the dioceſe[x]; a building juſtly eſteemed as one of the moſt extenſive and moſt regular of its kind in England, notwithſtanding it was erected at different periods, and has undergone various alterations ſince the firſt foundation. But, as the times in which the particular parts were built are not well determined, Mr. Eſſex[y] endeavoured to trace them, by comparing the hiſtorical accounts with the fabrick itſelf; and from various opportunities he had of examining the ſeveral parts of the church, and comparing them with the plans of ſir William Dugdale's and Mr. Willis's hiſtories.

Remigius, the laſt biſhop of Dorcheſter, and firſt of Lincoln, laid the foundations of his cathedral in the year 1088, the ſecond of William Rufus; and it is probable he, being a Norman, employed Norman maſons to ſuperintend the building. He covered-in the Eaſtern part of it, though he could not complete the whole before his death, which happened in 1092, four years after he had laid the foundations, and was buried in the upper North tranſept. His monument is on the North ſide the choir. His ſucceſſor, Robert Bloet, chancellor to William Rufus, finiſhed the church, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. He was biſhop of this ſee thirty-one years, died in the year 1123, and was buried in the upper tranſept, near his predeceſſor.

In plate X. fig. 4, is the plan of the church, which Remigius began, and Bloet finiſhed. It was built in the form of a double croſs, according to the faſhion of thoſe times. At the Weſt end there were two towers, and another upon the interſection of the nave and great tranſept; the firſt are yet remaining, the other was taken down when the preſent rood tower was built. In the Weſt front there

[u] Phil. Tranſ. N° 461. p. 853. A Model of this was preſerved in the Muſeum of the Royal Society.
[x] Worth. Linc. p. 151.
[y] See his Obſervations on Lincoln Cathedral, Archæologia, IV. 149—158.

were

were three gates, which opened into the nave and ſide ailes, over which there were three large windows, which gave light to the nave and ailes. Between the Weſt end and the great tranſept there were eight arches on each ſide, ſupported by piers or pillars. Above the arches, which were ſemicircular, was a tier of windows with the ſame ſort of arches. Within the thickneſs of the wall above the arches was a paſſage for a way to the windows round the church, and a communication between the rood tower and thoſe at the Weſt end. On the Eaſt ſide of the great tranſept there was a portico of ſix arches, three in the North and three in the South arm, deſigned for chapels. Between the great tranſept and the upper tranſept there were four arches on each ſide, the width of the upper tranſept included a fifth, and beyond that was another, from the Eaſtern pillar of which the tribune ran in ſemicircle, with the ailes which were continued round the Eaſt end. In the upper tranſept there were four ſemicircular chapels, two in the North and two in the South.

The Weſt front and two towers of the old church are ſtill remaining, and include one arch on each ſide of the preſent church. The Weſt doors are highly ornamented and well executed for that time; the arches are all ſemicircular, and there ſeem to have been ſtatues on each ſide the principal gate. On the outer piers there are two very large niches, with two more on the North and South; theſe probably were intended for ſtatues. On the piers between the arches there are two ſmall receſſes with figures in them. Above theſe was a kind of broad faſcia or band carved in *ſemi relievo*, repreſenting ſeveral paſſages of ſcripture from the old teſtament, exhibited in pl. XI.[z] The difference of the workmanſhip, and the irregularity in which they are placed, make it probable they were brought from ſome old church, and placed in this front when it was firſt built. This front was finiſhed with a range of ſmall pillars and ſemicircular interſecting arches, and with a triangular fronton raiſed over the centre arch. Above theſe the towers were raiſed four ſtories higher; and every ſtory ornamented with pillars and arches. From theſe remains of Remigius's church, it appears to have been a large and elegant building; but it does not appear that any part of it was vaulted, though at the time it was built it was cuſtomary to vault the ſide ailes and tribunes with ſtone, and ciel the nave with wood painted, as it is in the cathedral of Peterborough, and was in the church of Canterbury before the fire in 1174.

In this ſtate Remigius's church ſtood but a few years; for in the year 1124, ſoon after the death of biſhop Bloet, it was burnt down, and "rebuilt by "biſhop Alexander, his ſucceſſor, with an arched "roof for the prevention of the like accident; and "he gave himſelf ſo much to the adorning of his "cathedral, that he made it the moſt beautiful "church in England at that time." But, notwithſtanding biſhop Alexander had made it the moſt elegant church in England, we find that "St. H "the Burgundian, who was biſhop here in the "reign of Henry II. enlarged it, by building what "is called the *New Work*. He alſo built the chapter-"houſe with marble pillars, and laid out a great "deal on his palaces." After reading this account by Mr. Willis [h], it is natural to conclude, that the choir and upper tranſept, which are the oldeſt parts of the church, except the Weſt end, were built by biſhop Alexander, and that St. Hugh enlarged it by adding the five arches from thence to the Eaſt end. But, when we conſider that Alexander lived in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen, and find nothing in the choir or tranſept agreeable to the ſtyle of building uſed in thoſe times, and that the city wall which ſtood near the end of the church was not removed until fifty-ſix years after the death of St. Hugh, we muſt ſuſpect ſome miſtake in the account; and, from what may be collected from the building itſelf, the true ſtate of the affair ſeems to be as follows.

Remigius's church was damaged by a fire which happened the year after biſhop Alexander was conſecrated; but it was not burnt down. This misfortune might be attributed to its not being vaulted; and, to prevent the like accident, he vaulted it with ſtone when he repaired it. Yet we muſt not ſuppoſe he vaulted it with ſtone throughout; for it was uſual at that time to vault the ailes only, leaving the roof over the nave naked or cieled with wood. The vaulting of the ailes only was certainly an improvement to the church; and, if it did not make it *the moſt beautiful in England*, it was, as the antient hiſtorian obſerves, *pulchrior quam in ipſa novitate ſui compareret.* But, if Alexander improved the beauty of his church, he impaired the ſtrength of it at the ſame time; for the walls, which were made to bear a roof of timber, would give way to the preſſure of a vault: and although the builders might add pillars againſt them, and to the piers of the nave, which would ſupport the ſpringers, the walls themſelves muſt be too weak, without the aſſiſtance of external buttreſſes, to ſupport the lateral preſſure of the heavy vaults then in uſe. Theſe defects in Alexander's work muſt appear in leſs than 30 or 40 years, and probably were ſo much worſe when St. Hugh became biſhop, as to determine that prelate to rebuild it in the new manner (which was introduced about that time) with vaults over the nave as well as ſide ailes; but, as the ground would not admit of any addition Eaſtward, he pulled down the choir and upper tranſept, and began his new church upon the foundations of the old one, adding the buildings A and B to the Weſt ſide of the tranſept. When this work was finiſhed, he began the Chapter-houſe C on the North ſide of the church. The plan is a decagon; the vault is ſupported within by a ſingle pillar, and on the outſide by arch-buttreſſes extending very near the wall of the city. The ſtyle of this building agrees with the time of Henry II. and is of the ſame age as the choir and upper tranſept; which confirms the common opinion that St. Hugh built it.

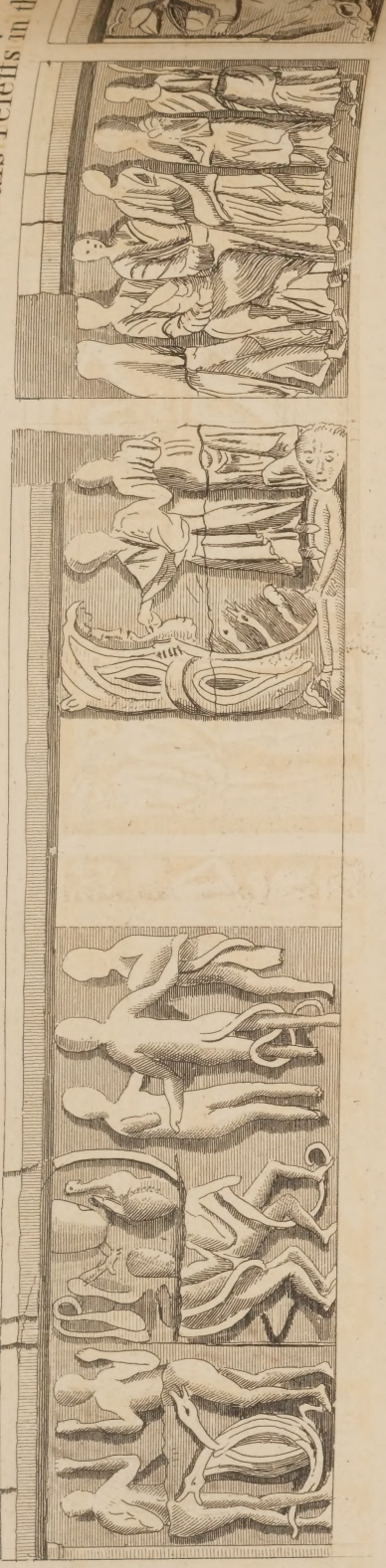
The next great work was to rebuild the remaining part of the old church as far as the Weſt towers,

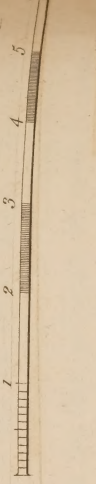
[z] The blank is filled with three figures cut a few years ago to ſupply the place of older; and there are two more groupes too imperfect to merit copying.

[h] Hiſtory of Lincoln Cathedral, p. 49.

including

The antient baſs reliefs in the

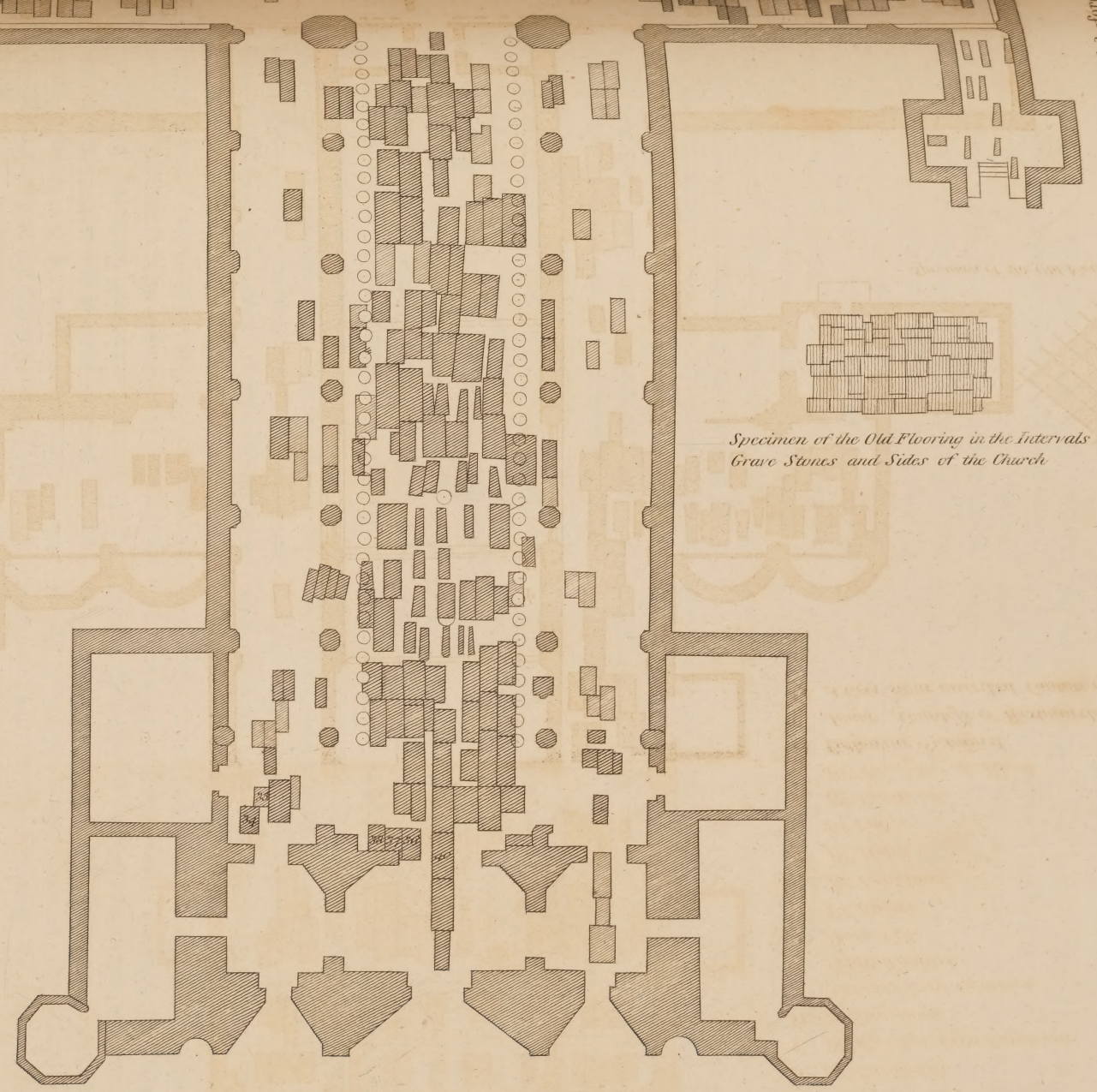




17	Rev.d William Johnson	1764
18	Mrs Newcombe	1764
19	Mrs Selina Newcombe	1725
20	Rev.d Thomas Newcombe	1749
21	Lady Fawkener	1777
22	Mrs Gardner	1683
23	The Hon.ble Francis Fane	
24	Mrs Hammond	1731
25	Richard Pollen Esq.r	1702
26	Mrs Hauseman	1714
27	Mrs Brown	1720
28	Dean Brevint	1695
29	Abram Campion S.T.P.	1701
30	John Wallsitt S.T.P.	1685
31	Michael Honeywood D.D.	1681
32	Bishop Grosthead	1253
33	Rev.d John Heardson	1661
34	Precentor Trimnell	1756
35	M.r Clement Wood	1759
36	Chancellor Reynolds	1768
37	Mrs Elizabeth Reynolds	1740
38	Mrs Anna Catherina Reynolds	1751
39	Mrs Greathead	1737

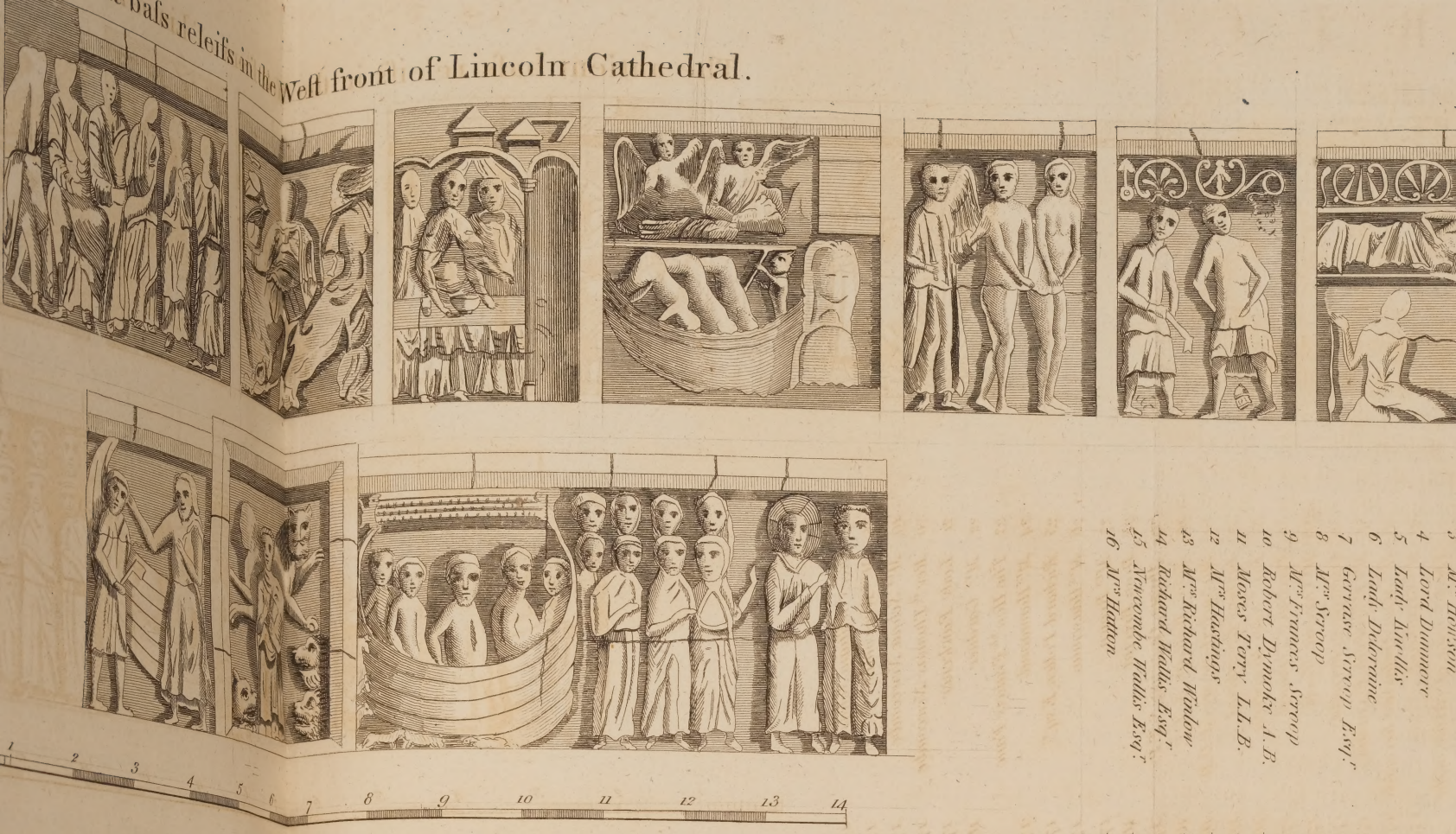
The two rows of circles in the Nave were directions for the Procefsions

Plan of Lincoln Cathedral before

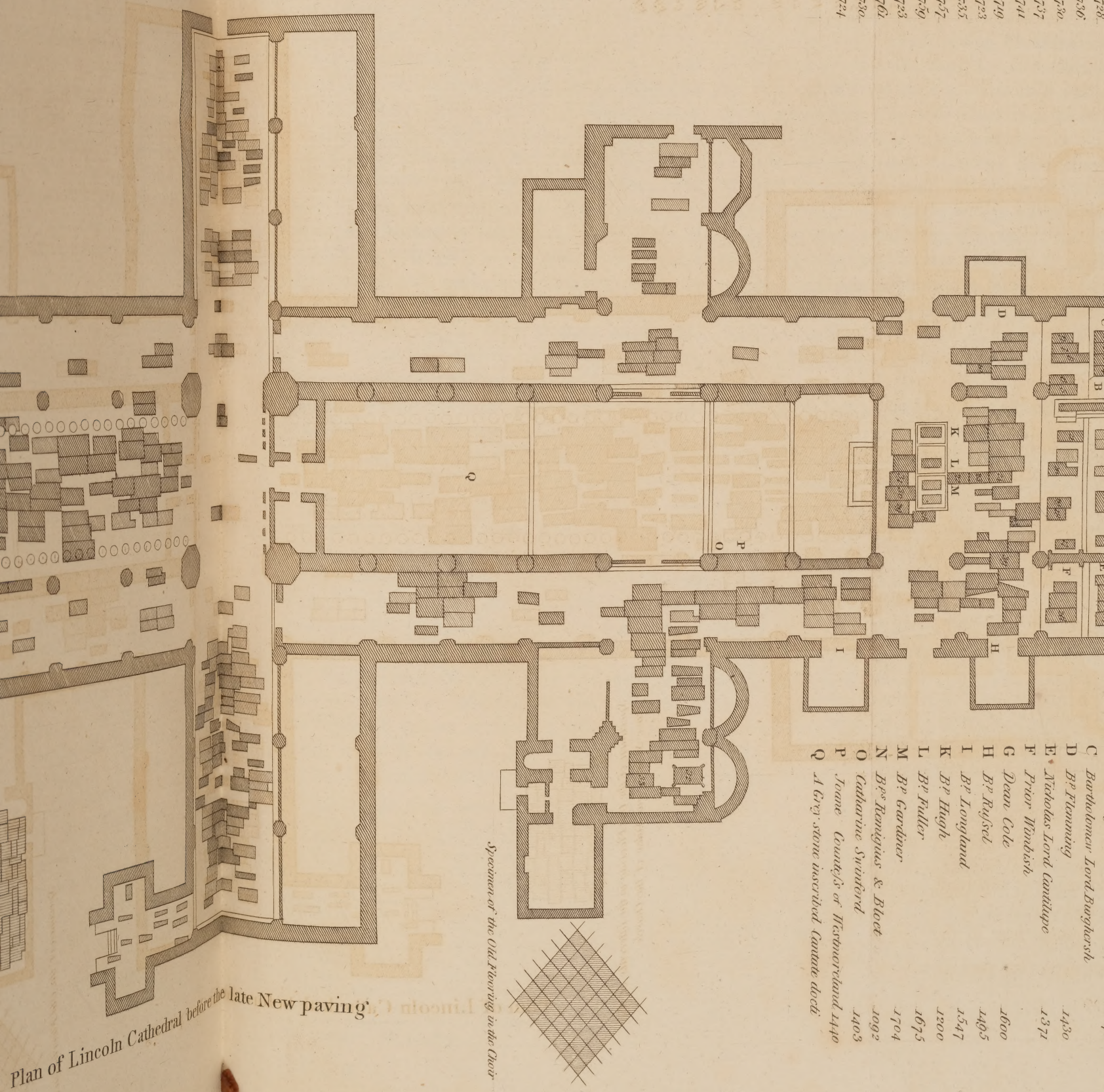


Specimen of the Old Flooring in the intervals of the Grave Stones and Sides of the Church

Basis reliefs in the West front of Lincoln Cathedral.



Plan of Lincoln Cathedral before the late New paving



Specimen of the Old Flooring in the Choir

A. Bartholomew Lord Burghersh 1328
B. Bp. Flemming 1430
C. Nicholas Lord Cantilupe 1371
D. Prior Wimbish 1600
E. Dean Cole 1495
F. Bp. Russel 1723
G. Bp. Longland 1547
H. Bp. Hugh 1200
I. Bp. Fuller 1675
K. Bp. Gardiner 1704
L. Bps. Remigius & Bloet 1092
M. Catharine Swinford 1403
N. Joane Countess of Westmoreland 1440
O. A Grey stone inscribed Cantate docti

1. Mr. Hobson 1728
2. Lord Downey 1736
3. Lady Wallis 1730
4. Lady Delevine 1737
5. Gervase Screop Esqr. 1741
6. Mrs. Screop 1749
7. Mrs. Frances Screop 1723
8. Robert Dymoke A.B. 1735
9. Moses Terry LL.B. 1757
10. Mrs. Hastings 1759
11. Mrs. Richard Widow 1753
12. Richard Wallis Esqr. 1761
13. Newcombe Wallis Esqr. 1730
14. Mrs. Hatton 1724

including the great tranſept and rood tower. The ſtyle of this building agrees with the time of king John and beginning of Henry the Third's reign; whence Mr. Eſſex concludes it was begun and conſiderably advanced by Hugh de Wells, and finiſhed by biſhop Groſthead, who raiſed the rood tower as high as the bottom of the upper windows. The two chapels D and E with the porch F were built, and the additions to the width and height of the Weſt front were made at the ſame time. By theſe additions the church was enlarged; and, as this new work was begun by biſhop *Hugh de Wells*, it was afterwards attributed to *St. Hugh the Burgundian.*

Biſhop Groſthead having compleated the nave and great tranſept, and carried the rood tower one order above the roof, Henry Lexington his ſucceſſor applied to Henry III. for leave to remove the city wall at the Eaſt end[b], which was granted in the year 1256; and ſoon after they took down the ſemicircular end of St. Hugh's choir, and added the five arches beyond the upper tranſept. This Mr. Eſſex ſuppoſes was done in the latter part of Henry the Third's reign, while Richard de Graveſend and Oliver Sutton were biſhops. Theſe five arches are the moſt beautiful part of the church, and moſt perfect ſpecimen of the ſtyle of building which prevailed at that time in England. Dr. Stukeley, ſuppoſing this work much older than it is, ſays[c], "when "Alexander the biſhop projected a ſtructure of "much larger dimenſions, they carried the ſacred "encloſure beyond the Eaſtern bounds of the city, "and ſo built a new wall farther that way, as it is "now, with battlements and towers." But the ſtyle of this building ſufficiently proves that it could be no part of Alexander's work; and the grant of Henry III. ſhews, that the boundary wall was not removed before the year 1256. This miſtake might ariſe from a charter of Henry I. to biſhop Alexander, *De porta de Eſtgate cum terris quæ ſupra ipſam ſunt*[d]; but theſe grounds were not taken in before the year 1299, when biſhop Sutton obtained a charter from Edward I. to encompaſs the cloſe of the church with a wall. Here it may be proper to obſerve, that, before Remigius's church was built, the city was encloſed on the South and Eaſt, if not on the North and Weſt ſides, with two walls; one was the old Roman wall, the other nearly parallel at ſeveral yards diſtant from it. To both walls there were gates; thoſe in the South and Eaſt were ſtanding not many years ago; the inner gates were like that on the North, called Newport gate; the outer gates were more modern. The church was built within the South-eaſt quarter of this city, bounded on the South by the Roman wall now running at the back of the ſubdean and chanter's houſes; on the Weſt by the public way running from the South to the North gate; on the North by another public way running from the Weſt to the Eaſt gate; and on the Eaſt by the wall of the outer encloſure. Whether the Roman wall was removed before the ground was granted to Remigius is uncertain; but that it was removed before the church was built cannot be doubted, if that biſhop and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors were buried in the upper North tranſept, as hiſtorians relate; for the foundations which appear North and South of the church ſhew the line in which it run muſt have paſſed through that tranſept near the line G H, which they now ſtrike upon in digging graves; but the wall, which was removed in Henry the Third's time, ſtood near the line I K. The ground lying on the South, between the two walls, was given to biſhop Robert de Cheſney by a charter of Henry II.[e] but Henry I. by a former charter gave biſhop R. Bloet leave to make a way through the city wall *ad ſua neceſſaria facienda ad domum ſuam*[f]; by which it is probable he began the palace which Robert Cheſney finiſhed. Within this ſpace were likewiſe included the churches of St. Michael and St. Andrew, as appears by the charter of Henry II. to biſhop Cheſney.

The rood tower, which biſhop Groſthead raiſed one order above the roof, remained unfiniſhed until the reign of Edward II. but, ſoon after the year 1306, biſhop John d'Alderby raiſed it to the preſent height, and finiſhed it with a lofty ſpire of timber covered with lead; and about the ſame time the Weſtern towers were raiſed, and ſpires of the ſame kind added to them, which until that time continued in the ſtate Robert Bloet had left them: but in the year 1547 the ſpire on the rood tower, equal in height to the tower[g], was blown down in a violent ſtorm of wind. It damaged the roof over the choir, and deſtroyed ſome of the battlements of the tower. The latter were not reſtored until the year 1775.

Mr. Eſſex imagines the ſcreen and rood loft, with the ſtalls in the choir, were made in the time of Edward II. and the South end of the great tranſept, as low as the bottom of the great roſe window, in the time of Edward III.

Mr. Willis ſays, the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen without the North wall of the church was built in the ſame reign by biſhop Gynewel. If he means the chapel marked (D) in the plan (oppoſite the conſiſtory court, and now uſed for the morning prayers), he muſt be miſtaken; that chapel being the ſame which was built by biſhop Groſthead; but it is probable he rebuilt and lengthened one of the ſemicircular chapels in the upper North tranſept (L), called ſometimes St. Mary's chapel, which a few years ago was reſtored to its original form[h].

[b] Carta Henrici III. De remotione muri orientalis civitatis. Dugdale.
[c] Itin. I. p. 83.
[d] Carta Henrici I. De porta de Eſtgata. Dugdale's Monaſt.
[e] Carta Henrici II. De foſſato & muro Ballii ad faciendam portam. Dugd. Monaſt.
[f] Carta Henrici I. De faciendo exitu in muro caſtelli ſui. Ib.
[g] E Reg. D. & C.
[h] "The uncertainty, whether it was the chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, or St. Mary Magdalen, might, and I am certain did ariſe from the entries in two of the old books occaſioned by the miſtake of the tranſcribers at different times; for in one (the Martyrology) the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen is ſaid to be "ad caput *orientale Eccleſiæ*." In the foundation book of Chantries, written in a much older hand, it is ſaid Robert de Laſcy founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen *ad caput occidentale eccleſiæ ex parte boreali.* Now both being on the North, this addition of ſituation does not clear up the uncertainty; but I find, on looking into the antient Miſſal pretended to belong to the Freeſchool, though undoubtedly borrowed from the Manuſcript Library, and which appears to have belonged to and been uſed by the prieſt of St. Mary's chapel, that this chapel was built or enlarged upon the foundation probably of the old ſemicircular chapel, and dedicated in 1501. The entry is thus: "In honorem beate Marie Virginis Dedicatio hujus Capellæ eſt, et in die Sanctorum Criſpini et Criſpiani fuit dedicata Anno Domini 1501." Now as the chapel lately pulled down appeared, I think, of a more modern ſtyle of architecture than that of the Morning chapel, which I call St. Mary Magdalen chapel, I conclude that Mr. Eſſex has rightly ſuppoſed it was the chapel of the Virgin Mary at the Eaſt end of the church." Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Willis muſt be miſtaken likewiſe in ſaying that biſhop William Alnwick made the ſtately South porch; for, if he means the beautiful porch on the South ſide of the preſbytery, that is evidently part of the original building erected in the reign of Henry III. The two adjoining chapels M and N are more modern. One of them was built by biſhop Ruſſel in the reign of Henry VII. the other in imitation of it by biſhop Longland in the reign of Henry VIII.; or, if he means the great porch (F) commonly called the Galilee, adjoining to the South end of the great tranſept, that is as old as the tranſept itſelf. But, as much was done in the reign of Henry VI. at the Weſt end of the church, particularly the vaulting under the South and North towers, the three windows over the Weſt doors, and other ornamental work on the inſide, with the tabernacles and ſtatues over the great door on the outſide; it is probable they were done in the time of biſhop Alnwick; and, as he was buried in the middle of the nave near the Weſt door, he might have made the vaulting under the South tower at his own expence, which being the entrance into the South aile or portico might be called the South porch.

Biſhops Ruſſel and Longland in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. built two chapels on the South ſide of the preſbytery for their burial places. Biſhop Alnwic in the reign of Henry VI. or biſhop Gynewell in that of Edward III. added much ornament to the Weſt front, and the 11 ſtatues of kings, from the Conqueror to Edward III. formerly painted and gilt over the great Weſt door.

The compartment between the vaulting and the upper windows in that part which extends from the upper tranſept to the Eaſt window is ſo richly adorned with figures of angels playing on a variety of muſical inſtruments, that ſome have given it the name of *the Choir of Angels*, though without any authority of records or tradition.

The whole fabrick has been put into ſubſtantial repair, and an awkward ill-connected arch, which Gibbs threw acroſs the two Weſt towers, removed under the direction of that great maſter of Gothic architecture Mr. Eſſex.

The late earl of Burlington, who had a taſte for architecture, and was as capable as any perſon of deciding the queſtion of precedency betwixt the churches of York and Lincoln ſo long conteſted, accounted this by far the nobleſt Gothic ſtructure in England, and York in no degree comparable to it. He even preferred the Weſt front of Lincoln to any thing of the kind in Europe; and ſays, that whoever had the conducting of it was well acquainted with the nobleſt buildings of Old Rome, and had united ſome of their greateſt beauties in that one work [1].

" Sepultures in Lyncolne. Henry Burherſte " biſhop of Lincoln buried in the Eſt ende of the " churche toward the Northe. There is alſo buried " at his fete Robart his brother, a knighte of greate " fame in the warrs. And there alſo is buried Barp- " toleme ſunn to Robert Burwaſche, and they foundyd " five priſts and five pore ſcollars at gramar ſchole " in Lyncolne. In ower Lady Chappell at the Eſt " ende of the Northe ſyde of the churche is buried " the bowells of queene Elianor. The armes of " Caſtle be on the ſyde of the tombe. In the Southe- " Eſt chapell next to it is buried one of the lorde " Nicholas Cantilupes. This Cantilupe founded a " maſtar and two or three cantuaries, after augmentyd " to VII. Now the colledge is corruptely caulid " *Negem* college. And thereby at his head lyethe " one of the Wymbiſches, a reſidenſary of Lincolne, " in a fayre high tombe. In S. Nicholas chapell " is a merveylows fair and large pſalter full in the " margin of goodly armes of many noble men. S. " Hughe liethe in the body of the Eſt parte of the " churche above the High Altare. Byſhope Flem- " inge liethe in an highe tumbe in the Northe iſle " of the upper parte of the churche in the walle, and " thereby under flate ſtones ly Oliver Sutton and " John Chadworthe, biſhope. Byſhope Ruſſel, and " Longland, now byſhop, tumbes be in to chapells " caſt oute of the upper parte of the South wall of " the church. Agayne this chapel is Fitz-Wil- " liam, knt. buried. In the Southe parte of the " preſbytery lyithe in two ſeveralle high marble " tumbes in a chapell Catarine Swineforde the 3 " wife to John of Gaunt duke of Lanceaſter, and " Jane her daughter countes of Weſtmerlande. " Byſhope Thomas lyethe in the higheſt croſs " Northe iſle. Robert Groſted lyethe in the high- " eſte South iſle with a goodly tumbe of marble and " an image of braſſe over it. Byſhop Repington " lyethe under a flate ſtone thereby. In the lower " Northe croſs iſle lyeth byſhop Thomas Weke. " In the lower South croſſe iſle lay byſhop Dalderby, " but his tumbe was taken away *nomine ſuperſtitionis.* " John Multon, knt. lyethe in the body of the " churche. Byſhop Gwyney [Gynwell] lyethe in " the body of the churche, and buyldyd a great " chapel of St. Magdalene without the very North " wall, but joining on the North ſide of the cathe- " dral church, and founded three cantuaries, and " this church was after tranſlated into the North ſide " of the eſheker by the peace of Weſt area of the " church yard, where the dean of Lincoln's howſe " is in the minſter cloſe, and thereabout was a mo- " naſtery of nuns afore the tyme that Remigius " began the new mynſtar of Lincoln, and of this " howſe yet remain certain tokens. The body of " the church of Lincoln to the firſt croſſe iſle hath " VIII archys pilloryd with marble on each ſide. " The firſt croſs iſle is greater and more in length " than the ſecond croſs iſle is. The quiere betwixt " the two croſs iſles hath on eche ſide four arches " and pillors of marble. The Eſt ende of the " church hath five arches on eche ſide with pillors " of marble. On the Northe end of the upper croſſe " iſle is the cloyſter, and in the Eaſt end of it is the " chapter houſe, the Eaſt end whereof is very fair " *opere circulari*, and the *fornix* is ſupported with a " pillar of marble. There is a very fair dore in the " upper parte of the church Southward to go into " the cloſe, and again this lyith the byſhops palace " hanging *in declivio.* All the whole cloſe is in-

[1] Extract from a letter of the late Mr. Sympſon of Lincoln to Mr. Precentor Trimnel, dated July 9, 1740. From Mr. Cole's MS Collections.

vironid

" vironid with an high ſtrong wawle having divers " gats in it, whereof the principall is the eſcheker " gate. The paroche church of St. Margaret is " within the cloſe by Eaſt-ſouth-eaſt [k]."

Biſhop Bloet who died 1122, Alexander a Norman 1147, Cheſney 1167, and Bleſenſis 1209, and were buried in the upper leſſer North tranſept, perhaps under the blue coffin-faſhioned ſtones below, have only their pictures painted at full length on the wall above [l]. Other biſhops that had monuments are, Remigius 1092 in the choir, Hugh the Burgundian 1200, Welles 1235, Groſthead 1254, Graveſend 1279, Burgwaſh 1340, Fleming 1431, Chadworth 1471, Ruſſel 1495, Smith 1530, Longland 1547, Fuller 1675. King John and king William of Scotland carried St. Hugh's corpſe to the church door, and it was lodged in a ſilver ſhrine, to which biſhop Fuller ſubſtituted a marble table monument with an inſcription. The ſuppoſed ſhrine on the North ſide of the South aile of the choir, engraved as his by Dr. Stukeley [m], was really the niche in which the image of the Virgin Mary was placed [n]. Other monuments are, for Nicholas lord Cantilupe 1371, John lord Welles (not, as Dugdale, ſir John Tiptoft, whoſe ſaltire ingrailed with Cantilupe's arms is on the tomb), Bartholomew lord Burgherſh, Wimbiſh one of the reſidentiaries or priors of Nocton, Catherine Swinford miſtreſs and third wife of John of Gaunt, and her daughter John counteſs of Weſtmoreland.

Biſhops whoſe monuments are defaced were, Sutton, Chadworth, Thomas, Repingdon, Weke, Dalderby, Gwyney, or Gynewell, Smith. On the new paving of the nave and its tranſepts, 1782 and 1783, theſe, with innumerable more which had loſt both figures and inſcriptions, were taken up, and are intended to be laid down in the ailes of the choir, or in the cloiſter. In digging a grave near the North door of the choir was found the inſcription cut on a leaden plate engraved by Dugdale [o] and Hearne [p], but more correctly in our pl. VI. fig. 5.

The old bell called *Tom of Lincoln* weighed 7807lb. the preſent 8883lb. coſt £.148. and will hold 424 gallons of ale meaſure, and is about ſeven yards and an half in compaſs.

The library over the North cloiſter was built by dean Honeywood, whoſe portrait, by Hanneman, is ſtill preſerved in it. At the Eaſt end is the old MS library.

The cloſe wall has been embattled quite round, and had ſeveral towers on it, but they are now ruined, and the battlements almoſt every where demoliſhed. It has ſtill five gates and a poſtern. The principal gate, facing the Caſtle hill, is called the Chequer. Here are two handſome ſtone gatehouſes, with a large gate in the middle, and a poſtern on either ſide, all curiouſly vaulted, and their roofs till within the laſt 50 years leaded. On the South ſide of the Chequer two or three dwelling houſes reach from one gatehouſe to the other. On the North ſide St. Mary Magdalen's church, built here after biſhop Sutton removed the pariſhioners out of the nave of the cathedral which Remigius had built on the antient ſite of the church, completes the quadrangle. Here is a fine well in common to the inhabitants of this little ſquare. The next gate is a little more North, between the White Hart and Angel inns, facing the Bail. A third oppoſite to it, facing Eaſt gate. The fourth faces North gate. Theſe have all had double gates. A fifth is called Potter gate: and the poſtern is at the top of the Greeſtone ſtairs. The Deanry houſe was founded by dean, afterwards biſhop, Graveſend, 1254 [q]; the gatehouſe by dean Flemming, whoſe arms are on it; the front next the minſter has the initials of Roger Parker, and the date 1616 over the bow window: the hall by dean Fuller, whoſe arms are over the door. It has been ſince improved by dean Yorke. To it adjoins an antient building called the *Works Chantry*, the habitation of the four chantry prieſts, who celebrated daily for the foundation and benefactors of the fabrick, but more antiently it was the chancellor's houſe, till 1321, when the preſent houſe was aſſigned to chancellor Beke. Oppoſite to the South gate of the minſter, by the palace gate, ſtands the chantry houſe of Nicholas lord Cantelupe, a ſtone building, till lately leaded: on the North front are theſe coats, carved in ſtone; Gules a feſs vairé between three leopards heads jeſſant fleurs de lis, Or, *Cantelupe*, and Gules bezanté, a canton erm. *Zouch*. The vicar's college, now called the *Old Vicar's*, formed a quadrangle, of which there remain only four good houſes, which are ſufficient for the preſent number of vicars. The gateway is adorned with theſe coats of arms. Old France and England quarterly between a croſs botoné, biſhop *Sutton*, and a feſs between 6 croſs croſslets, *Beauchamp*. This college was begun by biſhop Sutton, whoſe executors finiſhed the hall, kitchen, and ſeveral chambers. The long building below the quadrangle, now divided into ſtables and hayloſts, ſeems to have been built by biſhop Alnwyck, and John Breton, prebendary of Sutton cum Bucks; the biſhop's arms, Argent a croſs moline Sable, and the rebus *Bre* on a tun, being on the Eaſt end. To the chancellor's houſe adjoins that of the choriſters, firſt aſſigned them by biſhop Graveſend. The houſe of the poor clerks, who lived together by a conſtitution of biſhop Sutton, is that where the reſidentiaries entertained their vicars and officers. Burgherſt's chantry houſe and others are now leaſed out. Hard by, over the gateway of a private houſe, were kept, till within theſe few years, the biſhop's and archdeacon's regiſters, the records of which begin earlier than thoſe of either archbiſhoprick, or perhaps any ſee in England, with Remigius the founder, and after an interval are reſumed. From biſhop Welles, 1209, to biſhop Barlow, 1608, there is a ſeries of regiſters in good preſervation, thoſe of the five eldeſt biſhops in rolls, the others in large velom books, down to the Reformation, after which the care of the regiſters here, as well as at York and other places, ſeems to have ſlackened a little. A book

[k] Leland, VIII. 49.
[l] Theſe were painted by James Francis Damini, a Venetian painter, who had 80*l.* for them. He painted the altar in St. Peter's church at the Arches in the city, 1728.
[m] Itin. I. pl. xxix. [n] Ex libro ſic notato ⁂ 1520, 1559, penes D. & C. p. 135. [o] Bar. I. 386.
[p] Pref. to Sprotti Chron. p. xxvi. [q] Cart. Dec. f. 4. b.

of

of the endowments of the vicarages throughout the dioceſe is written in the ſame ſmall fair hand, full of obſervations, as biſhop Welles' roll of inſtitutions.

On the South ſide of the brow of the hill is the biſhop's palace, hanging as Leland ſays *in declivio*, once a glorious and magnificent ſtructure, built by biſhop Cheſney, to whom the ſite was granted by Henry II. being all the land with the foſs from the wall of the Bail of Lincoln by St. Nicholas' churchyard to that of St. Andrew, and thence Eaſt to the city wall, free and quit of landgavel, parcage, and all other things, with free licence to break a gate through the Bail wall for his paſſage to and from the church [r]. It was enlarged with great magnificence by Hugh and Bec, and put into complete repair by Williams; but ruined in the civil war, except the gate, the work of biſhop Alnwic, whoſe arms, a croſs moline, are both on the ſpandrils and wooden door, and on the baſe of a bow window over the gate were the arms of France and England quarterly between thoſe of biſhop Alnwyk and the ſee. The ſhell of the hall, begun by Hugh the Burgundian [s], and finiſhed by Hugh the Second, is 84 feet by 50, ſupported by two rows of marble pillars, with three arches opening into the ſcreen at the South end, and communicating by a bridge of one lofty Pointed arch with the kitchen and principal apartments. This hall had four double windows on a ſide, and from its width was probably ſupported by two rows of pillars. Biſhop Hugh the Second built the famous kitchen, which has ſeven chimnies in it. From the gate to the cloſe wall, Weſt of the old vicars, biſhop Alnwick built a curious chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the walls and roof almoſt intire 1727, but ſince pulled down. In the window were lines commemorating the ſaint and the founder. The front of the palace next the city exhibits three ſtout buttreſſes, probably the work of biſhop Williams, who laid out much money on the repair of this ſtately fabrick, which, when intire, was exceeded by few of our antient caſtles in ſituation, ſize, magnificence, and extent of proſpect. The late Dr. Nelthorp obtaining a leaſe of the ſite, built with the old materials a good ſtone houſe, ſince much enlarged, in which the biſhop is at preſent accommodated during the ſhort viſits he pays to his ſee.

As the juriſdiction of this large biſhoprick was great, ſo the revenues were, before the Reformation, proportioned to it. Except the two archbiſhopricks and the principality biſhopricks that had baronies belonging to them (*viz.* Wincheſter, Durham, and Ely,) no ſee in the kingdom was ſo well endowed, inſomuch that we meet with no biſhop tranſlated from hence to any ſee except Wincheſter before the reign of Elizabeth, though ſince, Mr. Willis obſerves [t], no leſs than 10 out of 17 have left this for other ſees. Nor was it leſs remarkable for its many palaces or places of reſidence for the biſhops within their dioceſe; for they had before 1547 eight furniſhed in the dioceſe beſides others. In this county *Lincoln*, *Sleaford*, and *Nettleham*: in Rutland *Lidington*; in Huntingdonſhire *Buckden*; in Buckinghamſhire *Woburn* and *Tinghurſt*; in Oxfordſhire *Banbury* caſtle; and two more, at *Newark* co. Nottingham, and Lincoln-place in Chancery-lane, London. All theſe, except that of Lincoln, with about 30 manors, were given up 1 Edward VI. by Holbech, the firſt married biſhop, who, to gratify ſome courtiers and raiſe a family, exchanged every thing for impropriations [u], ſo that now ſcarce four manors remain of the antient eſtates; and biſhop Kennet obſerves this ſee above all others conſiſts in the propriety of rectories and tithes; and as Buckden palace reverted to the ſee after the duke of Somerſet's death, and a little before his own 1551, Mr. Willis obſerves, that in the firſt year of his promotion here, *as a preſage of misfortunes to the church*, the tall ſpire of his cathedral, reputed higher than that at Saliſbury, fell down, and the city pariſh churches went to rack, and were the greateſt part of them demoliſhed during the time he continued at Lincoln. He died at Nettleham Auguſt 6, 1551, and was buried there under a tomb of freeſtone with his arms carved on the ſides. Queen Mary reſtored the ſeveral eſtates to biſhop White, but queen Elizabeth took them all back on his deprivation, 1559.

Biſhop Cooper, ſo gratefully commended by Mr. Camden, was dean of Glouceſter and Oxford, conſecrated biſhop of this ſee February 29, 1570. After refuſing the ſee of Norwich he was tranſlated to Wincheſter 1583, where he lies buried near the biſhop's throne, with this epitaph:

" Hic jacet Thomas Cooper, olim Lincolnienſis,
" nuper Wintonienſis epiſcopus munificentiſſimus,
" doctiſſimus, vigilantiſſimus præſul; qui religio-
" ſiſſimè in Domino obiit, April 29, A. D. 1594.

" Theſaurus Chronicorum, Cooperi cetera ſcripta
" Dum remanent, celebris Cooperi fama manebit.
" Oxonienſis erat Gloceſtrenſiſque decanus,
" Continuus primæ vice-cancellarius urbis,
" Tum Lincolnenſis ſit præſul, & inde movetur
" Wintoniam, duos ubi ſedit epiſcopus annos.
" Summè doctus erat, ſummèque benignus egenis,
" Et ſummo ſtudio divina oracula pandit.
" Terra tegit corpus, ſed ſpiritus eſt ſuper aſtra.
" Celeſtes animæ celeſti pace fruentur."

At the bottom,

" In obitum Thomæ Cooperi, ſacræ Theologiæ profeſſoris, W. S. δεκασοχον."

At *Tinghurſt*, co. Bucks, Henry de Burwaſh or Burgherſt biſhop of Lincoln and chancellor of England in the reign of Edward II. with whom he was a very great favourite, by mere might againſt all right and reaſon took in the land of many poor people without making the leaſt reparation therein, to complete his park. However the canons of Lincoln, warned as ſome ſay by his ghoſt, which could not reſt after his death, but appeared to them in a hunting dreſs, telling them he was appointed keeper Tinghurſt

[r] Monaſt. III. p. 267.
[s] Martilog. f. 2. b. f. 3. b.
[t] Hiſt. of Linc. Cath. 35.
[u] See Rymer's Fœd. XV. 166, 167. Godwin, p. 300. ed. Richardſ.

of

of this park, and beſeeching them to throw it open, reſtored the poor to their lands again [w].

To this noble cathedral belong, beſides the biſhop, a dean, precentor, chancellor, ſubdean, ſix archdeacons, 52 prebendaries, four prieſt vicars, five lay-vicars or ſinging-men, an organiſt, ſeven poor clerks, four choriſters, ſix Burghurſt's chanters, &c. The revenues were valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.1962. *per ann.* clear, now £.830. and the dividend money of the chapter £.546 [x].

Dr Stukeley conceived that the old church above hill in the centre of the Roman city, called St. Paul's, was the church built by Paulinus, when he converted Blecca the governor to the Chriſtian faith. He ſaw in many parts of it there had been more than one rebuilding of the church on the old foundation, and he fancied he diſcerned part of the very church built by Paulinus, which Bede ſaw in ruins [y], particularly of the North door where you deſcend into the church by ſix ſteps on the outſide: the capitals and nail-work without are of the ſtyle of thoſe times. Above it the nail-work was originally continued round the arch, now a more modern one, yet ſtill very antient; and this ſeems to have been the door by which Paulinus and Blecca uſed to enter the church: for oppoſite to it is that famous fragment of a very great Roman building, called the Mint-wall, before deſcribed, probably the remains of the palace where Blecca reſided. Tradition ſays that it was a mint, and probably it has been uſed for that purpoſe ſince Blecca's time. This door is of the ſame kind of fabrick as the North door of St. Peter's church, Stamford, now in being at a neighbouring houſe which was built in St. Wilfrid's time. Within the church were many very antient inſcriptions on tomb-ſtones of black marble in Roman characters. The Doctor obſerved that the older part of the walls on the outſide was made of very old cut ſtones, and of an old ſort of ſtones moſt likely the ruins of the firſt church. At the South-eaſt corner on the outſide he ſaw a ſpring of an arch low in the ground, perhaps one of the original church. It is eaſy to conceive how the church came in later times to be called St. Paul's corruptly for Paulinus [z]. This church is at preſent much dilapidated. The arch before mentioned remains, but none of the inſcriptions; nor does the idea ſeem well-founded as to the preſent church.

A curious ſilver coin in the Pembroke cabinet, and engraved in our Plate of Saxon coins, fig. 18. [a] having on one ſide a ſword and SCIM

ARTI

▽⊥▽

and on the other LINCOLIA CIVT round a croſs, ſeems to have been ſtruck by the *prepoſitus* or chief magiſtrate of this city in the Saxon times before the Conqueſt. The croſs and ſaint's name prove it to be Chriſtian, and would induce a belief that St. Martin was the tutelar ſaint of the city before the foundation of the cathedral, one of the principal churches here being dedicated to him, and antiently of royal patronage, till William I. granted it to Remigius [b]. It is ſtill prebendal, but the profits being gone, it has not been collated to for many years. Seman Grantham, whoſe family were long conſiderable in this city, and repreſented it from 12 Edward IV. to . . . Charles II. bequeathed his body to be buried in the *choir of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary* in this church 1452. The *Mint hall* ſtood in or between *Silver lane* and *Silver ſtreet* a little below St. Peter's at Arches church. Many Jews inhabited this pariſh, and had a ſchool-houſe in it, the ſite of which was quit-claimed by John de Thornhaugh to the dean and chapter 1324. Tradition ſays, that the child Hugh [c] was crucified here in the houſe now or lately leaſed to Mr. John Harvey. The Jew's houſe, as it is called, oppoſite to the end of the Bullring lane, is much taken notice of by travellers of curioſity; the door which ſtands in the middle of the front being arched over, and a chimney built on it. It was in the poſſeſſion of Belaſet de Wallingford, a Jeweſs, hanged for clipping 18 Edward I. and by the king granted next year to William de Foleteby. His brother granted it to canon Thornton, and he to the dean and chapter, whoſe property it now is.

St. Swithin's church was united to ſome others 1553, and burnt by the blowing up of ſome gunpowder 1644. By what one may judge from the ruins yet ſtanding it has been the beſt pariſh church in the town except St. Botulph's. Eaſt of this are the remains of the Grey friars houſe, founded before 1230 [d], given to the city by Robert Monſon, eſq. for a grammar-ſchool, which he fitted up at his own expence 1567. Under it is a ſpinning-ſchool, and before it is the ſheep-market; and a wool-market was ordered by act of common council 1626, but that is a commodity never brought to market.

At Trinity church at the ſtairs, and at St. Andrew's in Wikford, was an anchoreſs at each, and an anchorite at St. Andrew's below the palace.

By ſtatute 2 Edward VI. the churches in Lincoln were united, ſo that the clear yearly value of any one benefice, whereunto ſuch union ſhould be made, exceed not upon ſuch union made the yearly profit to the incumbent of the ſame above 14*l.* This union reduced the number from 52 to 15. At preſent there are only ſix intire, and ſeveral in ruins.

Religious houſes here were Gilbertine canons founded 1148 by biſhop Bloet, valued at £.202. *per ann.* [e] St. Bege's, or rather St. Mary Magdalen (for it was dedicated to her) for Benedictines, cell to York, valued at £.23. 6*s.* 3*d.* [f]

The ſite of St. Mary's friery, or houſe of White friars, founded 1269 [g], was in Wykeford between the now dilapidated churches of St. Mary and St. Edward.

The houſe of Dominicans or Black friars, founded 3 Edward I. [h] ſtood by the ſide of Potter-gate; the ſite now belongs to the fabrick of the cathedral.

[w] Fuller's Church Hiſt. Cent. xvii. p. 107. Godwin, ed. Rich. p. 294. Pat. 4. Edw. III. p. 2. M. 30 vel 31, pro imparcatione 6 acr. com. de Tinghurſt & ccc acr. in com. Buckingham de Luda, &c. Tan. Not. Mon. p. 354.
[x] Tanner, 252.
[y] Eccl. Hiſt. II. c. 16. eccleſiam operis egregii de lapide fecit.
[z] Letter from Dr Stukeley to Mr. Gale, concerning the church now called St. Paul's at Lincoln, &c. Aug. 2, 1735.
[a] See Introd. p. clxxii.
[b] See Mon. Ang. III. 258. Pat. 8 Hen. VI. p. 2. M. 10.
[c] Of whom ſee M. Paris, p. 912.
[d] Leland, I. 26. Tanner, 281.
[e] Tanner, 266.
[f] Leland, I. 26. Tanner, 273.
[g] Leland, I. 27. Tanner, 282.
[h] Tanner, 282.

Auſtin friars was founded 1291 [i], and here was an houſe of Sac friars de pœnitentia Jeſu [k]. Biſhop Tanner adds three hoſpitals beſides there, of St. Leonard and St. Giles [l], and two colleges of prieſts [m].

The ſite of Friars preachers is oppoſite Spa cloſe in Butterwick. St. Mary Magdalen college of black monks is a farm-houſe on the other ſide the road; the chapel, made a barn, fired by the hay, and the ſhell only remaining. The demeſnes of it were incloſed 1584, and the monk's leys are a common for freemen's horſes in lieu of all common right. The priory mill was turned by a ſpring of a remarkable petrifying quality.

St. Leonard's hoſpital, founded by Henry I. for incurable lepers [n] of the city of Lincoln for a guardian, eight chaplains, and one prieſt [o], ſtood near St. Bartholomew's church on the Weſt ſide of the caſtle, which church was decayed 1468, and a chapel built of its materials, the principal part of which is now called the chapel-houſe, which was burnt 1644 by the royaliſts. On the hill where this church and hoſpital ſtood, William king of Scots ſwore fealty to king John November 22, 1200, on the croſier of archbiſhop Hubert, in the ſight of all the people, and in preſence of three archbiſhops, 12 biſhops, and the principal nobility of England, Scotland, Wales, and Normandy [p].

St. Giles' hoſpital is now a farm-houſe near Gretewell gate.

There are more remains of old buildings in this city than any other place in England. Without Barre gate (the South g te now ſtanding) was a fair croſs and large [q], one of queen Eleanor's. It was demoliſhed about 1643. The place is yet diſcernible.

Upon the Weſt wall of St. Mary's ſteeple is this Roman inſcription [r]:

DIS MANIBVS
NOMINI SACRI
BRVSCI FILI CIVIS
SENONI [s] ET CARSSo
VNAE [t] CONIVGIS
EIVS ET QVINTI F.

i. e.

Dis manibus
Nominii Sacri
Bruſci fili civis
Senonii & cariſſi
mæ conjugis
ejus & Quinti filii.

and in the pediment above it a later Chriſtian inſcription, Pl. VII. f. 16. This church bears great marks of antiquity. The epitaphs within it are all cut in white or blue ſlabs with various devices, but ſcarce any of them whole. Under the wall of the yard is the oat-market, and on the wall is an antique conduit mentioned by Leland I. 34. with its *caſtle*, in Wikerford, and on it theſe arms:

A bend between 6 mullets.
A feſs chequy.
A feſs between 6 croſſes botonè.
Two chevronels between 6 croſſes botoné fitche.
Three roſes, as ſeemed.

On the wall by it lie two figures, one probably Ranulph de Kyme mentioned by Leland, with a time-worn inſcription in capitals on the ledges; the other repreſents a female religious with a book in her left hand, her right on her breaſt.

South of St. Andrew's church-yard in Wykerford, is a houſe of a very antique ſtyle of building, vaulted over with ſtone. No tradition what it has been. This and ſome adjoining buildings called St. Andrew's rows are part of the fabrick eſtate. Adjoining to the ſame church Northward remained the old palace of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, whoſe arms curiouſly carved on a large block of freeſtone ſtood on the front of it till the year 1737. This is the goodly houſe that Leland ſays in his time belonged to the Suttons.

In this ſuburb on the Weſt ſide of the ſtreet is an old houſe with a great round-arched gate (lord Huſſey's houſe, out of whoſe bow window he went to execution), and adjoining to it the other called *John of Gaunt's*, both which Mr. Buck engraved 1726. The latter being ruinous was taken down in the ſpring of 1783. Oppoſite to this is another antient building called *John of Gaunt's ſtables*, but more likely to have been his palace than the other. Both more probably belonged to ſome of the many religious houſes or foundations in this city and county.

The noble market-houſe was built in the ſecond mayoralty of Mr. John Lebſey, 1736, by an act of common council, for applying for 10 years the £.100. annually ſpent on the city feaſt. The church of St. Peter at Arches was rebuilt in his firſt mayoralty.

The town-hall, where alſo the aſſizes are held, is over the Stonebow acroſs the high ſtreet, rebuilt about 13 Richard II. the South front decorated with the ſtatues of the Virgin Mary and the angel Gabriel. The Eaſt end is the common gaol, antiently called the *kitchen*, probably from having ſerved for the city feaſts.

Beaumont fee was a manor belonging to that noble family from the time of Edward III. in right of Iſabel, widow of John lord Veſci of Alnwick, and ſiſter of Henry de Beaumont; whence the manſion-houſe had the name of Veſci hall. It came afterwards to the Norfolk family, and has ſince been ſold more than once. It is exempt from the city's juriſdiction, and the bailiff is called at the aſſizes next after the ſheriffs of the city.

The high bridge of one arch over the main ſtream of the river Witham 21 feet, 9 inches diameter, and 11 feet high, is at leaſt 400 years old. From the main arch ſpring two others at right angles Eaſtward, one on each ſide the river, which is vaulted over. Upon this vault ſtood the antient chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, let for a dwelling-houſe 1549, in which was a chantry, founded by the corporation 32 Edward I. Running from the bridge down the chapel entry on the South ſide of the river is *Scotch hall*, an antient building, whoſe windows were formerly full of painted-glaſs. On one ſide of

[i] Tanner, 283. [k] Ib. 285. Leland, ubi ſup. [l] Tan. 256. 271. 282. 285. [m] Ib. 285.
[n] *De ejectibus.* Mon. Ang. II. 388. This is what is called Pat. 35 Henry VI. *Mallardry.* Pat. 7 Henry IV. *Le Maladri. Malandry*, the true name, explains the whole.
[o] Tan. 256. [p] Hoveden, 461. b. M. Paris, p. 204. [q] Lel. ubi ſup. [r] Horſley, Brit. Rom. p. 319.
[s] It ſeems ΦANONI and may as well be read *Lincolni* as *Senoni*.
[t] Or VME. Half the laſt line is cut off in the ſtone.

a door-

a door-caſe within the court and on other parts were carved in wood and ſtone the arms of *Gegge*, whoſe manſion it probably was, a chevron between two creſcents in chief, and a croſs patée fitché in baſe; alſo in the South window of St. Benedict's church adjoining, and quartered by the Granthams from the time of Henry VIII.

The fine ſpring which at preſent ſupplies the city conduits, but antiently the Grey friars, riſes in this lordſhip. There is a ſmall building of brick over the ſpring head, from whence the water is conveyed by leaden pipes about a mile, to the firſt conduit at the bridge foot, and from thence to the other, before deſcribed, at St. Mary's in Wikerford.

The Cordwainers and Weavers are the only companies now ſubſiſting here, as indeed they were the only companies incorporated by royal charter; the former ſo early as 2 Richard II. 1389.

Vine cloſe in Butterwick is the *vinea ſua apud Lincoln* granted by Henry I. to biſhop Bloet and his canons. This circumſtance of a vineyard ſo far North ſo long ago would induce one to believe the vine has been of longer ſtanding in this iſland than is commonly ſuppoſed.

Here were two ſchools, one in the cloſe maintained by the dean and chapter, the other in the city maintained by the corporation; both united 1583, the maſter elected and paid half by the dean and chapter; the uſher elected and paid by the corporation, who are to pay half the maſter's ſalary, and repair the ſchool-houſe, which is on the ſite of the Grey friars, and the biſhop to permit no other within three miles of Lincoln.

The city is a corporation governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, two ſheriffs, and not leſs than 45 nor more than 49 common council. It has four coroners and four chamberlains, and ſends two members to parliament.

It is a county of itſelf, including 20 miles round it, and ſome pariſhes without the town; but part of the town called the Cloſe is in the parts of Lindſey in the county, and the parts of Keſteven come within one mile of the bar gate.

The fee-farm rent which the city paid to the cathedral, £.80. for Burgh's chantry, was diſcharged 1543, with the plate of the great guild. The chapel on the bridge was converted into a dwelling-houſe 1548.

Lincoln was viſited with the plague 1549, 1586, and 1630; and between Holyrood day 1586 and 1587 were five mayors elected.

James I. made a progreſs here 1617, and aſſiſted at a great horſe-race on the heath for a cup. The lower town having been taken by the parliament's forces under the earl of Manchester, the caſtle was ſtormed May 1644.

In the ſtone quarries in a field about a mile Eaſt from the cathedral great numbers of bones have been dug up ever ſince the ground was firſt opened for ſtone, though few have been taken up entire. There is commonly a bit of copper money among the bones and aſhes incloſed in the urn. Out of one Mr. Sympſon took, in 1736, a fair coin of Adrian, of the ſecond ſize, the head laureate, HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P. P.; reverſe, a figure ſtanding, holding a palm-branch and cornucopiæ; FELICITAS AVG. S. C. Beſides the fragments of bones in the urns there are abundance dug up that have been buried without burning, after the cuſtom ceaſed as may be ſuppoſed among the Romans. Some of theſe have had prodigious ſtrong coffins, as may be judged from the great iron cramps and nails, ſix, ſeven, eight, and nine inches long, which have been found among the bones, with ſome ſmall remains of wood not quite conſumed, after ſo many ages.

On Friday May 14, 1731, ſome labourers digging for ſtone in this quarry diſcovered, lying North and South, the head to the North, about one foot and an half or two feet below the ſurface, two antient ſepulchres, compoſed each of four large ſtones ſet edgeways for the ends and ſides, and covered with a fifth; about ſix feet long within, the breadth three feet, the depth two feet and an half: the cover of one of them was in two pieces. The bodies had been incloſed in thick ſtrong wooden coffins, of which nothing remained ſave a ſmall matter that ſtuck to the huge iron ſpikes and cramps that had bound the planks together, and that was ſo much decayed that the ſort of wood was not to be diſtinguiſhed. In the North end lay a very thick ſcull (the teeth gone) and ſome pieces of thigh bones and many iron ſpikes full ſix inches long, thick as the little finger, but conſumed by ruſt, broken at the ends. On the right ſide of the coffin towards the head was a beautiful urn of fine red clay, broken among the nails and mouldy earth, with a little ſcroll or feſtoon round it: it was five inches deep, and might have held a quart. Near a yard South from the feet of the tomb, and at the ſame depth, was a heap of black ſtrong-ſmelling aſhes. Next day they found a ſimilar ſtone coffin, the cover of one ſtone, and the inſide of the Eaſt ſide ſtone hewn ſmooth, not ſo long as the other, and in it only a piece of a ſcull and bones. Many bones have been dug up in different parts of the hill, as if thrown in from a field of battle: and in this quarry was found the braſs armilla mentioned by Dr. Stukeley[w], in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Pownall[x].

There were found ſeveral ſtone coffins in and about this city; at the head of one an earthen bottle which would contain about three half pints, made of an ochre-coloured earth, not glazed, nor to appearance burnt, like our bottles or pots. Several urns were alſo found with bones in them, but no coins[y].

The late Dr. Primroſe had a great collection of Roman antiquities found in and about this city. A fine glaſs urn found near Newport gate, holding about two quarts, and covered within with a ſort of gliſtering ſubſtance, as if it had been ſilvered, was given by him to Mr. Folkes: alſo a very large ſilver ſeal of Robert lord Fitz-Walter, in the hands of Nevil King, eſq. afterwards in thoſe of the rev. Richard Neate, and engraved in the fifth volume of the Archæologia, illuſtrated by Mr. Brooke. William Pownall, eſq. had the fine bijugate Caraufius with the head of Apollo, his favourite deity, joined

[w] It. p. 86. [x] Mr. Pownall's letter to Mr. Gale. Gale's Letters, p. 165.
[y] Joſh. Platt's letter to R. Gale, Lincoln, June 18, 1739. Ib. p. 185, where the bottle is engraved.

with

with his own, afterwards in the poſſeſſion of ſir Richard Ellys, bart. found in digging the new church by Stanbow, ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries 1725, and engraved by Vertue 1734.

A branch of the Foſſe, very perfect, juſt by St. Giles' hoſpital, and eaſily traceable in many places over the fields, turns off towards Horncaſtle the antient *Banovallum*. This and the other Roman roads round Lincoln occur in old deeds by the name of *ſtreet*. This is called *Langworth ſtreet*. The great North road from Newport, antiently the Hermen ſtreet, is called the *Humber ſtreet*, and once, by miſtake, *Ykeling* for Ikeneld ſtreet.

The country on the Weſt and South ſides of Lincoln was heath for 20 miles round, and on the South ſide, where the courſe formerly was, it was ſo extenſive, and the tracks ſo uncertain, that a large ſquare light-houſe was erected, at the ſole expence of ſir Francis Daſhwood, late lord Deſpenſer, about 1752, viſible at a diſtance all round both by night and day. It has almoſt all been lately incloſed both on the Weſt and South ſides, and turnpike-roads are making.

Blakeney. Among ſome corpſes dug up on Lincoln heath, near *Blankeney*, were found ſeveral caſt braſs rings, flattiſh, which ſome ſuppoſed the old Britiſh money mentioned by Cæſar. Theſe, and alſo a very large bead, pierced, and ſome coins of Maximinus, Conſtantius, and Magnentius, found at *Strawſton*, with a very fine cornu ammonis, four feet deep, in digging for coal, were ſhewn by captain Hacket to Dr. Stukeley, 1727[z]. At Strawſton is a good manſion-houſe belonging to Andrew Hacket, of Moxhall, in the county of Warwick, eſq.

Strawſton.

Spittle in the Street. *Spittle in the Street* conſiſts only of a farm-houſe, a chapel, an alms-houſe or hoſpital for poor women, a good inn, and a ſeſſions-houſe. Over the chapel this inſcription:

Fui anno Domini 1398
Non fui - - 1594 } *Domus Dei & pauperum.*
Sum - - - 1616

Qui hanc, Deus hunc deſtruet.

The hoſpital was founded in the reign of Edward II. augmented in the reign of Richard II.[a] On the ſeſſions-houſe:

Hæc domus dat, amat, punit, conſervat, honorat,
Equitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, bonos. 1620.

Arms of Ulſter. Over the door *Fiat juſtitia*, 1619. The eſtate belongs to ſir Cecil Wray, bart. whoſe anceſtor, lord chief juſtice of England, built the ſeſſions-houſe.

The Roman road, 37 yards broad, and in many places firm and ſtrong, frequently diſcontinued and

Hibberſtowe. then beginning again, runs by *Hibberſtowe*, *Gainſthorp*, *Scalby wood*, *Broughton*, *Appleby lane*, *Roxby*, &c. to *Wintringham*. At the firſt are foundations of Roman buildings, with tiles, coins, and other marks

Broughton. of antiquity; alſo at *Broughton*, with foſſil fiſh; and near this is a petrifying ſpring and a barrow. At

Sandton. *Sandton* has been a Roman pottery; ſeveral ſand hills like barrows, near the ſtreet; between *Scalby*

Appleby. and *Manton* is a Roman camp. In *Appleby* a place called *Julian's bower*[b].

At *Roxby*, near the church, was found a teſſelated pavement of red, blue, and white, ſix or ſeven yards long, by more wide, with ox bones, pieces of red and yellow plaſter, and large ſtones[c]. Roxby.

In the fields on the great road at *Oumby* have been found Roman coins both ſilver and copper[17]. Oumby.

On an iſland at *Tunſtall*, near *Redburn*, was a Gilbertine nunnery, founded by the Crevequers, in the reign of Stephen, united to a houſe of the ſame order at *Bollington*, founded by the Kymes, in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.158.[d] Tunſtall. Bollington.

At *Kirkton Lindſey* John of Gaunt had a palace[e]. Biſhop Alexander built here a handſome church, cathedral form, on an older, whoſe Weſt end remains. It is a market-town. Here Mr. Pegge ventures to place Sidnaceſter, and the IN MEDIUM of Richard of Cirenceſter. "IN MEDIUM is in the heart of Lindſey, properly ſo called, and it was an undoubted Roman ſtation of eminence, being nearly in the mid way between Lincoln and *Ad Abum*, for which reaſon it was ſo named. Dr. Stukeley fixes it at Kirkton, whoſe name has a manifeſt reference to a church, which is uſually pronounced *Kirk* in the names of places in the Northern parts, and particularly in Lincolnſhire. This is wanting to the other marks at Gainſborough, and yet ſeems a very eſſential one. It is extremely natural to ſuppoſe that when Sidnaceſter, which I preſume might be the firſt Saxon name given to this ſtation, was made a ſee, and a church built there, it would by degrees acquire the name of Kirkton, or the church town. Kirkton Lindſey. Sidnaceſter.

It is not neceſſary to ſuppoſe the church of a grand or extraordinary ſtructure, ſince, this being at firſt the only church in theſe parts, the place would of courſe obtain a name from it. This particular of the preſent name of the place is of conſequence, for *Ad Abum* being in Lindſey, and poſſeſſed alſo of the other circumſtance of its being a Roman ſtation, might otherwiſe, in the opinion of ſome, bid fair for being the place in queſtion. The ſame might be alledged in favour of Horncaſtle, and the other places mentioned by biſhop Gibſon hereafter; but there being ſo plain a reference to a principal church ſeems to give it the preference to all the reſt. The ſee being united or rather ſwallowed up in Dorcheſter, and biſhop Eadnoth afterwards building at Stow, Remigius alſo acquiring the poſſeſſion of that place, and rebuilding the church, and his ſucceſſors at Lincoln having a palace there, all theſe things conſpire to eclipſe and deface the memory of Kirkton and its once flouriſhing ſtate, and account for the ſituation of Sidnaceſter being loſt ſo early as to be totally unknown when Matthew of Weſtminſter wrote. The obſcurity of Kirkton in the later ages no doubt has been the reaſon why modern authors have fixed upon Stowe, which they ought to have diſregarded on account of its conſpicuouſneſs in the Poſt Normanic times; this being a weighty argument, if well attended to, that it could not be the place. Upon the removal or union of this ſee with that of Dorcheſter in Leofwine's time, Sidnaceſter no doubt began to decline; and the obſcurity of it after that, which was probably the caſe with it long before the Norman æra, might be the true reaſon

[z] A. S. Min. [17] G. [a] Tanner, 284. Stukeley, It. I. 89. [d] Tanner, 266, 267. [b] Stukeley, ib. [e] Stukeley, ib. [c] Delapryme in Phil. Tranſ. 263.

that

that the place was ſo difficult to be diſcovered. The preſent church at Kirkton, no doubt, has been rebuilt ſince the removal of the ſee, if not ſince the Conqueſt; ſo that later writers wanted for their guide even the appearance of antiquity, or any venerable veſtiges of the church which belonged to the ſee of Lincoln from the firſt, and was appropriated to the ſubdean, to whom it now belongs[f]."

Thornholm. At *Thornholm* was an Auſtin priory, founded by king Stephen, valued at £.100. *per annum*.[g]

Gokewell. At *Gokewell* was a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded before 1185, valued at £.76. 2*s*.[h]

Nocton. Near the Witham to the South was *Nocton* priory of Black canons, founded by Robert Darcy, lord of the place in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.44. *per annum*[i]. "Wimbiſch hath Nokton park priory[k]," which that family got by the heir of Darcy. It was ſince the ſeat of ſir William Ellys[l], bart. who left it to the honourable George Hobart, now earl of Buckinghamſhire, who is the preſent owner.

Arms cut in ſtone over the great window of the great chamber of Nocton abbey, taken 1656, by P. C. (Philip Conſtable.)

First Row.

1 A cinquefoil. *Poucher.*
2 A feſs dauncette between 6 eſcalops. *Engayne.*
3 A lion rampant. *Everingham.*
4 Three double trefoils. (Query cinquefoils. *Darcy.*)
5 A ſpread eagle. *Soothill.*
6 A roſe. (Query *cinquefoil*, as before.)
7 A feſs dauncette between 6 eſcalops. *Engayne.*

Second Row.

1. 4. 6. 7. 10. Three double trefoils.
2. 8. A lion rampant. *Everingham.*
3. 5. 9. A croſs moline.

Mere. In the pariſh of *Mere*, Simon de Roppell, before 1226, founded an hoſpital for 13 poor perſons; the maſterſhip of which was in the gift of the biſhops of Lincoln. The church was appropriated 1392 to the priory of St. Katharine, and a vicarage endowed 1403[m]. Here ſeems to have been a houſe of Templars, afterwards of Hoſpitallers, ſo early as the reign of Henry II. and John[n].

Dunſton. In the adjoining pariſh of *Dunſton* was an hoſpital for lepers in the reign of Henry III.[o]

Wragby. *Wragby*, which Leland[p] calls a *village*, on the high road from Lincoln to Horncaſtle, and a member of the barony, is a ſmall market-town belonging to Edmund Turner, eſq. from whom it paſſed by marriage to Villiers duke of Buckingham, and was afterwards bought by ſir Edmund Turner, knt. who here founded, 1647, an hoſpital for ſix clergymen's widows, and ſix other poor men or women, endowed with a rent-charge of £.100. *per annum*. Here is alſo a free-ſchool, with a ſtipend of £.30. *per annum* for the maſter. Three fairs and a market were granted here to George duke of Buckingham 1671.

Bardeney. "Panton bek runnith by the North ſide of the "abbey of *Bardeney*. The monkes hold opinion "that the old abbey of Bardeney was not in the "very ſame place where the new is, but at a "grainry or dairy of theyrs a mile off[q]."

Bardeney, or *Beardana*, was a noble monaſtery before 647, to which Ethelred, king of Mercia, was a great benefactor, if not principal founder; and, reſigning his crown, turned monk and abbot in it. It is ſaid to have had 300 monks. William of Malmeſbury[r] aſcribes its reſtoration to biſhop Remigius. Oſwald's reliques, placed here by his niece, queen Oſtrith, were, except his right hand, removed to Glouceſter, A. D. 909. It was valued at £.366. 6*s*. 1*d*. *per annum*[s]. Biſhop Tanner diſtinguiſhes *Peartenei* or Peoptanea from Bardeney, making it *Partney* in Candleſtow hundred on the coaſt, where was an hoſpital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen in the reign of Henry I. and where Bede[t] ſays was both a monaſtery and a nunnery. Mr. Camden was probably miſled by the copy of Bede quoted by Leland[u], and his corrections of *Bearteneig* into *Beardeneig*.

Skelleſthorp. "At *Killeſthorp*, or *Skelleſthorpe*, three miles Weſt "from Louth, riſes a great brook there called "*Bane*, ſo to *Baumberge*, perverted for *Baneburg*, a "village three miles off, thens to Hornecaſtle[x]."

Bane *r.* Bamberg.

Ban *r.* Ludford. Sixhill. *Ban* river riſes in the middle of Lindſey, not far from *Ludford*, where Roman coins are frequently ploughed up in the fields near *Sixhill* or *Sixle*, a Gilbertine priory, founded by Greſlei, in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.135. *per annum*[y]. Edward I. confined in this houſe, 1306, Mary, ſiſter of Robert Bruce king of Scotland, and wife of Chriſtopher Seton[z].

Linwood. *Linwood*, in a dull ſituation, about two miles from Market Raſen, was the birth-place of the famous canoniſt of its name, of whoſe family there are two or three curious monuments in the middle aile, with the braſs figures and inſcriptions very perfect. The church has a decent ſpire, the only one to be ſeen in the round of 59 pariſhes hereabouts. William Lyndwood was educated at Gonville college, and elected fellow of Pembroke hall: admitted to the degree of doctor at Oxford 1411, chancellor to archbiſhop Chichele 1414, and dean of the arches, archdeacon of Oxford and of Stow in this county, keeper of the privy ſeal to Henry, and biſhop of St. David's 1442, and was ſent by Henry VI. to the council of Baſil. He died 1456, and was buried in the chapel of St. Stephen at Weſtminſter. His "Conſtitutions," or collections of the decrees of 14 archbiſhops of Canterbury, were printed at Paris, 1505, fol. Lond. 1555, fol. 1557, 8vo. Oxf. 1677, fol. and 1643, 8vo. alſo in Engliſh[a].

East Raſen. Raſen Tupholm. Market Raſen. At *Eaſt Raſen* the vicar has the tithe of ale brewed in the pariſh. The church of *Raſen Tupholm* was pewed with oak by Harriſon a carpenter, brother to John Harriſon, who invented the time-piece for diſcovering the longitude. At *Market Raſen* is a ſchool in the patronage of lord Brownlow, endowed with £.25. *per annum*, but no fund to ſupport the ſchool-houſe, which is running faſt to ruin.

Waleſby. At *Waleſby* Dr. Gordon ſaw an old oak chair with

[f] Mr. Pegge's MS paper on Sidnaceſter. [g] Tanner, 259. [h] Ib. 275. [i] Ib. 268.
[k] Leland, VII. 52. [l] G. Stukeley, I. 80, 81. [m] Sympſon's MS collections. [n] Tanner, 274.
[o] Tanner, 282. [p] VII. 51. [q] Leland, VII. 51. [r] De geſt. pont. IV. [s] Tanner, 248.
[t] III. 16. [u] Coll. II. 138. [x] Leland, VII. 51. [y] Tanner, 267.
[z] Hemingford, p. 224. ed. Hearne. [a] Tanner, Bib. Brit. p. 498.

the ſtory of Adam and Eve and the Prodigal Son carved out, with inſcriptions dated 1314; but the characters appear more modern.

Horncaſtle. "*Horncaſtelle*, as far as I can learn, is now moſt "buildid within the circuit of an old walled town, "or ſome huge caſtle, as apperith from divers ruins "of a wall. It hath one fair pariſh church; the "market is very good and quick occupiers in the "town. *Alluitur* Bano & Verino *qui paulo infra op.* "Banum." Warig riſith of divers ſprings *aliquot* "*paſſuum millibus ab oppido. Pons ibidem ſuper* Veri- "num *fl.*[b]" Here are traces of the caſtle, which took up twenty acres, and incloſed near one half of the preſent town. Pieces of its wall remain all round in the church-yard, and by the road ſide, in ſome places three or four yards high, and four yards thick. Stukeley[c] places here the BANOVALLUM of Ravennas, which Ward ſuppoſed the ſame with BENNAVENA, or *Daventry*[d]. It is in a low ſituation, in the angle of the two brooks meeting here, the *Bane* and *Waring*; whence the modern name Horncaſtle, which ſignifies an angle all over this country. Near the conflux of the two brooks was lately a place called *Julian's bower*, much talked of. The Waring riſes but a mile or two off. The field acroſs it South from the town is called the *Thwong* and *Cagthorp*, and probably was its pomerium. Roman coins have been found here. Near the walls, on digging cellars, they ſometimes find bodies buried[e]. It is a ſoke of 13 lordſhips, of royal demeſne till beſtowed by Richard II. on the biſhop of Carliſle, for his habitation and maintenance when driven from Roſe caſtle by the Scots. It appears, however, to have belonged to the biſhop of Carliſle earlier; for 17 Henry III. he fined for this manor in fee, but not to alienate without licence[f]. It was incorporated by Elizabeth[g], is a market-town[18], and ſtill the property of the ſee of Carliſle; and tanners are very numerous here.

BANNOVALLUM.

Minting. At *Minting* was an alien priory of Black monks before 1129, ſubject to the abbey of St. Benedict on the Leyr[h].

Winceby. Three miles South-eaſt is *Winceby*, where was fought a ſhort battle, October 5, 1643, between the king's forces under colonel Winderſon and lord Widdrington and the parliament's under colonel Cromwell, in which the latter was victorious[i]. There is an epitaph in the church of Horncaſtle to the memory of ſir Ingram Hopton, who was killed in this battle, after having knocked down Cromwell as he was recovering himſelf after his horſe had been killed and had fallen on him.

Serivelſby. "*Dymoke* dwelleth at *Skrelleſby*, two miles from "Horncaſtle[k]." The houſe was plain and antique, and in the hall were the arms of all the champions and the kings in whoſe reign they lived, with three ſuits of armour for man and horſe. This part of the houſe being burnt down, 17.., is not rebuilt. In the church are braſſes for ſir Robert Dymoke, knt. banneret, Henry the Eighth's general at Tournay, and a beautiful buſt of Lewis Dymock, champion to George I. and II. who died 1760, aged 91.

The manor of Scrivelſby was formerly held by the Marmions of the crown, by barony, and the ſervice of officiating as champion of England at the coronation. Philip, the laſt lord Marmion, died 20 Edward I. leaving daughters his coheirs, of which Joan the youngeſt married ſir Thomas de Ludlowe, knt. and, upon the diviſion of the eſtate, had this manor. She had iſſue another ſir Thomas de Ludlowe, who had an only daughter Margery, his heir, married to ſir John Dymoke, knt. and died 4 Richard II.; they had iſſue Sir Thomas Dymoke, knt. who, in right of his mother, inherited Scrivelſby and the ſaid office, ſince which time it hath always continued in that antient name and family[l].

Benningworth. *Benningworth*, or, as it ſhould be more truly written, *Bancingſworth*, q.d. an iſland or high ground incloſed by the marſhy land on the river Bane, is 16 miles from Lincoln, and five from Wragby, and belongs principally to George Heneage, eſq. The grange farm here is part of the diſſolved abbey of Kirkſtede. Another, the property of Mr. Scambleſby, is ſaid to have been the gift of queen Elizabeth to one of his anceſtors, who was her coachman. This pariſh is divided from Donnington by a rivulet commonly called the *Bane*, probably by abbreviation from *Verbena*, a goddeſs of rivers, from the firſt ſyllable of whoſe name the Wherf in Yorkſhire is called, where an inſcription to her has been found.

Mr. Wray ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1765, an antique ring of a ſingular form, found at Banningworth, by a maid ſervant, who had gathered it up with ſome clay in her pattens, as ſhe was walking acroſs the fields. The hoop was formed of a bar of gold hammered round, a full eighth of an inch diameter, flattened at the extremities: a gold coin, with a head, inſcribed PONT. SEPT. COS. II.; reverſe, a figure ſtanding holding a croſs, without inſcription, ſerved as a ſetting. The whole weight leſs than £.3. 3s.[m] This ſingular exhibit was made at a meeting of the Society when Monſ. Groſley attended, who tells us, this medal was of Probus, worked in the ſame manner with the ring, and the more evidently counterfeit as on its reverſe, within the collet, there was a figure with a great croſs in its hand[n]. No ſuch inſcription occurs on any of this emperor's coins enumerated by Occo, nor in the diſſertation on the title of *Pontifex Maximus* aſſumed by the Roman emperors in Hiſt. de l'Acad. des Inſcriptions, V. 180, 12.

Stixwold. At *Stixwold*, Lucy, relict of Yvo de Tailbois, and others, founded a Ciſtertian nunnery, valued at £.114. diſſolved, among the leſſer monaſteries, 27 Henry VIII. but refounded by that king for Premonſtratenſians, who continued about two years[o]. The manor was late the property of George lord Anſon, ſince ſold by his heir to Edmund Turnor of Panton, eſq.

Tupholm. At *Tupholm* was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Alan and Gilbert de Nevill, in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.100. now the property of Robert Vyner of Gotby, eſq.[p]

[b] Leland, VII. 50. [c] I. 28. [d] Horſley, 493. 504. [e] Stukeley, ib.
[f] Mag. Rot. 17 H. III. Madox's Collect. [g] Stukeley, ib. [18] G. [h] Tanner, 257.
[i] G. Ruſhworth, Collect. part iii. vol. II. p. 281. Gent. Mag. Nov. 1782, p. 524. [k] Leland, VII. 52.
[l] MSS. penes J. C. Brooke, de Coll. Armor. [m] Ant. Soc. Min. [n] London, II. 9. [o] Tanner, 264.
[p] Ib. 275.

At

Stanfield. At *Stanfield* Henry Percy, in the reign of Henry II. founded a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.98. granted to the Tyrwhits, whoſe ſeat it long was [q]. Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhitt, of Stainfield, bart. left his eſtate by will to Thomas Drake, ſecond ſon of William Drake, of Shardeloes, co. Bucks, eſq. who in 1776 aſſumed the name and arms of Tyrwhitt.

Kirkſted. At *Kirkſted* Hugh Brito, ſon of Eudo lord of Tateſhal, founded another Ciſtertian abbey, 1139, valued at £.286.[r] of which the Eaſt end of the hall ſtill remains. This chapel, now the pariſh church, is thatched and mean: the bell hangs in an oak. There is a foſs round the ſite. This manor and lordſhip were part of the antient eſtate of the Clintons, earls of Lincoln, and deſcended to Daniel Diſney, eſq. in right of his wife Catharine, youngeſt daughter and coheir of Henry Fynes, of Kirkſted, eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir Henry Fynes, knt.[s] eldeſt ſon of Henry Clinton Fynes, ſecond earl of Lincoln, by his ſecond wife. This living is a donative, and being exempt from all epiſcopal juriſdiction, was ſerved by a miniſter of the Church of England. In the latter end of the laſt century the lord of the manor, Mr. Diſney, being a Diſſenter, gave it to a miniſter of his own perſuaſion, as the incumbents were paid and removed at pleaſure, and left certain lands, now producing £.30. *per annum*, to Preſbyterian truſtees, for the uſe of the miniſter, whom they are to recommend. The celebrated Dr. John Taylor of Norwich held it 18 years, from about 1715, and here compoſed his juſtly valued Hebrew Concordance, in 2 vols. fol. 1754; and it has ſince been occupied by other Proteſtant diſſenting miniſters, who bury by the eſtabliſhed forms.

Tateſhall. "*Taterſhale* upon *Bane* river, and the *Aye* or *Rhe*, "a great river, a pretty ſmall market, five miles "from Horncaſtle and three from Bardeney[t]." This place was granted by William the Conqueror to Eudo, one of his followers, whoſe deſcendants built the caſtle, were barons of parliament, and from this place aſſumed the name of Tateſhall. Robert, the laſt lord Tateſhall, died young, leaving three ſiſters, his coheirs; of which Joan married ſir Simon de Driby, knt. The heir of Driby married Bernack, whoſe heir married the lord Cromwell. From the Cromwells the eſtate and caſtle came to the Clintons earls of Lincoln, of whom Edward and Francis lived and died here, 1692 and 1693, and it is now the property of Hugh earl Forteſcue, by deſcent from the Clintons. It was advanced by degrees to the modern magnificence thereof in Fuller's time[u]; but was demoliſhed in the civil wars[x]. It ſtands on a mooriſh level, ſurrounded by two great foſſes, the outer of earth, the inner faced with brick 10 feet deep, ſupplied with water from the Bane. The principal gate was remaining lately. The tower, with four turrets at the North-weſt corner of the keep, above 200 feet high, the walls 15 feet thick, divided into three or four ſtories, was built by lord treaſurer Cromwell: the fire-places are adorned with the treaſurer's bags, as at Colliweſton, co. Northampton, the Cromwell arms, the motto *n'aime je droit*, and other devices. The church, which ſeems to have ſtood on the Eaſt ſide of the outer moat, is beautiful and ſpacious, built in form of a croſs; the magnificent choir neglected ſince the fine painted windows were carried to St. Martin's church in Stamford Baron, a preſent from lord Forteſcue to the earl of Exeter, who promiſed to ſupply their place with plain glaſs; for want of which, and other neceſſary repairs, the inſide of the choir is ruined, and the roof ready to fall in. Some beautiful fragments of painting yet remain in the tranſept windows, ſeveral of which are bricked up. Before the altar are braſſes for Ralph lord Cromwell the founder, lord high treaſurer 1455, his wife Joan 1469, and their kinſwoman and heireſs Maud, wife of Robert lord Willughby, 1497.

Henry VI. in the 17th year of his reign, granted his licence to Ralph Cromwell, Henry biſhop of Wincheſter cardinal of England, William Alnewyke biſhop of Lincoln, John Scrope knight, Walter Hungerford knight, Walter Tailbois eſq. and William Paſtone, patrons of the pariſh church of Tateſhale, in the county of Lincoln, to convert the ſaid church in honour of the Holy Trinity, the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, St. Peter the Apoſtle, St. John Baptiſt, and St. John the Evangeliſt, into a collegiate church, or college of ſeven chaplains, ſix lay clerks, and ſix choriſters, one of which chaplains to be maſter, and to erect a perpetual alms-houſe on their own ground, being parcell of the caſtle and manor of Tateſhale, near the church-yard of the church aforeſaid, containing 10 acres of ground, for 13 poor of both ſexes, with manſion-houſes, and buildings for the ſaid maſter, chaplains, clerks, choriſters, and their ſervants, with cloiſters, incloſures, gardens, orchards, and all other conveniences, and to aſſign the ſame to the ſaid maſter and chaplains, and they to be a body corporate, with power to ſue and be ſued, and to purchaſe lands, houſes, tenements, or other revenues, eccleſiaſtical or ſecular, to the value of £.200. *per annum*, over and above the advowſon and yearly value of the ſaid church of Tateſhale, and of the houſes and 16 acres aforeſaid, without fine or fee to the king or his heirs[y].

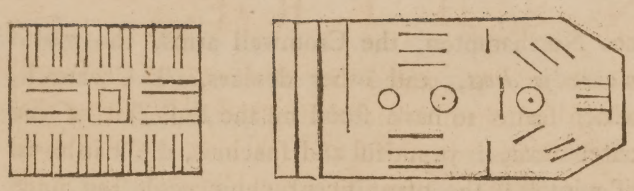
This college was valued at £.348. 5*s*. 11½*d*. *per annum*[z]. The alms-houſes are on the North ſide of the church-yard.

The pariſh chapel in the town built of brick is now a malt-houſe.

The reverend Mr. Dyer[a], rector of *Coningſby* adjoining, diſcovered two encampments, as they are commonly called, on a flat moor bordering on the fens in Tatterſhal park: the Northern one greatly overrun with heath: the banks ſeven feet wide, the inner trenches 12 and 13 feet, the outer 14 and 15 feet, depth two feet and an half, 60 paces from the South. The trenches of the Southern ſix feet broad, two feet and an half deep: the three rounds for tents with banks and ditches 26 feet diameter[b].

[q] Tanner, 275. [r] Tanner, 261. Stukeley, I. 82.
[s] Of this ſir Henry Fynes, lord of this manor, ſee ſome memoirs, written by himſelf, in Gent. Mag. XLII. p. 161. and Ann. Reg. 1771.
[t] Leland, VII. 50. 51. [u] Worth. Linc. p. 151. [x] Collins's Peerage, II. 164. [y] Mon. Ang. III. ii. 194.
[z] Tanner, 286. [a] Of whom ſee Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 183, 184.
[b] Account communicated by Mr. Wray to the Society of Antiquaries.

"Robertus



" Robertus de Tateſhal debet *oſturum bene ſeden-*
" *tem, pulchrum, & manerum* pro habendo uno mer-
" cato qualibet die Jovis apud Tateſhal, ita quod non
" ſit ad nocumentum," &c. [c]

Beſides the liberties of the parks, chaſes, and free warrens, belonging to the caſtle and manor of Tatteſhall, ſtallage, tolls of fairs and markets, all tenants and inhabitants of Tatterſhall were diſcharged of any tolls in fairs and markets abroad, and had ſole right of fiſhing, fowling, hawking, and hunting, in all the manors, chaſes, precincts of them; and ſuits of court baron, waſtes, ſtrays, treaſure trove, goods, and chattels of felons, fugitives, and men outlawed, felo de ſe, deodands, bondmen, villans, and waſtes, with their ſuits, nor was the ſheriff of the county or his bailiffs to arreſt within the pariſh of the ſaid manor, nor diſtreſs to be delivered upon the ſheriff's or any juſtice's replevies within the ſaid manor, but only upon the replevy of the lord's ſteward of the ſaid manor, beſides other liberties which appear in the ſeveral grants of Henry III. IV. VII. and VIII. and in the grant of the liberties of Richmond fee, whereof the caſtle and manor of Tateſhale is a part.

Henry III. in his 18th year, did grant to Robert of Tateſhale that he and his heirs ſhould have free warren in all his demeſne lands of Tateſhale and Kirkby; and Richard II. in the 18th of his reign, did confirm the ſaid grant. The abbot of Kirkſtead, in the 43d year of the reign of Henry III. did releaſe by his fine to Robert of Tateſhall and his heirs all his right of hawking and hunting, ruton and the ſinkes, and ſo by the old dike to the water ſide with them, and ſo to the Bane, and ſo to ride on, excepting the incloſure of the abbot and his ſucceſſors, that they might incloſe certain cloſes about the abbey, and that Robert and his heirs ſhould not hunt in them, nor in any other cloſes, ſo as the abbot would incloſe them, ſo that the game of Robert of Tatteſhall could not enter into the ſame.

I find in the Tower a grant of free warren, &c. in Tateſhall to Robert de Tateſhall and his heirs, dated the 5th of September, in the 44th year of Henry III.

Conſtantinus Clyfton conſanguineus & unus heredum Roberti de Tateſhall had a grant of confirmation of the former charter, the 20th of February, in the 18th year of Richard III.

Henry VII. in the ſecond year of his reign, granted to Margaret counteſs of Richmond the caſtle and manor of Tateſhall. The ſame king, in the third year of his reign, did grant the caſtle and manor of Tateſhall, and the park, warren, and chaſes thereof, to the duke of Richmond in tail. Henry VIII. by his letters patent, dated the 4th day of April, in the 8th year of his reign, the duke of Richmond being dead without iſſue, his letters patent bearing the ſame date, did grant the manor and caſtle of Tateſhall, the parks, chaſes, and warrens thereof, to the duke of Suffolk in tail. Edward VI. by his letters patent, the 8th of September, in the firſt year of his reign, did grant his manor and caſtle of Tateſhall, and all his parks, chaſes, and warrens, and commons in keeping of deer, and all liberties of parks, chaſes, and all other liberties, ſuch and the like and the ſame, to the duke of Suffolk; and, finally, the ſaid lordſhip, caſtle, &c. were granted in fee to Edward lord Clynton and Saye, his heirs and aſſigns, by letters patent, dated the 5th of September, in the fifth year of Edward VI. under which grant the eſtate is held at this day.

At *Eaſt Kirby* was born Thomas Goodrick, biſhop of Ely, and chancellor of England, who died 1554 [d]. East Kirby

At *Hagnaby* was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Herbert de Orreby 1175, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury [e]. Hereabout are many tumuli [f]. Hagnaby

At *Reveſby* two large and high ones, within one ditch, by ſir Joſeph Banks' houſe. This monument of Celtic antiquity is by the broad road on the deſcent of the high country overlooking the vaſt level towards Boſton. It is a very regularly formed oval, with a large broad ditch, and the length Eaſt and Weſt above 300 feet, equal to thrice the breadth: the entrance on the end of the South ſide; the tumuli high 100 feet diameter; that on the North ſide without the ditch of an odd figure, but perfectly ſimilar to the other. It ſeems to have been a place of ſepulture of ſome antient king, or of religious worſhip; probably, by its breadth and number of feet, Celtic and a temple [g]. Reveſby

At Reveſby was a Ciſtercian abbey, founded by William de Romara, earl of Lincoln, 1142, valued at £.287. *per annum* [h].

The fen called the *Weſt fen* is the place where the ruffs and reeves reſort in greateſt numbers; and many other ſorts of water fowl, which do not require the ſhelter of reeds or ruſhes, migrate hither to breed; for this fen is bare, having been imperfectly drained by narrow canals, which interſect it for many miles. Twenty pariſhes in the ſoke of Bollingbroke have right of common on it. The *Eaſt fen* is quite in a ſtate of nature, and exhibits a ſpecimen of what the country was before the introduction of draining. It is a vaſt tract of moraſs, intermixed with numbers of lakes, from half a mile to two or three miles in circuit, communicating with each other by narrow reedy ſtraits. They are very ſhallow, none above four or five feet deep, but abound with pike, perch, ruffs, beam, tench, dace, eels, &c. It is obſervable, that once in ſeven or eight years immenſe ſhoals of ſtickle-backs appear in the Welland below Spalding, and attempt coming up the river in form of a vaſt column. They are ſuppoſed to be the collected multitudes waſhed out of the fens by the floods of feveral years, and carried into ſome deep hole. When, overcharged with numbers, they are obliged to attempt a change of place, they move up the river in ſuch Weſt fen. Eaſt fen.

[c] Madox, Hiſt. of Exch. p. 279, and Mag. Rot. 4 Joh. Rot. 17. a Lincoln.
[d] Godwin, 272. Bentham, Hiſtory of Ely, 190. [e] Tanner, 273. [f] Stukeley, I. 27, 28. [g] Ib.
[h] Tanner, 263.

quantities

quantities as to enable a man who was employed in taking them to earn for a conſiderable time 4*s.* a-day by ſelling them at a half-penny *per* buſhel. They were uſed to manure lands, and attempts have been made to get oil from them. The reeds which cover the fens are cut annually for thatching, not only cottages, but many very good houſes. The multitudes of ſtarlings that rooſt in theſe reeds in winter break down many by perching on them. A ſtock of reeds well harveſted and ſtacked is worth two or three hundred pounds. The birds which inhabit the different fens are very numerous. Beſides the common wild duck, wild geeſe, garganies, pochards, ſhovelers, and teals breed here. Pewit, gulls, and black terns abound, and a few of the great terns, or tickets, are ſeen among them: the great creſted grebes, called gaunts, are found on the Eaſt fen: the leſſer creſted, the black and duſky and the little grebe, coots, water hens, ſpotted water hens, water rails, ruffs, redſhanks, lapwings, or wipes, red-breaſted godwits, and whimbrels, are inhabitants of theſe fens. The godwits breed near *Waſhenbrough*, the whimbrels only appear for about a fortnight in May, near Spalding, and then quit the country. Oppoſite to Foſsdyke waſh, during ſummer, are vaſt numbers of Avoſettas, called there *Yelpers*, from their cry as they hover over the ſportſman's head, like lapwings. Knots are taken in nets along the ſhores near Foſsdyke in great numbers during winter, but diſappear in ſpring. The ſhort-eared owl viſits the neighbourhood of Waſhenbrough with the woodcocks, and probably performs its migrations with thoſe birds, quitting the country at the ſame time. It does not perch on trees, but conceals itſelf in old long graſs [i]. Michael Drayton [k] enumerates the following birds inhabiting the fens: the duck and mallard, the teale, the goſſander, the widgeon, the golden eye, the ſmeath, the coot, the water hen, the water ouzel, the dabchick, the puffen, the wild ſwan, the ilke, the heron, the crane, the ſnipe, the bidcock, redſhank, bittern, and wild-gooſe: among ſuch as flying feed, the ſea mew, ſea pie, gull, curlew, cormorant, and oſprey.

reſby.

"The lord Willoughbie had a houſe at *Hereſby* "and a park of black deer two miles from Spilſby, "where, as I hear ſay, he intendith to build ſump-"tuouſly [l]." The houſe was burnt down a few years ago.

Richard Bertie (or, as Dugdale calls him, *Bartie*) married Catharine, ſole daughter and heir of William lord Willoughby, the laſt of the family of Ereſby. She was widow of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and during her travels with her huſband abroad, for religion, in Mary's reign, was delivered of a ſon, chriſtened Peregrine, *eo quod*, ſays the public regiſter of Weſel, *in terra* peregrina *pro conſolatione exilii ſui piis parentibus à Domino donatus ſit*; a copy of which was preſented under the common ſeal of that city to the honourable Charles Bertie, envoy extraordinary to the Electors and Princes of Germany, in his paſſage through it. Peregrine's ſon *Robert* was created earl of *Lindſey* 2 Charles I. being lord chamberlain of England, general of the king's forces, wounded and taken at the battle of Edgehill, 1642, of which wound he died the ſame night. His ſon and ſucceſſor *Montague* died 1666, and his ſon *Robert* married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip lord Wharton, by whom he had *Robert* [m], created marquis of Lindſey 1706, 5 Anne, and 1715, 1 George I. duke of Ancaſter. His great grandſon *Robert*, the fourth duke, dying 1779, without iſſue, left the title of Willoughby de Ereſby in abeyance between his ſiſters; but it was granted by patent, March 28, 1780, to lady Priſcilla Barbara Elizabeth Bertie, whoſe huſband Peter lord Gwydir officiates as deputy great chamberlain of England. His grace was ſucceeded in the dukedom by his uncle *Brownlowe*, fifth and preſent duke.

At the head of the nameleſs river ſtands *Hareby*, Hareby.
which biſhop Gibſon ſettles as the place where Edward the Firſt's queen Eleanor died, 1290. It will hereafter appear that ſhe really died at *Hereby*, co. Nottingham, in the houſe of Richard Weſton. So Sandford [n], Walſingham [o], and from him Holinſhed [p], make her die at *Herdebie*, by Lincoln. Her corpſe was conveyed from thence to Weſtminſter abbey; and at the places where it reſted were erected thoſe beautiful croſſes, of which only three now remain. Theſe ſtages were Newark, Leiceſter, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stratford, Dunſtaple, St. Alban's, Cheapſide, Charing Croſs, and Weſtminſter; but how Waltham came by this honour, being ſo much out of the road, is not eaſy to ſay.

"*Bullingbroke* hath once a year a fair, but it has Bolingbroke.
"no wekely market. The caſtle is metely well "maintained and moted about, having a draw-"bridge [q]. Gul. de Romara, earl of Lincoln, was "lord and owner of Bullingbroke caſtle. Syns it "was told me that ther were two cantuaries of the "Romares foundation in the pariſh church, lately "ſuppreſſed [r]." Very little remains of the caſtle. It ſtood in a bottom, commanded by hills to the North. It gave title of earl to *Oliver St. John* of Bletſo, 22 James I. He died 1646, and was ſucceeded by his younger ſon's ſon *Oliver* [s]; and he dying without iſſue, the title came to and ended in his brother *Pawlet*. Queen Anne, 1711, conferred the title of viſcount Bolingbroke on *Henry*, a deſcendant of the ſame family, who was attainted 1714, but reſtored in blood 1723; and, dying 1751, was ſucceeded by his nephew *John*; he by his ſon *Frederick*; and he, 1787, by his ſon *George Richard*, the fourth and preſent viſcount.

At *Claxby* near Bollingbrook is a new-built houſe, Claxby.
the ſeat of the late Markham family, ſituated near the church, in a low part of the pariſh, but not unpleaſantly, with hanging woods on the ſide of the hill. The family were Catholicks. Mr. Pelham purchaſed the eſtate.

"*Spileſby*, a mean market-town, having houſes Spilſby.
"moſt part thakkid and ſome redid. In it is one

[i] Pennant, Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 11, 12.
[k] Song 25.
[l] Leland, VII. 50.
[m] Dugdale, II. 408.
[n] P. 129.
[o] Hiſt. Ang. p. 55.
[p] P. 2285.
[q] Leland, VII. 50.
[r] Ib. 14.
[s] Dugdale, Bar. II. 398, 399.

"metely fair place longing to Haſtings, a gentle-
"man that came from Suffolk. It ſtandith on the
"edge of the middle marſh of Low Lindſey, five
"miles Eaſt from Horncaſtle, and about as much
"from the ſea ſide as in the middle way [t]." Dr. Stukeley was told of an aqueduct of earth found here [u], probably like that before deſcribed at Lincoln, p. 366. The town conſiſts of one ſtreet, in the middle of which is a charity-ſchool and market-houſe, and at the Weſt end the church, wherein are monuments for the Ereſbies, Berties, and Willoughbies.

Aſhby. "Sandon dwelleth at *Aſhby*, half a mile from "Spileſby [x]."

Halton. In *Halton* church hard by is this inſcription, on a flat ſtone:

✠ Sire Water Bek giſt icy de ſa alme deu eit merci.

Another croſs-legged knight; in his ſhield a lion rampant [y].

Alford. "*Alford*, 16 miles from Boſton, a mean market "in Low Lindeſey marſh, thakkid and redid, and "a brooke cometh by it [z]." Here is a conſiderable ſchool, the governors of which preſent to the vicarage of Saleby.

Ulceby. A high hill in *Ulceby* pariſh adjoining, called the *Bull's Head*, is a noted ſea mark; but one of the lofty trees on it was blown down 1783.

Totheby. *Totheby*, by Alford, was the ſeat of a family of that name in Leland's time [a].

Well. Near *Well*, about three miles from Alford, were found 600 Roman coins, in two fair urns, 1725 [b]. The church has been rebuilt in form of an elegant Grecian temple. The ſituation is pretty, and highly improved. Near the town, on a chalky heath, are three Celtic barrows, contiguous, and joined one into another, compoſed of chalk. The chalk in Lincolnſhire by Alford anſwers to that in Norfolk [c].

Leo lord Welles was third huſband to Margaret Beauchamp, Henry the Seventh's grandmother, and was ſlain at the battle of Towton, and both his ſon Richard and grandſon Robert, with two of the Dimocks who had married into the family, were beheaded by Edward IV. Richard had the title of lord Willoughby, and his daughter and heireſs married lord Haſtings' brother. His brother had the title, which ended with him, 1498 [d].

Claxby. *Claxby*, four miles from Alford, is in a charming ſituation. The church is ſmall, and in the chapel form, but without a church-yard; part of the manor houſe, which is a ſort of dowager-houſe for the Well family being built on it, and if the yard was fenced there would be no approach to the houſe.

Sutton. *Sutton*, ſeven miles Eaſt of Alford, has a moſt wretched church, of ſtud and clay, with a wooden ruinous ſteeple. The ſea makes very alarming inroads, and has within a few years ſwallowed up eight acres of the ſmall glebe.

Maplethorpe. "Fitz-Williams dwellith at *Maplethorp*, by Sut-
"ton, on the ſea-ſide [e]."

Huthoft. *Huthoft*, ſix or ſeven miles from Alford, has a large handſome church and tower, placed on high ground for a marſh ſituation, and ſeen at a great diſtance over the marſh. The living goes commonly along with Alford. Here is a curious regiſter containing a liſt of the boys at Alford ſchool for ſeveral years after the Reſtoration.

"At Hutetoft marſch, four miles of Alford, come
"ſhips in from divers places, and diſcharge [f]."

Merkeſby At *Merkeſby*, or *Markby*, near Hotoft creek, three miles North-eaſt of Alford, was a priory of Black canons, valued at £.130. [g] The church is partly tiled partly thatched. No traces of the church-yard fence, but many foundations and ſtones are frequently dug up.

Billeſby "Billeſby dwellith by *Billeſby*, within a mile of "Markby priory [h]."

Mumby *Mumby* church, about ſix miles from Alford, has a very handſome tower in good preſervation, the ſtone caſing over the rubbiſh as entire as when firſt built. Mumby chapel is a poor place, without any ſteeple, and likely to fall. No duty performed in it; the ſea-bank very weak. It is uncertain if it be a member of Mumby, from which it is half a mile diſtant, or a chapel of eaſe.

Anderby *Anderby*, about ſix miles from Alford, towards the ſea, not ill ſituated for the marſh, on riſing ground, has a very neat church and ſmall tower, rebuilt 1762 by brief, but the arch opening into the chancel, which was of the oven form, was made on ſo large a ſcale that it gave way very ſoon. The cracks it is ſaid do not increaſe, and there are 12 buttreſſes to ſupport it. An old inhabitant, 1778, ſaid he remembered the ſea coming up to the parſonage though ſituated near the church, and both on a riſing ground. Mr. Purkis, late fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, who are patrons of the living, rebuilt the parſonage in a very neat manner, of red brick and tiled.

Bellew *Bellew* church, of a flat compreſſed form, with a low tower ſteeple, is of ſome antiquity, belonging to the neighbouring monaſtery of Ailby. A pretty run of water in the valley, whence probably the name.

Haugh At *Haugh* was a priory of Auſtin canons, cell to Cherburgh in France 6 Henry II. [i]

Greenfield At *Greenfield*, near Alford, was a Ciſtertian nunnery, valued at £.63. [k]

Langton At *Langton* is an antient manſion-houſe belonging to Bennet Langton, eſq. who is the proprietor of the pariſh; and on a hill near the turnpike-road are ſeveral barrows. The family of Langton was here in Leland's time [l].

Harrington To the Weſt lies *Harrington*, where a hall-houſe, formerly the reſidence of the Amcotts family, preſents itſelf to the eye. In Leland's time [l] it belonged to Copledike. This pariſh is now become by marriage, the property of Everard Buckworth, LL.D. whoſe lady was ſiſter and coheir of the late Charles Amcotts, eſq. as is alſo the greateſt part of *Brinkhill*, Brinkhill. where a barren marcaſite is found lying near the ſurface amongſt blue clay, and is often ſeen in a ſmall rill which runs through the town after rain. Some of it was ſent to London about 40 years ago,

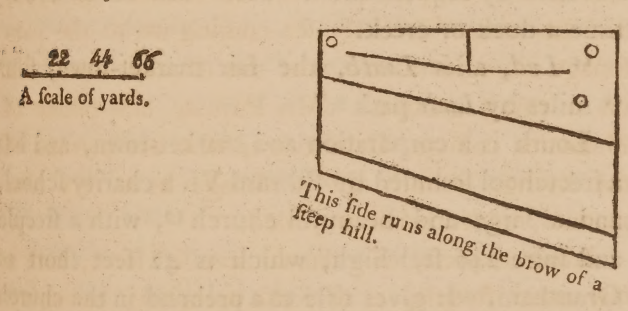
[t] Leland, VII. 52. [u] Itin. I. 27. [x] Leland, VII. 52. [y] Stukeley, I. 27. [z] Ib. 50.
[a] Ib. 52. [b] A. S. Min. [c] Stukeley, I. 27. [d] Dugdale, II. 12. [e] Leland, VII. 50.
[f] Ib. 52. [g] Tanner, 278. [h] Leland, VII. 51. [i] Tanner, 272. [k] Ib. 269.
[l] VII. 52.

under

under a miſtaken notion that it contained gold, of which it has not the leaſt particle in its compoſition.

To the Weſt is ſituated *Aſhby Puerorum*, ſo called from an eſtate left here for the maintenance of the ſinging boys of Lincoln cathedral. Almoſt the whole of this pariſh belonged to the late William Wentworth earl of Strafford, and ſo did *Holbeck* which is adjoining, and where formerly was a ſeat of that family. In this pariſh are rocks of ſand ſtone, and a great number of pits, which, from their ſize and depth, muſt have been the conſequence of vaſt labour and expence. There is no viſible reaſon for this appearance near the place, and it is difficult to account for it, unleſs the neighbouring churches (which for many miles round are built of this ſort of ſtone) were dug out of quarries formerly worked here. A ſmall rivulet runs from this pariſh to *Salmonby*, in which are numerous foſſils of various kinds; and at *Tedford* there is a ſpring, called *Black hill Spring*, much eſteemed for curing thoſe who bathe in it of the itch, the ſcrophulous and other cutaneous diſeaſes.

In *South Ormeſby* are the remains of an antient encampment, which Mr. Drake ſuppoſed was Roman. It is ſituated on the top of a hill cloſe to the South ſide of the road leading to Caſtor, and covers almoſt three acres of ground. Although the plough has of late years rendered the lines ſomewhat imperfect, yet the following parts are ſtill viſible: o o o are hills about ſix yards in diameter.



At *Nun Ormeſby* was a Gilbertine priory, founded by William earl of Albemarle, in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.80.[m] The chapel was lately dug up: the floor deep under ground. The preſent church is a poor place deſcended into by five ſteps, and having no ſteeple. The pariſh is ſituate on the edge of the Wolds, with an extenſive proſpect over the marſhes; the ſea about ſix miles diſtant.

Several Roman coins have been found in this pariſh, chiefly of Conſtantine. In the church is a monument inlaid with braſs of ſir William Skypwyth, dated 1480, whoſe anceſtor ſir William Skypwyth acquired the eſtate in the reign of Edward III. by marriage with the ſiſter and heir of ſir Simon de Ormeſby, knt. This pariſh was purchaſed of that family during the uſurpation of Cromwell by the grandfather of W. B. Maſſingberd, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor, who has a handſome manſion-houſe here, and the patronage of the living, which is a valuable one. He is alſo the ſole proprietor of *Driby*, in the church of which is a monument inlaid with braſs of James Preſcot, gent. lord of the manor of Drybie, and of Alice his wife, daughter of ſir Rychard Mollyneux of Sefton, in the county of Lancaſter, dated 1581.

[m] Tanner, 268.

At *Wyham*, on the edge of the Wolds, is an old ſeat of the Ellys family. *Cadeby*, a hamlet of the pariſh, belongs to the Heneage family, whimſically ſet in a bottom between the hills, the lands pleaſant and agreeable. Wyham. Cadeby.

Calceby alſo belongs ſolely to Mr. Maſſingberd. The church here is in ruins, and the living united to South Ormeſby, as is alſo that of *Keteſby*, whoſe church is fallen down. This pariſh once belonged to the Skipwiths, but now to the heir of lord viſcount Irwin and C. A. Pelham, eſq. On the Eaſt ſide of the turnpike road is a hill called *Beacon hill*, which appears to have had a conſiderable mount raiſed upon it in antient times, and commands a proſpect of the ſea. Calceby. Keteſby.

Burwell was once a market-town. The church is large and handſome, with a tower ſteeple, but in a neglected ſtate. The foundations of a priory which ſtood near the church, and was founded for Benedictines by ſome of the lords of Kyme as a cell to St. Mary, ſilvæ majoris near Burdeaux[n], are ſtill viſible. Sarah dutcheſs of Marlborough was born here, at the houſe of M. Liſter, eſq. whoſe deſcendant is the ſole proprietor of this pariſh, and has a very handſome ſeat, built about 30 years ago in the midſt of a beautiful park, containing 300 acres, covered with oaks, and ſtocked with deer. Burwell.

Adjoining is *Haugham*, remarkable for a hill called *Skirbeck*, from the ſide of which ſometimes ruſhes out a torrent of water large enough to fill a circle of 30 inches in diameter. This ſtream continues to run with great rapidity for ſeveral weeks together from places where at other times there is no appearance of a ſpring. This irruption happens after long and heavy rains, perhaps once in a year or two. Haugham.

At *Tathwell* on a high hill are ſix barrows in a line bearing Eaſt and Weſt, and alſo a large manſion-houſe belonging to Charles Chaplin, eſq. of Blankeney, whoſe eſtate around it comprehends all Hallington, Rathby, Tathwell, and Haugham. Tathwell.

Thoreſby is a handſome ſeat, the reſidence of W. Wood, eſq. who is the chief proprietor of this lordſhip. The waters deſcending from a great number of the neighbouring hills join here, and form a conſiderable brook which rolls down to *Belleau*, ſo called from its ſprings of very clear and beautiful water which iſſue near each other from the bottom of a chalk hill, where ſtand the ruins of a ſeat belonging to the earls of Lindſey. After the civil wars it was ſequeſtered to ſir Henry Vane, who lived here, and on Sundays amuſed himſelf with calling in and preaching to his country neighbours. Lord Gwydir is now the proprietor in right of his lady, ſiſter and coheir of Robert late duke of Ancaſter. The great body of water which iſſues from the ſprings here being joined by the brook from Thoreſby, forms a river, which runs through *Tothill*, an eſtate belonging to lord Willoughby de Brook, to *Withorn*, from whence it might be made navigable to the ſea at a very ſmall expence, as the fall from hence to Saltfleet is only ſix feet. Robert Vyner and R. Stovin, eſqrs. are now the land owners of Withern. Near the church are four high ramparts, which form a ſquare called *Caſtle Hills*. It contains an acre and a half, and is ſurrounded by a moat 50 Thoreſby. Tothill. Withorn.

[n] Ib. 281.

feet

feet wide. This place was formerly a reſidence of a branch of the Fitz William family, who acquired it by marriage with the heireſs of Mablethorpe, whoſe arms, a chevron between three croſs croſslets, and a bordure charged with bezants, they ſometime aſſumed, and whoſe poſſeſſions once comprehended all Withern, Stane, and Mablethorpe. There is a tradition that in antient times a French ſhip arrived on the coaſt, and landed a party of men, who, making a rapid march to *Mabelthorpe* hall, ſuddenly ſeized and carried off the heir of the eſtate, and well knowing the value of their priſoner, forced from him ſo large a ranſom, that great part of the eſtate was ſold on this occaſion.

Mablethorpe.

Adjoining to Withern is *Woodthorpe*, where in a place encompaſſed with a large moat, formerly ſtood a hall houſe belonging to the Ballots. The heireſs of this family of late years married a Brereton. In the pariſh church is a monument of William Ballot, alderman, of London, late of Woodthorpe in the county of Lincoln, eſq. who died May 9th, 1648, aged 99 years. On a ſtone in the wall near the church door is the following inſcription, very difficult to be read, and, I ſuſpect, incorrectly taken:

Woodthorpe.

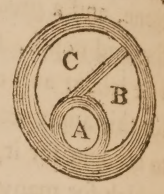
" Attop the porch dor under the ſtone lyſſe the " body & bons of Balotts beryed in the yeyr of owr " lorde god 1531. The 1 day of January yerly to " be notid, wherfor frindys I pray you have me re- " minyd in your gud prayers that ſoner my ſall " may cum among the hevenly cumpany to be " comfordyd afor the patnal deite in the celeſtial " kyngdum 41 me 1 comminge pdce anno rrh " oſtam."

In the middle of the chancel floor lies a ſtone figure of a prieſt circumſcribed in capitals,

" Hic jacet corpus magiſtri Ade Veſtram."

Caſtle Carleton.

Between Withern and Louth ſtands *Caſtle Carleton*, containing only nine wretched cottages of mud and ſtraw. But where the eye of the haſty traveller beholds nothing but deſolation, the mind of the antiquary often meets with the moſt amuſement. This poor village was once a populous market-town. In every part of it ſtone cauſeways, and the foundations of buildings are frequently diſcovered. It had a church and a chapel, and was inveſted with great privileges by two charters obtained from Henry I. No juſtice, ſheriff, nor bailiff, could arreſt any freeman in it without the conſent of the lord of the manor. The tolls of the market were then worth forty ſhillings a year, and the mayor was to go yearly to the toll court of Louth to demand there freedom from all tolls for the tenants of this place and Great Carlton. Sir Hugh Bardolfe, who lived here in the time of Henry I. purchaſed theſe charters, and his eſtate comprehended the lordſhips of *Burwell*, *Tothill*, *Gayton*, *Great Carlton*, and *Stewton*. His hayward had a right to take his horn full of ſalt from every cart carrying that article through the town; and it is ſaid in a very old court roll, that, in the firſt year that ſir Hugh was lord of this place, " ther reigned at a toune called Wormeſgay[o] " a dragon in a lane in the feld that venomed men " and beſtes with his air; ſir Hughe uppon a wed- " dings daye did fyght with thys dragon, and ſlew " hym, and toke his heade, and bayre it to the " kynge, and gave it hym, and the kynge for ſlay- " ing of the dragon put to his name this worde *dolſe*, " and did call hym afterwarde *Bardolfe*; for it was " before ſir Hughe *Barde*, and alſo the kynge gave " hym in his armes then a dragon in fyghe." There are now in this village three artificial hills A B C, called Caſtle Hills, which command an extenſive view of the ocean, and together with the moats, occupy five acres of land. They ſtand in this form, and are ſurrounded with moats which in ſome parts are 22 yards wide. The circular hill A is 17 yards high, and riſes like a cone whoſe baſe is half an acre of ground. There is alſo an old rampart, about a mile long, 12 feet wide, and 5 high, which runs along the South and Eaſt ſides ſides of the town like a fortification. Lands that were let here in the time of Henry I. at one ſhilling an acre now let at twenty.



Marſh chapel has a handſome church well fitted up, and a very conſiderable tower. Over the South porch is this motto in old characters on a ſcroll: " *Orantibus in loco iſto dimitte Dne peccata.*" Over the North porch this damaged: " *Non eſt hic aliud* " *niſi domus Dei & porta celi.*" Mr. Lake of Lincoln has (1789) the impropriate tithes of corn, hay, wool, and lamb, and would be patron if the living were not held by ſequeſtration. Here was in Leland's time a dock or creek.

Marſh chapel.

" *Lud*, alias *Louth*, the fair market-town, four " miles by *Lude* park[q]."

Louth.

Louth is a corporation and market-town, and has a freeſchool founded by Edward VI. a charity ſchool, and a large and beautiful church[19], with a ſteeple and ſpire 246 feet high, which is 42 feet ſhort of Grantham. It gives title to a prebend in the church of Lincoln, to which it was given by the Conqueror. Thomas de Luda, canon and treaſurer of Lincoln, who died 1329, founded a chantry of the Holy Trinity in the chapel of our Lady at Lowth 1317.

Alexander biſhop of Lincoln founded 1139 a Ciſtertian abbey in the park here, whence it had the name of *Parcolude*, valued at £.147[r]. Its MS annals are much quoted by biſhop Tanner for aſcertaining the dates of other foundations.

North Elkrington ſtands on the Wold, commanding an extenſive proſpect over the marſhes to the ſea.

North Elkrington.

Alvingham, a Gilbertine priory, founded in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.128.[s] The houſe ſtood near the church, but no remains except banks or motes.

Alvingham.

Maltby, near Louth, had a preceptory of Templars and Hoſpitallers[t].

Maltby.

At *Legburne* was a Ciſtertian nunnery, valued at £.38.[u]

Legburne.

At *Aſhby* was an old ſeat of the Wrays, of which remain at preſent only mounds.

Aſhby.

At *Humberſton* was a Benedictine abbey, in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.42.[x]

Humberſton

[o] Wormegay, co. Norfolk, where the Bardolphs had property.
[p] VII. 204. [q] Lel. VII. 51.
[r] Tanner, 869. [s] Ib. 266.
[19] G. [r] Tanner, 261.
[x] Ib. 277. [x] Ib. 276.

Humberſton is the ſeat of a family of the ſame name, the firſt of whom is ſaid to have been a foundling from Homerton near London, educated in Chriſt's hoſpital, afterwards a rich merchant, who ſeeing this eſtate to be ſold purchaſed it, and accommodated the ſpelling of his name to it, and bequeathed it by will to every one of the name that could be found. The church has lately been rebuilt of brick by one of the family at the expence of £.1000. very handſomely fitted up with oak, wainſcot pulpit, deſk, pews, &c. and two ſuperb monuments of the founder and his family. The tower is handſome, and the ſtonework good and perfect. The patronage of the living at preſent belongs to one of the ſame name by change of the name from the female line, the entail being cut off.

ellow. At *Wellow* was a houſe of Auſtin canons, founded by Henry I. valued at £.95. 6s. [y]

Robert Whitgift, abbot of Wellow, and uncle to archiſhop Whitgift, uſed to ſay that they (meaning the abbies and monaſteries) and their religion could not long continue; becauſe, ſaid he, I have read the whole ſcripture over and over, and could never find therein that our religion was founded of God [z].

The ſeal of Welhoe abbey was circumſcribed, *S. coe abbis et convent monaſterii Sci Auguſtini de Grimeſby.* On the back of the ſeal, in black letters, *Dns Johes de Utterby* xiiii *Abbas* [a]. On the ſeal in two niches a biſhop in pontificalibus with his croſier, giving the benediction, and a layman with a coronet and axe. Under the biſhop, quarterly England and France ſemée de lis; under the other the arms of England; under both between two large flowers on a chevron between a mural crown, a lion paſſant guardant, and a croſier, three fleurs de lis. This ſeal, found in Glouceſterſhire, was in the hands of Mr. Roger Gale.

rimeſby. *Grimeſby* is a market, corporation, and borough town. The church is ſpacious and handſome, in form of a croſs, the tower in the centre. Here was a Benedictine nunnery, founded before 1185, valued at £.9. 14s. [b] houſes of Auſtin friars about 1304, and Grey friars, in the reign of Edward II. [c] The harbour is choaked up. John Whitgift, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born here 1530, and died 1603-4; alſo Martin Fotherby biſhop of Saliſbury 1618, 1619.

The men of Grimſby paid 55 marks and a palfrey for having the king's charter of their liberties, according to the tenor of the charter of Northampton [d]. The abbot and canons paid 30 marks, that their tenants reſiding on their farms in the town of Grimſby might not follow the court of the burgeſſes of Grimſby, but their own court, and that they might be no ways reſponſible to the ſaid court of burgeſſes, but ſo nevertheleſs that, if the king ſhould talliage the burgeſſes, the tenants of the canons ſhould be tallied by themſelves [e].

Blow wells are extraordinary fountains in and about Grimſby, even with the ſurface of the ſoil in pure water, and nearly circular, always full, never overflowing, though embanked round for ſecurity of cattle [f], but falſely ſuppoſed unfathomable.

Clee, on the edge of the ſea, within two or three miles of Grimſby, has a very old church with a decent tower. It appears from an inſcription on one of the pillars that it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and Saint Mary by Hugh biſhop of Lincoln 1192 *temp. regis Ricardi.* Clee.

At *Hawerby*, eight miles from Grimſby, the two bells hang in two little arches in the Weſt gable; alſo at Stanton and Thoreſway. Hawerby.

At *Aleſby* Thomas Drake Tyrwhit, impropriator of the living under the dean and chapter of Lincoln, has a handſome houſe. Aleſby.

William Carileph, biſhop of Durham, founded a Benedictine priory at *Covenham* about 1082, a cell to Durham, afterwards given to Kirkſtede [g]. Covenham.

At *Theddelſthorp St. Helen's* is a ſeat of the Marſhal family, one of whom fitted up the church very handſomely, and gave a ſet of communion plate. He was ſo fond of an alder-tree growing on the joints of the top battlements, that it was ſuffered to remain for his ſake. At *N. Somercotes* near Saltfleet a ſimilar tree growing on the top of the tower, above 50 years old, was ſo patronized by the pariſh, that it would hurt them to remove it. There is another ſuch tree on the tower of Silk Willoughby in this county. *Theddelſthorp All Saints* church has been moſt handſomely fitted up by one of the Bertie family who lived in the pariſh; few country churches ſo genteel. Theddlesthorp.

"*Saltflete* haven [h]." John Watſon was maſter of one of the *Saltflethys* 74 years, during which time, as himſelf reported, he buried the inhabitants except three or four, three times over, and died 1693, aged 102 [20]. The rectory of All Saints belongs to Magdalen college, Oxford. Over the South door is an inſcription, one word of which is *Sanctorum.* Saltfleet.

At *S. Cockerington* the family of the Scroops bury. S. Cockerington.

N. Cotes is in a ſituation not to be envied, quite at the extremity of the world. The church at *Little Cotes* is a miſerable place both within and without [i]. The country is open and expoſed; it is marſhy between this and *Great Cotes* where the river *Freſtney* runs. Great Cotes is in a decent country and very tolerable ſituation. The church has a handſome tower and leaded chancel, handſomely pewed, with a good church-yard and garden. N. Cotes. Little and Great Cotes.

Heling is in a good country and ſituation, and has a handſome church lately rebuilt by faculty. The font curiouſly contrived by a country carpenter to be held in a pillar of the gallery. Heling.

Laſeby is a charming village and ſituation; a beautiful ſtream and many ſprings run through the ſtreet. The church and chancel are neatly fitted up. Laſeby.

Stallingborough church, being originally built of bad materials, notwithſtanding all the care and attention of the inhabitants, fell down with the tower in a very calm day 1746, ſo that only the chancel and a family burying-place, built not long ago, remain. In it were ſeveral monuments of the Aiſ- Stallingborough.

[y] Tanner, 257. [z] Paul's Life of Whitgift, p. 3. Fuller, Church Hiſtory, p. 300.
[a] Spalding, Soc. Min. [b] Tanner, 274. [c] Ib. 284.
[d] Mag. Rot. 3 Joh. rot. 2—6. Madox, Hiſt. of the Exch. 279.
[e] Mag. rot. 9 Joh. rot. 3—6. Madox, Hiſt. Exch. 281. [f] Spalding, Soc. Min.
[g] Tanner, 252. [h] Leland, VII. 177. [20] G.
[i] Of Mr. James Guy, who died miniſter there 1763, and his numerous family, ſee Gent. Mag. 1783, p. 464.

cough family, who, in Leland's time, dwelled about Thornton Curtois [k]. Sir William in armour and his wife Margaret Hylyard. Sir Edward 1612; his ſon William 1610. Sir Francis.

Fetney. On a pillar in *Fetney* church is this inſcription in old characters:

"Hoc opus finitum anno Domini 1363, Robertus Day tunc vic."

The ſituation of this village is beyond the good ones. The church has a good tower, greatly neglected.

Haynton. At *Haynton*, the ſeat of George Robert Heneage, eſq. 12 miles from Lincoln, and eight from Louth, was found in digging foundations for a dog-kennel a large poſnet-pot with three feet and a handle, full of various Roman ſilver coins, worth £.80. Mr. Heneage gave the finder £.10. A Roman road runs from Lincoln to Haynton [l]. "Henege dwellith "at Haynton, where he is lord and patron. Hayn- "ton is within three miles off Rayſun Market, "and ſeven from Horncaſtle. Sir Thomas He- "neage hath done much there in tranſlating and "new building with brick and abbay ſtone [m].

Wainfleet. "*Wainfleet*, a pretty market-town, ſtanding on "a creke near to the ſea. To this town long ſmall "veſſels. It hath been a very good town, and in "it two churches. The ſchool that Wainflete bi- "ſhop of Wincheſter made and endowed with "£.10. land is the moſt notable thing. The ſhip- "pelets *in hominum memoriâ* came up to the ſchool. "The haven now decayith [n].

"Paynell ſaith that as he remembereth there is a "place called the Caſtle hill at Waynfleet [o].

"The haven of Waynfleet enterith into the lande "by a creke . . . miles, and aftir that it hath en- "tered a pratie waye it caſtith out croſſe of eche "ſide of the creeke but not far an armelet into the "fennes, and maketh a little moriſche lake at the "but hedde of it [p]."

Here Dr. Stukeley [q] places Ravenna's *Navione* (or, as Baxter corrects it, *Vainona)*, and ſuppoſes it to have been a conſiderable harbour before Boſton.

The alabaſter monument in Wainfleet church, ſaid to have been erected by William Patten biſhop of Wincheſter, founder of Magdalen college, Oxford, for his father, ſtill remains, with his figure cumbent, a purſe, dagger, and beads at his girdle, and ſcholars round the tomb bearing his arms in the garter, with an impalement, and thoſe of Magdalen college, Oxford. The biſhop himſelf founded a freeſchool, 1459, and built a brick chapel in the town, now made the freeſchool houſe.

Burgh. Three miles North from Wainfleet is *Burgh*, a market-town, and a Roman caſtrum to defend the coaſt. Here are two tumuli, one very high called *Cock hill.* Roman coins are often found in the deſerted church-yard of St. Mary's demoliſhed church. Here were two churches, now only one [r].

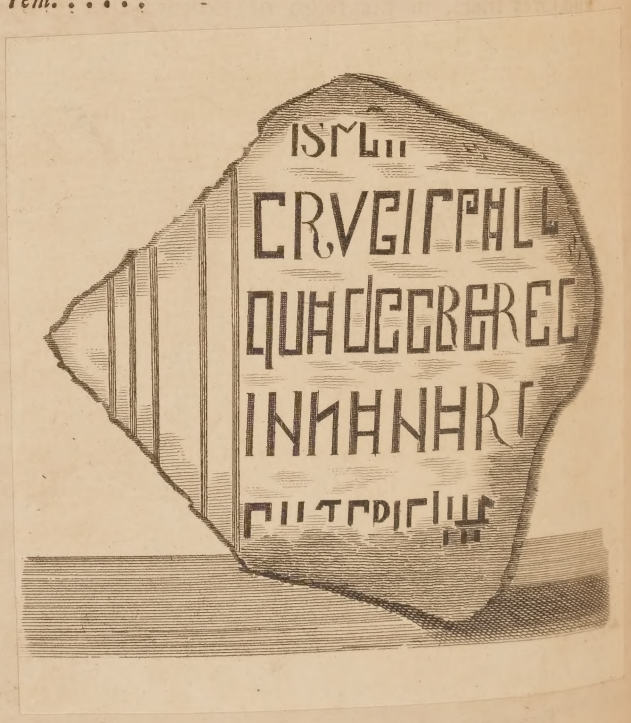
Skegneſſe. "*Skegneſſe*, ſometime a great haven town, once "wallid, having a caſtle, the old town clean con- "ſumed and eten by the ſea. For old Skegnes is "now buildid a poor new thing [s]."

Cotham. *Cotham*, or *Nun Cohun* had a Ciſtertian nunnery in the reign of Henry I. valued at £.46. [t]

"*Caſtre* ſtandith on a clive ſide, half a mile off Caſtor, "from Ankholme river, four from Langford bridge, "and ſix miles Eaſt from Spitel. There come "ſprings from the hills by Caſtre. There is a "Saturday market, the town almoſt all thakkid, "and *in hominum memoriâ* often hurt by fire. There "is ſpeking of a fortres that hath ſometime been "there [u]." The Roman ſite of this town and caſtle is in the main preſerved. A great piece of the Roman wall ſtands on the verge of the church-yard, and in different places from under the caſtle walls almoſt quite round riſe many quick ſprings. But *Syfer* ſpring is moſt famous, having now four ſtreams from between the joints of great ſtones laid flat together, and joined together with lead probably firſt by the Romans [x].

Some lands are ſaid to be held at Broughton near Brig by the following tenure. Every year on Palm Sunday a perſon from Broughton comes into the church-porch at Caiſter, having a green ſilk purſe containing two ſhillings and a ſilver penny tied at the end of a cart-whip, which he cracks three times in the porch, and continues there till the ſecond leſſon begins, when he goes into the church, and cracks it three times over the clergyman's head, and kneeling before him during the reading of the leſſon, he preſents the miniſter with the purſe, and then goes into the choir, and continues there during the reſt of the ſervice. It is probable that the two ſhillings are ſubſtituted for twenty-four pence, as they are not eaſily procured at this time. The tenure alſo was probably antecedent to the coinage of ſhillings, which were not common till Edward VI's reign. This tenure is not mentioned by Camden or Blunt, but was communicated by the rev. Mr. Branſby to Spalding ſociety.

At Caſtle hill many bodies have been dug up. Some labourers digging materials for repairing the roads took up a ſtone, about 18 inches broad, and nine deep, with the imperfect inſcription here engraved, which the late Mr. Bradley of Lincoln read thus .... *Cruci ſpolium quod Egbert rex in honorem.* .....



[k] VIII. 52.
[l] Spalding, Soc. Min.
[m] Leland, VII. 52.
[n] Ib. VII 50. 204.
[o] Ib. 204.
[p] Ib. VI. 60.
[q] I. 26.
[r] Stukeley, Itin. I. 27.
[s] Leland, VII. 50.
[t] Tanner, 270.
[u] Leland, VII. 50.
[x] Stukeley, I. 96, 97.

He

He ſuppoſed it a memorial of Egbert's victory over Wiglaf king of Mercia gained A. D. 827, at or near Caiſtor, when he dedicated the ſpoils to ſome pious uſes in the antient church there, the preſent being made up of fragments of an older one. Mr. Bradley placed *Sidnaceſter* here [y].

Dr. Stukeley derives the name of *Theng* from *Thegn*, *Thane*, whence perhaps *Tong caſtle* in Shropſhire [z]. A like ſtory of a hide and *thongs* is told of *Thong caſtle* at Sittingborn in Kent [a]. *Thwong* is the name of a field at Horncaſtle [b]. In the church are three ſtone figures of a croſs-legged knight, another named Hundon, and a lady [c].

Not far from this caſtle is *Thoreſway*, which 20 Charles I. gave title of baron to ſir *John Colepeper*, who had expoſed himſelf for his ſovereign in the battles of Edgehill, Newbury, &c. This title was borne by his two ſons, and ended with the ſecond 1692 [d].

At *Wyngall* in *S. Kelſey* was an alien priory, cell to Sees abbey in Normandy, in the reign of Henry III. [e]

At one of the *Kelſeys*, the ſeat of her father ſir William Aſkew, was born Anne Aſkew, who went, ſays Fuller [f], to Heaven in a chariot of fire. He ſays William Ayſcough, biſhop of Saliſbury, murdered by the rebels under J. Cade at Edingdon, co. Wilts, 1450, was of the ſame family, but Godwin [g] brings him from Yorkſhire. Fuller miſplaces Edingdon in this county, but ſee vol. I. p. 131, 146.

At *Oſgodby* was born, of an antient family remaining there in Fuller's time, William Aylmer, chancellor of England, and biſhop of Norwich, from 1325 to 1336 [h].

Six miles North of Caſtor, on the right hand of the road, on the military way between the village of *Croxton* and Melton wood, five miles from Glanford Brig, is *Brough*, a ſmall ſquare Roman camp, ſingle-ditched, the whole, including the ditch, not exceeding three acres. Its priſtine ſtate remains, except what weather has worn away in length of time. The rampart at every corner is twice as high as on the ſides; perhaps it being an exploratory camp. In the neighbouring village of *Kirmington* have been found ſome defaced coins of the lower empire with the wolf and twins on the reverſe [i]. Here Dr. Salmon inclines to place *Cauſennæ* [k].

At *Thornton* or Thornton *Curtois*, about four or five miles from Barton, in Leland's time the property of Ayſcough [l], after of the late ſir Rowland Wynne of Noſtell priory in Yorkſhire, bart. who had a conſiderable ſeat here, and owned the whole pariſh, was a priory of black canons, founded 1139, afterwards made a monaſtery, valued at £.594. *per annum*. After the ſuppreſſion Henry VIII. reſerved the greateſt part of the reverſion for the college by him erected here for a dean and prebends, a. r. 33, but it was diſſolved 1 Edward VI. [m] It conſiſted originally of a large ſquare ſurrounded by a deep ditch and high ramparts to keep off pirates and robbers, and is one of the completeſt pieces of antient fortification, having been very magnificent and extenſive. The gatehouſe is ſtill entire, entered by a bridge ſtanding oblique to the gate flanked with brick walls and arches with loopholes ſupporting a broad battlement and two round towers: the wooden gate of rich Gothic work remains in part. Over the gate are ſeveral ſtatues, and two rooms, and four hexagon towers at the angles. In one of the three laſt, whoſe door had been walled up, was found in the laſt century a ſkeleton ſuppoſed to have been immured, with a table, braſs candleſtick, and book. From both ſides of the gate ranges a ſtrong brick wall embattled with internal arches and towers. Within the area a row of prodigious aſh-trees led to the church, cut down by ſir Robert Sutton, who bought the eſtate of the Skinners, and has a good modern houſe in this pariſh. The ſite, and ſome ruins of the abbey church, and other of the monaſtic buildings may be traced. Henry VIII. and his queen were ſplendidly entertained here at his return from Hull 1540. Before the college gate on each ſide the moor are three or four little hillocks oppoſite to each other, called Butts, but probably tumuli [n].

At *Wotton* adjoining is a ſchool endowed with £.5. *per annum*. The church has a handſome tower, the pariſh is lately encloſed, and the vicarage doubled. Wotton.

If any attempt to imitate the example of Mr. Camden in enlivening proſaic with poetic deſcription may be admitted in theſe additions, the candid reader is deſired to accept the following grateful commemoration of refreſhment afforded in the humble village of Wotton to a traveller wearied in ſearch of Thornton college, reſting on the banks of its clear pool 1763:

Gratitudini ſacrum.

Imitation of Horace Carm. III. 13.

Fountain of Wotton, clear as glaſs,
What traveller ſhall dare to paſs
Thy ſtream unnotic'd by;
Here will I waſte the grateful hours,
Pouring out wine and ſcattering flowers,
While on thy banks I lie.

When I return, a ſportive kid,
Whoſe budding horns defiance bid
To all the rival herd,
Tho' now he wantons o'er the plain,
Thy cooling ſtream with blood muſt ſtain
In ſacrifice preferr'd.

What tho' no trickling murmurs ſound
To lull thy villagers around,
No art confines thy ſtreams;
Thy ſtreams were form'd for real uſe,
And not deſign'd to give a looſe
To poet's idle dreams.

[y] Letter to Mr. Turner of Caiſtor, in Antiquarian Repertory, vol. IV. p. 161, 162.
[z] Stukeley, Ib.
[a] Leland, VII. 144. Ap. See vol. I. p. 341.
[b] Stukeley, Ib. 28. See before, p. 378.
[c] Stukeley, Ib.
[d] G. Dugd. Bar. II. 472. Le Neve, MS note.
[e] Tanner, 279.
[f] Worth. Linc. p. 155.
[g] Godw. 433.
[h] Ib. 350.
[i] Stukeley, I. 95.
[k] New Survey, p. 262, 263. 269.
[l] Leland, VII. 52.
[m] Tanner, 262.
[n] Stukeley, I. 95.

Far

Far from the din of arms and arts,
Fix'd in the unfrequented parts
Of Lincoln's drier land;
Alike the Humber and the ſea
For uſefulneſs muſt yield to thee,
Tho' thou haſt leſs command.

Thee the fierce dog-ſtar raging high
In flaming heat ſhall never dry;
To thee the weary bull
Tir'd with long turning of the ſoil,
Soon as he leaves the ploughſhare's toil,
Retires his thirſt to cool.

To thee the fleecy ſtragglers crowd,
Their gratitude in bleatings loud
Thy kind relief proclaim:
And pilgrim I who went aſtray,
Till *Wotton's* ſwains reſtor'd my way,
Immortalize thy name.

Around thy brink the peaſants find
A length'ning life [o] and peace of mind,
And fear nor death nor grief.
For ever flouriſh, gentle flood,
To future pilgrims prove as good,
And yield them like relief.

Ulceby. The church at *Ulceby* has a fair ſpire a little bent towards the top. The family of Haſtings was here in Leland's time [p].

Gokewell. At *Gokewell* was a Ciſtertian nunnery founded by William de Alta ripa before 1185, valued at £.76. [q] Here was ſometime ſeated the family of Guevara, deſcended from Nicholas Velez de Guevara of Segura, in the province of Guiapuſcoa in Spain. Francis, grandſon of this Nicholas, came into England with Philip II. of Spain, 1544, and marrying Anne, ſiſter of ſir Charles Egerton, of Willoughby, in this county, ſeated himſelf here, and was father of ſir John Guevara of Gokewell, whoſe ſon Francis was the great friend of Gondemar the Spaniſh ambaſſador. This family ſeems to have been the only one of Philip's ſuite who ſettled in England [r]. In this pariſh is *Burham* chapel, now a farm houſe, and *Verecourt*, a manſion of a family of that name [s].

Waleſby. At *Waleſby* near Market Raſen was born, 1683, Dr. Daniel Waterland, his father being rector. He was educated under Mr. Sykes maſter of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and died 1740.

Kelling-holme. A mile Eaſt of Thornton are ruins of another great caſtle, called *Kellingholme* [t].

Newhouſe. At *Newhouſe* or *Newſam* near Glanford brigg, was the firſt Premonſtratenſian houſe in England, founded 1143, value £.99 [u].

Barton. *Barton* is a mean dirty town with one tolerable inn. The church of St. Peter, which is handſome and in good order, has a very ſingular tower, with round and pointed arches alternately, of old conſtruction. The arch of the South door is Saxon.

Barrow. *Barrow*, two miles from it, is an irregular large town, about a mile North-weſt of which, in a large tract of marſh land bordering on the Humber, is an earthwork which Dr. Stukeley [x] calls an alate Druid temple, but it is called on the ſpot *the caſtle*. It conſiſts of irregular ramparts of conſiderable height, incloſing certain round hillocks and wet ground, and the ſite of two ſquare or oblong rooms at right angles to each other. Some tumuli on the North ſide below have been opened, and found to contain human bones and urns. In this town was ſeated in Leland's time the family of Turwithe [y].

Ferriby. The church at *Ferriby*, ſituated on the ſide of a hill overlooking the Humber to the Yorkſhire coaſt, is of an odd conſtruction from North to South, and has a low tower.

Yarboro. Two miles Weſt from Thornton is *Yarborough*, a very large camp, which gives name to an antient family who derived their name from it, Charles Yarborough of Heſlington near York, eſq. being the preſent owner. It alſo gives name to the hundred, and commands the coaſt; and vaſt quantities of Roman coins have been found at it, as alſo at *Ludford*, Ludford. probably a ſtation on the Foſs near *Market Raiſin* [z].

Melton R. *Melton Roſs*, by Yarborough, belonged to the Rooſes by deſcent from Everard de Ros, who married Roſe, aunt and one of the coheireſſes of Robert lord Truſbut. 13 Henry IV. William lord Ros of Hamlake exhibited his complaint in parliament againſt ſir Robert Tyrwhitt, one of the juſtices of the King's Bench, for withholding from him and his tenants of this manor certain common of paſture and herbary in Wrawby, and lying in wait for him with 500 men, which ſir Robert confeſſing in the king's peace, and craving pardon for, had it upon terms ſet down at large in Rot. Parl. 13 Henry IV. m. 13. and the ſaid lord Ros, to forgive him and all others that in the array aforeſaid were aſſembled, except only four perſons who were ſent to Beauvoir caſtle, there to aſk pardon. In terror of ſuch offences in future, it is probable, the gallows was erected, which is to this day kept up by the duke of Rutland on the confines of the lands belonging formerly to the Tyrwhits, and ſtill to the Manners, who derive themſelves from the Roſſes [a].

Aileſham *Aileſham* priory by Thornton was founded by Beatrix de Amundevill for Auſtin canons, valued at £.70. [b]

Irford. At *Irford* near Ludford Ralph de Albini in the reign of Henry II. founded a Premonſtratenſian nunnery, valued at £.13. 19s. [c]

Winterton. The Foſſe road ends at *Winterton*, a mile South of Wintringham, and about three miles from the Humber, a peninſula between Humber and Ankham, half a mile Eaſt of which ſtood the old Roman town, the foundations ploughed up, the ſite encloſed by water, having only a ſlip of land towards the Roman road as an entrance. The valley Weſt between it and the town is now called the *Old haven*, and its mouth *Flaſhmire*. This place is overagainſt *Brough* the Roman town on the Yorkſhire ſide.

Wintring-ham. *Wintringham* is a poor dirty corporation. Its antient name, as well as that of the river, was ABONTRUS [d].

Roxby. In Winterton great corn-fields near *Roxby* were diſcovered, in ploughing, 1747, three curious Moſaic Roman pavements now deſtroyed. Mr. Drake of

[o] The tomb-ſtones in the adjoining church-yard proclaim the longevity of the inhabitants.
[p] VII. 52.
[q] Tanner, 275.
[r] MSS. penes J. C. Brooke de Coll. Arm.
[s] Stukeley, ubi ſup.
[t] Ib.
[u] Tanner, 264.
[x] Abury, p. 76. It. I. 95.
[y] VII. 52.
[z] Stukeley, It. I. 95, 2d ed.
[a] Spalding Soc. Min.
[b] Tanner, 271.
[c] Ib. 276.
[d] Stukeley, It. I. 90.

York

York cauſed them to be drawn in their proper colours, one of them in perſpective, and ſhewed the drawings, January 7, 1750, to the Society of Antiquaries, who cauſed them to be engraved the ſame year. The largeſt 30 feet by 19, and ſuppoſed to have been the floor of a dining-room, had in the centre Orpheus playing on his harp, ſurrounded by the beaſts, and at the corners four wine-veſſels with handles. In the centre of another, which was 44 feet by 15, was Ceres, with ears of wheat in her hand; and the third, which was very imperfect, had a ſtag galloping. As much as had been laid open of a ſmall pavement at Roxby adjoining was engraved in the ſame plate. Mr. Drake ſaid, that at the ſame time a great quantity of Roman bricks, tiles, &c. were ploughed up all over Winterton field, but no coins; and that no ſtation had yet been diſcovered near this place. A large braſs eagle for a ſtandard was dug up at the ſame place and time [e].

Glanford bridge. Wrawby.

At *Glanford bridge*, a market-town in *Wrawby* pariſh, was an hoſpital founded in the reign of John, ſubordinate to Selby abbey [f].

Elſham.

At *Elſham* adjoining was an hoſpital for poor brethren, begun by Beatrix de Amundeville, completed by her ſon Walter, who committed it to the care of a prior and canons regular of St. Auſtin before 1166. It was valued at £.70. *per annum* [g]. The church has a tolerable tower: ſome carving at the entrance of the ſchool-room on the North ſide of the church, but ſeparated from it: ſome more at the Weſt door, defaced by the children.

Newſtede. Cadney.

Newſtede, on Ancholme or Rucholm iſland, near Glanford bridge, was a Gilbertine priory, valued at £.38. 13s. [h] Part of *Cadney* church, about a mile from hence, is ſeparated by a curious old ſcreen, and called Newſtede chancel.

Worlaby.

Worlaby gave title of baron to John lord Belaſyſe, 20 Charles I. His ſon Harry married Suſan, daughter and coheir of ſir Henry Airmine of Oſgodby, miſtreſs to king James, and being attainted on the Popiſh plot was confined ſome years in the Tower, and died 1668. She was created baroneſs Belaſyſe, of Oſgodby, 26 Charles II. and died 1712; and her ſon Henry 1691; ſo that both titles are extinct [i], and the eſtate has deſcended to the preſent ſir Thomas Webb of Canford Magna, co. Dorſet, bart. whoſe great grandmother was daughter, and at length ſole heireſs, of John lord Belaſyſe. The old ſeat of the lord Belaſyſe remains here, and over the door the motto "*Bonne & Belle aſſez.*" In the Eaſt window of the chancel is a pretty ſmall piece of painted glaſs, repreſenting the deſcent from the Croſs; but damaged by an unſkilful glazier.

Stow.

Stow, or *Marieſtow*, q. d. *St. Mary's place*, had a church of ſecular prieſts, founded by Eadnoth biſhop of Dorcheſter, probably the ſecond of the name, about 1040, and augmented by Leofric and Godiva. Remigius ſubſtituted Benedictine monks under an abbot, and biſhop Bloet removed them to Eynſham, co. Oxford, exchanging this eſtate for others. Huntingdon's words, *ſub promontorio Lincolniæ*, would lead one to think it was under Lincoln hill; but it is evident, from Bleſenſis's Continuation of Ingulphus, p. 127, that it was in the biſhop's manor near Trentſide [k], and under what Dr. Stukeley [l] cal's the *Lincolnſhire Alps*, which he makes to end at Wintringham. The church is a large building, in form of a croſs, and very antient, built by Remigius, and made a biſhop's ſee. The abbey was afterwards the ſeat of the antient family de Burgh, and birth-place of St. John Borough, ſlain at the Iſle of Rhee, under the duke of Buckingham [21]. It is a prebend and curacy, and was augmented by Dr. Harcourt [m].

Sidnaceſter.

Sidnaceſter is generally placed at this Stow. Eadhed was the firſt biſhop, A. D. 678, and had ſeven ſucceſſors through the eighth century. After Eadulf's death, when the ſee had been vacant about 80 years, it was, by Leofwin, before A. D. 949, united to Dorcheſter, as that of Leiceſter had been. The ſixth from Leofwin was Eadnoth, who, as the intermediate biſhops, enjoyed the titles of Dorcheſter, Sidnaceſter, and Leiceſter, and built St. Mary's church at Stow, which biſhop Gibſon obſerves greatly reſembles that of Dorcheſter, though Mr. Pegge denies the force of the argument, for the preſent church was built by Remigius, a Norman. The ſee of Leiceſter is concluded to have been where St. Margaret's church now ſtands at Leiceſter, which, like Stow, is a peculiar prebend and an archdeaconry. The preſent privileges of Stow are greater than any hereabouts except Lincoln, and they have formerly exceeded even that. It was famous before Lincoln was a biſhop's ſee, and the tradition of theſe parts is that Stow was the mother-church to Lincoln. The ſteeple has been much larger than it now is, and Alfric Putta, archbiſhop of York, 1023, giving two great bells to that of Beverley, which he had built, and two others of the ſame mould to Southwell, beſtowed two on this Stow. Theſe three churches were probably the largeſt in their reſpective counties [n]. The ſtrongeſt objection is, that, in Girald's Lives of the Biſhops of Lincoln [o], it is ſaid that Remigius removing his ſee to Lincoln procured all Lindſey to be taken out of the juriſdiction of the archbiſhops of York, and added to that of Canterbury; and if all Lindſey belonged to the archbiſhops of York till the time of Remigius, who lived ſince the Conqueſt, the old Sidnaceſter, united afterwards to Dorcheſter, cannot be reaſonably placed within that diviſion [p]. I do not ſee the force of this argument; for Remigius, by putting the ſee of Sidnaceſter into the province of Canterbury, only prepared for its union with Dorcheſter, which was already in that province. A place called *Gallow dale*, though it has no relation with eccleſiaſtical matters, is brought by biſhop Gibſon to ſhew the eminence of Stow. Among the hills above *Ley* and Gainſborough have been found many Roman coins and pieces of urns, and the addition of *Ceſter* makes it probable that Sidnaceſter, wherein it was, was a Roman ſtation. The caſtle hill Eaſt from Gainſborough church comprehends in its entrenchments above 100 acres [22]. The diſtrict round it is called *Sidena*, which is deciſive. Mr. Pegge, in his me-

[e] A. S. Min. Mr. Romiley, in Spald. Soc. Min.
[f] Tanner, 279. [g] Tanner, 271. See before, p. 358.
[h] Tanner, 273. [i] Dugdale, Bar. II. 456. 486.
[k] Tanner, 250. [l] It. I. 90. [21] G.
[m] Ecton, p. 250. Kennet's Caſe of Impropr. p. 336-7.
[n] Mr. Pegge's MS paper on Sidnaceſter.
[o] Ang. Sac. II. 411. [p] G. Godwin, 280.
[22] G.

moir on the ſubject before referred to, inclines to *Kirkton*. Mr. Johnſon[q] places it at *Hatfield*, which he put in this county, but which is really in Yorkſhire. Dr. Stukeley wrote a diſſertation in favour of *Newark*[r].

Stretton. To Stow adjoins *Stretton*, ſo called from the Roman road; and in a field here are found Ophites, or Cornua Ammonis[23].

Knaith. *Knaith* was held by William Willoughby, third lord Willoughby of Parham, who was buried there 15 James I. as was one of his ſucceſſors George[s]. Here was born, 1532, Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the Charterhouſe in London, in which chapel he was buried, 1611[t].

Normanby. The Darcies, or D'Arcies, were ſettled firſt at *Normanby*, in this county. The male line of the elder branch ending in Normandy, 14 Edward III. the barony paſſed to the iſſue of a younger brother of the ſaid Norman's father[u], from whom the preſent earl of Holderneſs is deſcended. It gave title of marquis to the duke of Buckingham[24]. It was named from, and was the prime ſeat, of Norman Adrecy, or Darcy, who poſſeſſed it and many other manors in this county and Yorkſhire, in the reign of William I.[x] See the pedigree of this family from him to Coigniers lord Darcy, created by Charles I. earl of Holderneſs[y]. It is now the ſeat of ſir John Sheffield, bart. to whoſe father it came by will of the laſt duke.

Haynings. *Heynings*, two miles from Gainſborough, near Knaith, had a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded about 1280, valued at £.495.[z]

Gainſborough. "*Gainſboro* is a good market-town, and is 12 miles "from Lincoln. I ſaw no thinges much to be marked "in it but the pariſh church, where lieth richly "buried ſir Thomas Boro, knight of the garter, "and dna de Botreaux his wife. He died 1408, "and was grandfather to the lord Borow that now "is, and made the moſt of the motid manor place "by the Weſt end of the church-yard. This lord "Borow's father lies in the choir. In the ſame "church lies D. Edmundus Cornewaile, who died "1322, that had a great motid manor place called "*Thonak* in a wood a mile Eaſt from Gaineſborough. "It longeth yet to the Cornewailes. There is an "old chapel of ſtone in the South part of Gaineſ-"borough town, where they of the town ſay that "many Danes be buried: alſo a chapel of wood on "Trent ſide by S. in Gaineſborow, now deſolated. "There is a park by Gainſborow longing to the "lords Borow[a]." This family of Borough or Burgh derive their deſcent from a younger ſon of the famous Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent. But the firſt who occurs is ſir *Thomas* Burgh, who aſſiſted Edward IV. in his eſcape from Middleham caſtle, and joined him at the battle of Barnet. His ſon *Thomas* was elected knight of the garter in the reign of Richard III. advanced to the dignity of a baron 3 Henry VII. and ſummoned to parliament. He founded an hoſpital at Gainſborough. His ſon *Edward* married Anne, ſole daughter and heir to ſir Thomas Cobham, knt. and left iſſue *Thomas*, ſummoned to parliament as lord Burgh 21 Henry VIII. He left iſſue *Henry* and *William*, of whom the former was killed, and the latter was one of the peers on the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and by Catharine his wife, daughter of Edward earl of Lincoln, had iſſue *John*, who died in his life-time, leaving *Thomas*, who was ambaſſador into Scotland 36 Elizabeth, governor of the Brill in Flanders, and lieutenant of Ireland, and died 1596, but left only three daughters, of whom ſee in Surrey, vol. I. p. 245[b].

The town has a good market, and the moſt flouriſhing trade in the county, and may rival even Hull and Boſton. It is ſuppoſed to have given birth to William de Ganeſborough, biſhop of Worceſter from 1302 to 1308[c]. The learned Simon Patrick, biſhop of Ely, was born here 1626, and died 1707. It gave title of earl, 1683, to *Edward Noel*, lord Noel of Ridlington and viſcount Campden, ſucceeded 1689 by his ſon *Wriotheſley Baptiſt*, who dying without iſſue 1690, the title paſſed to his couſin german *Baptiſt*, and from him to his ſon and nameſake 1714. He died immaturely and deſervedly lamented 1750, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake, and he 1759 by his brother *Henry*, on whoſe death, in 1799, the title became extinct. The inſide of the preſent church is fitted up in a ſtyle of elegant ſimplicity. Near it are the ruins of a fine old hall belonging to the family of *Hickman*, and inhabited, 1742, by ſir Neville Hickman, bart. ſince deceaſed.

Near Gainſborough Cromwell defeated general Cavendiſh, who was ſlain in a quagmire by Cromwell's lieutenant, 1643. The lord Willoughby had before taken the town, and the earl of Kingſton's houſe in it, and ſent the earl to Hull; in his paſſage to which over Humber he was ſhot by the royaliſts, by miſtake[d].

Laughton. *Laughton* on Trent was from the Conqueſt the ſeat of the Dalyſons, but ſold by them in the 16th century. They purchaſed *Gretwell*; and came to *Malmington*, both in this county, by the Pelhams. William Dalliſon, judge of the King's Bench in the reign of Mary, died 1558, and was buried in Lincoln cathedral, as was Dr. Roger Dalliſon, precentor of the ſaid church, and others of the family. Sir Charles Dalliſon was recorder of Lincoln when Charles I. came there, 1642, and defended Lincoln as colonel in the King's army two years after. *Hibbalſtow* and *Manton*, between Lincoln and Glanford bridge, ſtill belong to the family.

Marton. At *Marton*, a little below Gainſborough, a Roman road enters this county, coming from DANUM, *Doncaſter*, to AGELOCUM, *Littleborough*, and ſo to *Lincoln*, and is much frequented by packhorſes from the Weſt of Yorkſhire to Lincoln, Lynn, and Norwich. A quarter of a mile from Marton may be ſeen three conſiderable pieces of this paved cauſeway[25].

"From Torkſey to Marton village about a mile "by plain ſandy ground. At the North end of "this village by the common way of Watheling "ſtreet to Dancaſter, and thereby on the other ſide "of Trent is *trajectus* to Littleborough village, "wherby

[q] Canons, A. D. 803. Mr. Gale ſuppoſed it the *Cadney* of the Monaſticon, I. 137. MS n. G.
[r] Drake's Eborac. p. 39. [23] G. [s] Dugdale, Bar. II. 89. [t] Fuller's Worthies, Linc. p. 168.
[u] Dugdale, I. 379. [24] G. [x] Domeſday, f. 361. a. [y] Fuller's Church Hiſtory, p. 324, 325.
[z] Tanner, 274. [a] Leland, I. 36. VII. 52. [b] Dugdale, Bar. II. 288. and MS n. Le Neve.
[c] Godwin, 461. Leland de ſcript. Tanner, Bib. Brit. [d] Ruſhworth, part. iii. vol. II. p. 278. [25] G.

" wherby it is commonly called Litleborough ferry. " A mile above that Northward is Stratton on the " Street, a good thoroughfare toward Doncaſter that " is 14 or 15 miles off it [e]."

At *Cameringham* was an alien priory of Premonſtratenſians, cell to Blancland abbey in Normandy, in the reign of Henry II. granted at the Diſſolution to Robert Tirwhit [f].

" From Wrangton to Oxholme the water is called " *Idille*, yet it is the very ſame water that *Bryer* is, " and of certainty *Idille* is the antient name. The " iſle of *Axholme* is ten miles in length by South " and North, and in bredth ſix miles by Eaſt and " Weſt. From the Weſt point of Bikers dike up " along to the great mere the ſoil by the water is " fenny and moriſh, and full of carres; the reſidue is " metely high ground fertile of paſture and corn. " The principal wood of the iſle is at *Bellegreve* " park by Hepworth, and at *Melwood* park not far " from Hepworth. There is alſo a pretty wood at " *Croole*, a lordſhip a late longing to Selby monaſ- " tery. In the iſle be ſeven pariſh churches. " *Hepworth* is the beſt uplandiſh town for building " of any in the iſle. *Axey* is a bigge pariſh, but the " houſes be more ſparkelid than at Hepworth. " There was a caſtle at the South ſide of the church " garth of *Oxtun*, whereof no piece now ſtandith, " the dike and the hill, wher the *arx* ſtood yet be " ſeen; it was ſometyme called *Kinard*. By Hep- " worth, and joining to Bellegreve park, remaineth " yet a great part of the manor place of lord Mul- " bray of Axholme, chief owner until late days of " the whole iſle. By Milwood park ſide ſtood the " right fair monaſtery of the Carthuſians, where one " of the Mulbrays, dukes of Norfolk, was buried " in a tomb of alabaſter [g]. Mr. Candiſch hath now " turned the monaſtery to a goodly manor place [h]." It was valued at £.237.[i] Great quantities of large oaks, with acorns, fir, and other trees, are found at the depth of three feet under the ſurface of the moors in this iſland, ſome of which appeared to have been burnt, and others cut down [k].

Epworth, now the beſt in the iſle, is a long ſtraggling town [26]. The living was long held by Samuel Weſley, father of the two celebrated apoſtles of Methodiſm.

At *Crowle* on the Dun was found the body of a woman, ſtanding upright, in a peat moſs at Althorpe, and two antient ſhoes [l].

At *Hurſt* was a cell of Black canons to Noſtell college, York, valued at £ 5. 10s.[m]

At *Aukborough* Dr. Stukeley [n] places the Aquis of Ravennas. He found a Roman caſtrum 300 feet ſquare, now called *Counteſs cloſe*, from a counteſs of Warwick; the entrance on the North, the vallum and ditch very perfect, before the North entrance a ſpot called the *Green*, whereon is a circular labyrinth called *Julian's bower*. The Doctor imagined theſe mazes Roman work for military exerciſes or dances. Roman coins have been found here [o].

" There was many years ſince an old manor place Butterwick. " at *Weſt Butterwick* on Trent ripe. It longid to a " gentleman called Bellethorp, to whom came alſo by " heirs general Burnham's lands, a gentleman of the " ſame iſle, and afterwards deſcended to Shefeſeld, " in the which name it continued five or ſix de- " ſcents, for in the church-yard of Oxton, half a " mile from Melwood park, I ſaw five tombs of " the Sheffields. Sheffield that was recorder of " London, and buried in the Auſtin friars there, " highly ſet up the name of the Sheffields by mar- " riage of the daughter and ſole heir of one Delves, " to whom beſides was deſcended the lands of Gib- " thorp and Babington. This recorder began to " build ſtately at Butterwick, as appears by a great " tower of brick. The fenny part of Axholm berith " much gall, a low frutex ſweet in burning. The " upper part of the iſle hath plentiful quarries of " alabaſter commonly there called *Plaſter*; but ſuch " ſtones as I ſaw of it were of no great thickneſs, " and ſold for 12*d.* the load. They lie in the " ground like a ſmooth table, and lie bedded one " ſlate under another, and at the bottom of the bed " be rough ſtones to build withal [p]."

Mr. Johnſon had from Mr. Sympſon an indenture made between William de Cateby, in this county, and Lucy his wife, and John de Cateby, who had enfeoffed his ſon and daughter in the manor of Cateby, whereby they demiſed to him part of the manſion-houſe, &c. to hold till he could conveniently clear the premiſes of his ſtock and perſonal eſtate. This deed, made in the reign of Edward I. is cut through with the word *Cyrographum*, and has two ſmall round ſeals in green wax hanging on ſlips of the ſame velom drawn through the bottom. On one is written over the ſeal *Willi*, the impreſſion a man and woman's head (probably the parties), looking towards each other, with a roſe at top and bottom, but the inſcription imperfect [q]. On the other label over the ſeal *Lucia*; the impreſſion an elderly man's head in a three cornered cap: the legend S. WILLAMI DE CATEBI. Amongſt the witneſſes, the firſt is Gilbert de Thorneton, who, within four years after, was conſtituted the king's attorney general [r], and proſecuted for the king in the Quo warranto here brought before John Vaux, and other juſtices itinerant in that reign [s].

At *Aukley*, on the South edge of Axholme, but Aukley. chiefly in Yorkſhire, was found, 1746, a fine urn, with aſhes and coins of Conſtantine in it, and 20 more under it [t]. In this manor grows plentifully that beautiful aromatic plant called Gall, or by the common people Engliſh tea.

Henry earl of Lincoln was ſucceeded in 1616 by *Earls of* Lincoln. his ſon *Thomas*, who died 1618, and was buried in the chancel at Tateſhall. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Theophilus* [u]; and he, 1667, by his grandſon *Edward*. He, dying 1692 without iſſue, was ſucceeded by *Francis*, ſon of his great grandfather Thomas, younger brother Edward; and he, 1693,

[e] Leland, I. 35. [f] Tanner, 272.
[g] This muſt be John Mowbray, ſecond duke of Norfolk, grandſon of the firſt, who died 11 Henry VI. Dugdale, Bar. I. 130.
[h] Leland, I. 40, 41. [i] Tanner, 286. [k] Phil. Tranſ. 67. Dugdale on the Fens. [26] G.
[l] Spald. Soc. Min. Phil. Tranſ. N° 484. Gent. Mag. May, 1749, p. 203. [m] Tanner, 258. [n] I. 91.
[o] See alſo Hutchins's Dorſet, I. 101. n. x. and hereafter in Nottinghamſhire.
[p] Leland, I. 41, 42.
[q] Theſe ſeals were probably antique gems. Such an one with male and female heads regardant and a ſtar to a deed of Waltham abbey. A. S. plates, Tab. C.
[r] Plac. de Quo Watr. Com. Banc. 13 E. I. Dugdale, Orig. Jud. fol. 29. [s] Spalding Society's Minutes.
[t] Ib. [u] Dugdale, Bar. I. 533.

by

by his ſon *Henry*, who died 1723. His ſucceſſor was his ſon *George*, who died 1730, a minor; and was ſucceeded by his brother *Henry*, 9th earl. He ſucceeded on the death of his uncle the late duke of Newcaſtle to the title of duke of Newcaſtle under Line conferred on the late duke by patent 29 George II.; and dying in 1794, was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas who died 1795, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry Pelham*, the 4th and preſent duke of Newcaſtle.

Fig. 1, 2, pl. XII. repreſent the two ſides of a ſmall bronze lar or figure of Mars, found ſome little time before the year 1774 in cleanſing the foſs-dike between Lincoln and the Trent, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Elliſon of Thorn in Yorkſhire, and ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Stuart, 1774. The inſcription on the face ſide was read by Mr. Bowyer:

Deo Marti et
Numinibus Auguſtis cohortis
Aſyri Brucc
ius & Caraſius de
ſuo donarunt *or* donaverunt.

That on the reverſe,

Ad ſeſtertia c.
celatus ærar
ius feceit et Afra
menti liberto dona
vit factam *III.

Q. if it ſhould be read coh. *Aſtur.* I. or *Aſtyr.* I. as in Gruter DLXII. 4. CCCCXXXIX. 5. CCCCLXV. 10. *Bruccius* is not in Gruter, but he has *Bruttius*, both as the name of a conſul and a private perſon; the latter, *Broccius*, occurs on a German inſcription Gruter XLI. 1. DXXXIV. 2. and *Caratius* on an African one, DCXLIII. 1. and XXXVI. not. and another at Niſmes, DCCCLXXXI. 7. *Mars* is no where elſe joined with the *Numina Auguſtorum*. *Celatus* may be the name of the *ærarius*, or workman, who caſt the image. *Celadus* is a name in Gruter. Quære, if the firſt line expreſſes 100 *ſeſterces*, as in Gruter, I. 5. "ſignum panthei *ex argenti libris* c." on a pedeſtal in Spain; alſo XXIV. 9. *ex argenti libris* L in the ſame country. *III. is ſomewhat like the fines impoſed on Greek tombs on the violators of ſuch places; but what it means here is not eaſy to ſay.

In levelling a cloſe near the North ſide of the old Roman wall at Lincoln, not far to the Weſt of Newport gate, 1785, on the South or inſide of the wall about 10 or 12 feet from it, and about 4 feet or more under ground, was found an old ſepulchral ſtone, of the materials of the country, about 5 feet long and 2 broad, lying flat, though apparently formed to ſtand upright. See fig. 4. No urn, or remains of any kind were found near it. The inſcription is in an excavated ſurface, ſurrounded by a frame or moulding of the thickneſs of the ſtone, and about 8 inches wide. The upper part of the ſtone is formed into a pediment, with the like moulding round it, and contains the letters D. M. ſeparated from the lower half by another moulding. The letters are 2 inches high. The inſcription is to be read,

Dis Manibus
F. L. Helius nati
one Grecus vi
xit annos XXXX
F. L. Ingenua co
njugi poſuit.

Helius is a common name in Gruter, and generally in ſepulchral monuments, CXXVII. L. Gallus Helius, CXXIX. 14. M. Helius, CCXLI. CCLXXXVI. 4 not. DLXXIX. 10. DCXIV. 11. DCLXXI. 10. DCLXXXV. 5. DCCXIV. 3. DCCLV. 6. DCCLXXXVIII. 5. DCCCXL. 8. CMII. 7. CMXLVIII. 7.

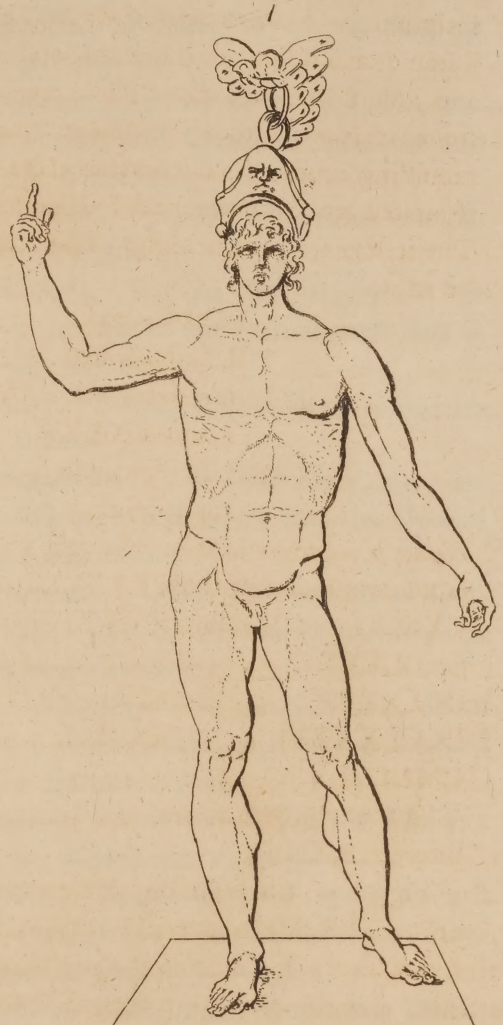
The expreſſion *natione Grecus* occurs but once in Gruter DCLX. 5.

Fig. 3. is on the hollow moulding of a ſtone found on the Eaſt ſide of the old Roman wall below the hill at Lincoln, on making the new road 1785, lying near a number of large ſtones, in a ſituation which ſeems to imply that they had been thrown down from a conſiderable building. They were, I think, 3 or 4 feet below the ſurf of the ground; ſome of them had mouldings not unlike that of the ſepulchral ſtone, but on none of them could be diſcovered any inſcription of letters. Theſe letters are 3 inches $\frac{1}{2}$ long; part of the ſtone at the beginning about 4 inches in length and the ſame in breadth, was chipped off at the beginning of the line, large enough to have contained the letter A. Had the word been APOLLINI, the S might have been ſuppoſed to have begun another word, as *Sacrum*, and the ſtones to have belonged to a temple of Apollo.

Rare

Fig. 1.

1



2

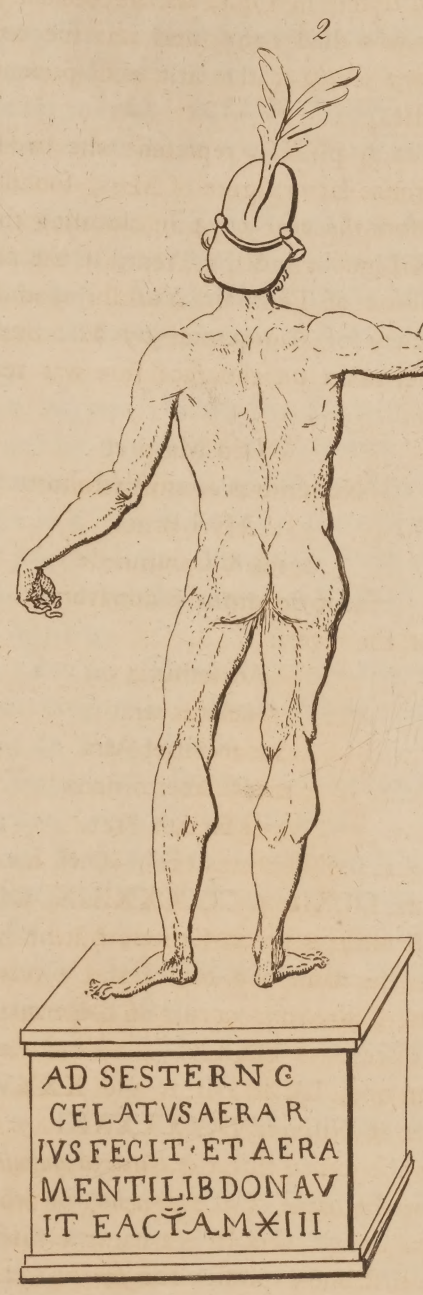


Fig. 3.

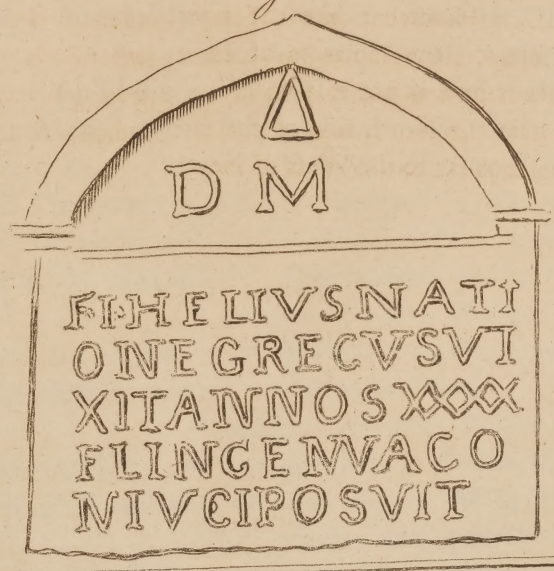
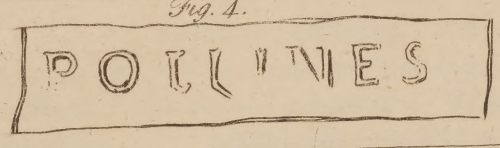


Fig. 4.



Basire sc.

Rare Plants found in Lincolnſhire.

Anemone *pulſatilla*. Paſque-flower: on *Southrop* common and elſewhere.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Kidney-vetch or Ladies finger: in chalky and limeſtone meadows and paſtures; at *Grantham*.

Artemiſia *cæruleſcens*. Bluiſh Mugwort: on ſea ſhores; near *Boſton*.

Atriplex *pedunculata*. Stalked Sea Orach: in the ſalt marſh juſt under the church-yard rails at *Skirbeck* near *Boſton*.

Bufonia *tenuifolia*. Baſtard Chickweed: on the ſea ſhore at *Boſton*.

Bupleurum *tenuiſſimum*. The Leaſt Hare's-ear: on the *Witham's* bank juſt below the church-yard at *Skirbeck* near *Boſton*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Leſſer Throat-wort or Canterbury bells: in hilly and chalky paſtures; at *Grantham* and elſewhere.

Carum *carvi*. Caraways: in *Swafield dale*, ſeven miles South of *Grantham*, and on the foreland of the new cut near *Boſton*.

Caucalis *daucoides*. Fine-leaved Baſtard Parſley: amongſt the winter corn at *Sleaford*.

——— *latifolia*. Purple-flowered great Baſtard Parſley; amongſt the corn in this county, eſpecially about *Sleaford* and *Ancaſter*.

Ceraſtium *alpinum*. Mountain Mouſe-ear Chickweed: on the bank ſide on the left hand of the road leading from the bowling-green at *Grantham* to *Manthorp*.

——— *arvenſe*. Long-leaved rough Chickweed: upon the heaths, plentifully.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock: by the ſides of the ditches in the water in the Eaſt fen.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury: in *Belton* park at *Grantham*.

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Marſh Fleabane: in muddy places in the Eaſt fen.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sunflowers: in hilly meadows and paſtures, eſpecially of a lime-ſtone ſoil: at *Grantham*.

Dianthus *Glaucus*. Mountain Pink: on *Lincoln* heath.

Galeopſis *tetrahit* δ. A variety of Hemp-leaved Dead Nettle: amongſt corn and at the ſides of fields: at *Grantham*.

Gentiana *Pneumonanthe*. Calathian Violet: in meadows: at *Tatteſall*, and in heathy paſtures near the wood at *Tomby*.

Geranium *ſanguineum*. Bloody Crane's-bill: on *Lincoln* heath, and in the woods at *Broughton* near *Brig*.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed or Cat's-foot: on *Bernak* heath.

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis*. St. Foin or Cock's-head: in chalky meadows and paſtures; at *Grantham*.

Hippophäe *rhamnoides*. Sallow-thorn or Sea Buckthorn: on the ſea banks at *Linſey*.

Hydnum *repandum*. Smooth Hydnum: on willows at *Thorney*.

Lathyrus *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling-vetch: in the drier parts of the Eaſt fen.

Lithoſpermum *arvenſe*. Baſtard Alkanet: amongſt the corn about *Sleaford* and *Grantham*, abundantly.

Lycoperdon *ſtellatum*. Star Puff-ball: at *Tomby*, on the bank of a ſandy lane leading to *Tatteſall*.

Mentha *ſylveſtris*. Long-leaved Horſe-Mint: in marſhy and watery places: at *Burwelbec*, plentifully.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound: on rubbiſh and by way-ſides; at *Grantham*.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep, or Cat-Mint: in meadows and hedges in a lime-ſtone ſoil: about *Grantham*.

Oenanthe *pimpinelloides*. Pimpernel Drop-wort: in ditches and marſhy places at *Quaplod*, not far from *Spalding*.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moon-wort: on *Lincoln* heath.

Polygonum *viviparum*. Small Biſtort, or Snakeweed: on *Lincoln* heath.

Poterium *Sanguiſorba*. Burnet: on the heaths about *Grantham*, *Ancaſter*, and *Sleaford*.

Reſeda *lutea*. Raſe Rocket: in corn-fields, meadows, and paſtures, eſpecially of a limeſtone ſoil; at *Ancaſter*.

Rubus *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble: in the woods at *Broughton* near *Brig*.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden Dock: in the marſhes at *Crowland*.

Salſola *Kali*. Prickly Glaſs-wort: on ſea-ſhores; at *Maplethorp*.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Wild Burnet: in damp meadows and paſtures; at *Grantham*.

Selinum *paluſtre*. Marſh Selinum: on the drier parts of the Eaſt fen.

Sibthorpia *Europea*. Baſtard Money-wort; in ſome meadows about *Honnington*.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Drop-wort: in hilly meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil; at *Grantham*.

Stachys *Germanica*. Baſe Harehound: in hedges; between *Grantham* and *Colſterworth*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower: in meadows; about *Grantham* and *Sleaford*, and upon a heath not far from *Belvoir* caſtle.

——— *reticulata*. Matted Thrift, or Sea-Lavender: in the ſalt marſh between the bathing houſe and the ſea at *Freeſton*.

Stratiotes *Aloides*. Water Aloe, or Freſh Water Soldier: in ſhallow ditches in the Eaſt fen.

Thymus *Acinos*. Wild Baſil: on dry hills and in chalky and gravelly places at *Grantham*, and near *Belvoir* caſtle.

Trifolium *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil: in damp meadows and paſtures; at *Grantham*.

——— *ochroleucum*. Yellow-flowered Trefoil: in chalky meadows and paſtures; near *Stamford*.

Ulva *incraſſata*. Thick Laver; in ponds and ditches about *Spalding*.

Printed by J. NICHOLS *and* SON, *Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.*

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

A NEW EDITION.

VOLUME II. PART IV.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II. PART IV.

CORITANI *continued* . 395 { Nottinghamſhire . . . . . 395.
Derbyſhire . . . . . 415.

CORNAVII . . . . 443 { Warwickſhire . . . . . 443.
Worceſterſhire . . . . . 469.
Staffordſhire . . . . . 495.

PLATES IN VOL. II. PART IV.

Plate XIII. . . . . 401.
XIV. . . . . 400.
XV. . . . . 487.
XVI. . . . . 499.

Map of Nottinghamſhire . . . . . 395.
Derbyſhire . . . . . 415.
Warwickſhire . . . . . 443.
Worceſterſhire . . . . . 469.
Staffordſhire . . . . . 495.

Printed by NICHOLS *and* SON, *Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet Street.*

A Map OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805

Engraved by J.Cary

E. Noble delin.t et curavit.

1° Longitude 35 West from 50 London

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

NOTTINGHAM

DERBY

LEICESTER

STAFFORD

WARWICK

LINCOLN

Nottingham

Derby

Leicester

Stafford

Warwick

Lincoln

Trent R.

Soar R.

Erewash R.

Dove R.

Derwent R.

Idle R.

Torne R.

Witham R.

Grantham Canal

Trent & Mersey Canal

Erewash Canal

Chesterfield Canal

Loughborough

Nottingham

Derby

Ilkeston

Alfreton

Mansfield

Worksop

Retford

Newark

Grantham

Bingham

Melton Mowbray

Southwell

Tuxford

Gainsborough

Bottesford

Belvoir Castle

Belton

Barkston

Colsterworth

Sleaford

Navigation

Forest

Park

Wood

Heath

Moor

Common

Hall

Abbey

Priory

Castle

Church

Bridge

Ferry

Mill

Inclosures

Roads

Rivers

Canals

35
40
45
50
55
1°
5
10
15

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

TO the county of Lincoln on the Weſt adjoins the much ſmaller county of NOTTINGHAM, Saxon Snottengaham-ſcyre [a], by us called *Nottinghamſhire*, bounded on the North by Yorkſhire, on the Weſt by Derbyſhire and partly by Yorkſhire, on the South by Leiceſterſhire. The noble river *Trent*, and the rivulets that run into it, fertilize the South and Eaſt parts. The Weſt is entirely occupied by the extenſive foreſt of *Shirwood*. This part, from its ſandy ſoil, the inhabitants call *The Sand*; the other, from its clayey ſoil, *The Clay*; and divide their county into theſe two parts.

The *Trent*, Saxon Tpeonta (which ſome inferior antiquaries have called in Latin *Triginta*, from its affinity to the French word of like import), after a long courſe [b], enters this county firſt at *Steanford*, where, I am told, are many remains of antiquity, and Roman coins are found: then paſſing *Clifton*, which gives reſidence and name to the antient family of the *Cliftons* [c], it receives the little river *Lin* from the Weſt; which, riſing near *Newſted*, q. d. *New Place*, where formerly king Henry II. founded a ſmall monaſtery, now a houſe of the antient family of the *Byrons*, deſcended from Radulphus de *Byron* in the early Norman times, a man of great conſequence in this county and Lancaſhire, paſſes near *Wollaton*, where, in our time, ſir Francis *Willoughby*, at great expence, in a fooliſh diſplay of his wealth, built a magnificent and moſt elegant houſe, with a fine proſpect. It then waſhes *Lenton*, once famous for the abbey founded in honour of the Holy Trinity by William *Peverell*, baſtard ſon of king William the Conqueror, now only for its well frequented fair. On the oppoſite bank, almoſt at the conflux of the Lin and Trent, on the ſide of a hill, ſtands the chief town, *Nottingham*, which gives name to the county, and is ſoftened from the Saxon Snottengaham, a name given it on account of the ſubterraneous caverns and paſſages hollowed out in old time for houſes and retreats under thoſe craggy rocks on the South ſide next the little river Lin. Hence Aſſerius [d] renders this Saxon name Snottengaham in Latin *Speluncarum domus*, the houſe of caverns, and in Britiſh *Tui ogo banc* [e], which ſignifies the ſame. The town is pleaſant by ſituation, having ſpacious meads on one ſide next the river, on the other gentle hills, and well furniſhed with all the neceſſaries of life. On one hand *Shirwood* ſupplies it with wood for firing (though many prefer pit coal notwithſtanding its offenſive ſmell); on the other the Trent with fiſh in abundance. Whence that barbarous verſe is applied to it:

Limpida ſilva focum, Triginta *dat mihi piſcem.*
Fire the bright foreſt yields, *Triginta* fiſh.

The extent of its buildings, three handſome churches, a very handſome market-place, and a ſtrong caſtle, give it a very beautiful appearance. This caſtle riſes on a bold rock on the Weſt ſide of the town, where is ſuppoſed to have been antiently a fort which the Danes held out againſt Ethered and Alfred, till they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege without ſucceſs, and march off. For when the Danes had made themſelves maſters of this place, "Burthed, king of 868.
"Mercia," as Aſſer informs us [f], "and the Mer-
"cians, ſent meſſengers to Ethered, king of the
"Weſt Saxons, and his brother Alfred, humbly
"intreating them to come to their aſſiſtance, and
"give battle with them to the aforeſaid army.
"This requeſt was readily complied with. For the
"brothers, agreeable to their promiſe, preſently
"gathered a prodigious army from all quarters,
"came to Mercia, and advanced to Snottenga-ham
"unanimouſly deſirous of battle. The Pagans,
"ſecure in the caſtle, declining an engagement,
"and the Chriſtians not having means to force the
"wall, a peace was made between the Mercians and
"the Pagans, and the two brothers returned home
"with their troops." Afterwards Edward the Elder built the oppoſite town of *Bridgesford*, and incloſed the town with walls, which are nearly ruined, though ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen on the Weſt ſide, and a few years after, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, as appears in Domeſday Book [g], here were "reckoned 173 burgeſſes, and out of two
"mints 40 ſhillings were paid to the king. The
"water of Trent, the Foſs, and the road to York
"were guarded, that if any perſon hindered the
"paſſage of the ſhips, he ſhould be fined £.4."

The caſtle as it now appears is conſiderable both for its builder and prodigious work. William the Norman built it to bridle the Engliſh, and "it was ſo ſtrong by nature and art (according to William Newburgh [h]) that if properly defended it ſeemed as if nothing but famine could force it." Afterwards Edward IV. was at great expence to repair and embelliſh it with handſome buildings, to which Richard III. made additions *. Nor did it in the ſeveral revolutions of time undergo the common fate of great caſtles; having never been taken by

* Roger Hoveden, p. 367.

[a] Snotingahamcýne. Sax. Chron. 147. 171.
[b] And after it has received into its channel the river Soare running hither from the county of Leiceſter. Holland.
[c] Much enriched by one of the heirs of Creſſy. Id. [d] Ed. Wiſe, p. 19.
[e] *Tigguocobauc.* Aſſer. Flor. Worc. A. D. 89●, p. 30. *Dui ogo vriic* or *Duiogoloco.* Baxter. [f] ubi ſup. Flor. ubi ſup.
[g] fol. 280. Mr. Camden has omitted part of the laſt clauſe, which adds, "*& ſiquis araverit vel foſſam fecerit in via regis infra duas perticas emendare habetur per* VIII *libras.*" No mention of £4.
[h] IV. c. 48.

ſtorm. It was once in vain beſieged by Henry of Anjou; at which time the garriſon burnt down the adjoining houſes. It was once alſo ſurpriſed in the
1175. barons' war by Robert earl *Ferrers*, who ſtripped the citizens of their goods. The people of the caſtle tell many ſtories of David king of Scots, who was confined here, and of Roger *Mortimer* earl of March, ſurprized here by a ſubterraneous paſſage, who, for preferring Scotch money to his duty to his country, and other crimes which his great ſpirit meditated, afterwards loſt his life on the gallows. Certain it is, that in the firſt court of the caſtle we deſcend with lights down many ſteps into a ſubterraneous vault and arched rooms cut in the rock itſelf; on the walls of which are carved Chriſt's Paſſion, and other things, by the hand, as they pretend, of David king of Scots, who was there impriſoned. In the upper part of the caſtle, which riſes high on the rock, we came by many ſteps into
Mortimer's Hole. another ſubterraneous cavern, called *Mortimer's Hole*, from Roger *Mortimer's* concealing himſelf in it when his conſcience gave him the alarm. This town ſtands in latitude 53°, longitude 22° 14″.

Holme Pierpoint. The Trent runs hence gently by *Holme*, called *Holme Pierpoint* from its lords, whoſe family is antient and noble, and from which Robert de *Petræ*, *Ponte*, or *Pierpount*, was ſummoned to parliament among the barons of the realm by Edward III. to
Shelford. *Shelford*, the ſeat of the famous knightly family of the *Stanhopes*, whoſe ſplendor is great in theſe parts, and their name conſiderable[i]. It was antiently the barony of Ralph *Hanſeline*, by whoſe daughters it came to the *Bardolphs* and *Everinghams*. Thence it
Stoke. Battle of *Stoke*, 1487. rolls its waters to *Stoke*, a very ſmall village, but remarkable for no ſmall ſlaughter, where John *De la Pole*, earl of Lincoln, who was deſigned heir to the crown by Richard III. finding his way cut off by the claims of Henry VII. rebelliouſly here declared himſelf for a pretender againſt the lawful king, and fell bravely with his men. Not far off
Southwell. is *Southwell*, a collegiate church of prebends, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, not indeed ſplendid, but ſtrong, antient, and famous. Paulinus, firſt archbiſhop of York, is ſaid to have founded it when he baptized the inhabitants of this country in the Trent. From that time the archbiſhops of York have had here a large palace, and three parks adjoining, well ſtocked with deer. This I the rather believe to be the city which Bede[k] calls *Tio-vul-Fingaceſter*, as what he relates of Paulinus' baptizing in the Trent near Tio-vul-Fingaceſter the hiſtory of this church conſtantly refers to this place. From thence the little river *Snite*[l] falls into the Trent from the Eaſt,
Langer. which at its beginning waters *Langer*, famous for its lords the Tibetots or *Tibtofts*, afterwards earls of Wor-
Wiverton. ceſter, and *Wiverton*, which from *Heriz*, a man antiently famous in theſe parts, came by the *Bretts* and
Chaworths or *de Cadurcis.* *Caltoſts* to the *Chaworths*, who derive their name from Cahors in France, and their deſcent from the lords of *Walchervill*.. *Cahors Quercy.*

The Trent now divides, and waſhes the conſiderable town of *Newark*, q. d. *New work*, from the new caſtle, which "ſhewey building in a moſt florid "ſtyle[m]," as Henry of Huntingdon calls it, was erected by Alexander, that munificent biſhop of Lincoln who, to borrow the words of an antient hiſtorian[n], being of a generous ſpirit, built this and another caſtle at a vaſt expence; and becauſe ſuch kind of buildings ſeemed ill fitting the character of a biſhop, to obviate the reflection of ſuch works, and as it were wipe off the ſtain, he built as many monaſteries[o], and filled them with religious ſocieties." But this fooliſh profuſeneſs in a military biſhop brought with it its own puniſhment; for king Stephen, who wanted nothing ſo much to ſtrengthen his declining power as to get the ſtrongeſt fortifications in the kingdom into his hands, obliged this prelate by hunger and impriſonment to give up to him this and his other caſtle at Sleford. Nothing elſe remarkable happened here, except that king John at this place cloſed the perplexed courſe of a 1216. troubleſome life. The river collecting itſelf, runs from hence due North, among a number of villages, and has nothing remarkable on its banks till it comes to *Littleborough*, a ſmall town ſtrictly anſwering to *Littleborough* its name; where, as the moſt uſual ferry is at preſent, ſo it was formerly that famous ſtation or manſion mentioned more than once by Antoninus, and called in different copies AGELOCUM and SEGELOCUM[p]. This I had before ſought for in this neighbourhood without ſucceſs, but am now clear I have found it, both by its ſituation on the military way, and becauſe an adjoining field ſhews evident traces of walls, and daily in ploughing yields innumerable coins of Roman emperors; which, being often turned up by the hogs, are called *Swine's Pennies* *Swine's Pennies* by the country people, who, according to their notions, imagine their forefathers had built a ſtone wall round that field to keep off the inundations in winter. *Angelocum or Gelocum*

In the Weſt part of the county called *The Sand*, *The Sand* where the little river *Erwaſh* makes its way to the *Erwaſh* Trent, *Strelley*, antiently *Strellegh*, ſhews itſelf, which gave name and reſidence to the knightly family of the *Strellies* (commonly called *Sturley*), *Strelley* one of the oldeſt and moſt famous in the county. More inland is *Shirewood*, which ſome render the *Shirwood* *clear*, others the *famous*, foreſt[q], antiently thick ſet with trees, whoſe entangled branches were ſo twiſted together that they hardly left room for a ſingle perſon to paſs. At preſent it is much thinner, but ſtill breeds an infinite number of deer and ſtags, with lofty antlers, and has ſome towns, among which *Mansfield* *Mansfield* claims the pre-eminence, a market-town of good reſort, whoſe name ſome[r] bring in to confirm the claim of the German family of *Mansfield* to

[i] Since they matched with an heir of Mallovel. Holland.
[k] II. 16. and Smith's note.
[l] which Leland, I. 113, ſeems to call *Mite brook*, afterwards, V. 93, "*Snite* a brokelet that divideth Nottinghamſhire from Leiceſterſhire."
[m] *vernantiſſimum florida conſtructione caſtellum.* VII. p. 223.
[n] G. Neubrig. I. 6. Malmeſbury, p. 102, ſays, he gave out that he built it for the ſecurity and ſplendor of the biſhops, *ad tutamen & dignitatem epiſcopis.*
[o] *Haverholm*, *Tame*, and *Dorcheſter*. Godwin. Gale's MS. ap. Richardſon adds *Sempringham*, but this was only founded under his government.
[p] As Egeſta, Segeſta. Gale, MS n.
[q] *The wood of the county.* Gale, MS n.
[r] who delineate the pedigree of the Greves of the great family of Mansfield in Germany. Holland.

antiquity,

antiquity, asserting that the first earl of Mansfield, whom they fetch from hence, was one of king Arthur's Round Table. Our kings used to repair hither for the pleasure of the chace; and, to cite the words of an old inquisition, "Henry Fauconberge held the manor of Cukeney in this county in serjeantry by the service of shoeing the king's palfrey when the king came to Mansfield." From this forest flow many rivulets, which make towards the Trent; of these the principal is the *Idle*, at which, near *Idleton*, A. D. 616, the fortune of Ethered, the most potent king of Northumberland, received the first check. For having been very successful in all his former battles, he fell here by a reverse of fortune, being defeated by Redwald, king of the East Angles[s]; who in his stead set up as king of Northumberland Edwin, who had been driven out of his ancestors' kingdom. This little river runs down not far from *Markham*, a small *Markham.* village, but which gave name to the family of the *Markhams*, once very considerable for antiquity[t] and valour, whose greatest glory was J. Markham, who presided in the supreme court of England with so much equity (for which it is worth the reader's while to turn to our histories) that his glory will never die. Six miles West hence is *Worksop*, remarkable for *Worksop.* the great quantity of liquorice it produces, and for *Liquorice.* the house of the earl of Shrewsbury; built in our time, by George *Talbot*, earl of Shrewsbury, with a magnificence worthy of such an earl, and superior to envy. It came with a fine estate to the *Talbots* from the *Lovetofts*, its first lords under the Normans, by the *Furnivalls* and *Nevilles*. Of these W. *Lovetoft*, in the reign of Henry I. founded a monastery here, whose ruins I saw, on the East side of the town, among very pleasant meads. The West end of the church still remains, with two lofty towers. A little higher up, on the same river, I saw *Blithe*, a *Blithe.* famous market-town, which I was told had been fortified with a castle by *Bulley*, or *Busley*, a Norman nobleman, but scarce any traces of it appear at present; such destruction does time make. A little monastery was founded here by Roger *Busly* and Fulk de *Lisieurs*, and this is almost the last town of Nottinghamshire to the North, except *Scroby*, a *Scroby.* little town belonging to the archbishop of York, on the very edge of the county.

William, surnamed the Conqueror, appointed his bastard * son *William Peverell* governor of this county, with the title not of earl but of lord of *Nottingham*. He had a son who died before his father, and left a son of the same surname, whom Henry II. deprived of his inheritance for poisoning Ranulph earl of Chester. About that time *Robert de Ferrars*, who plundered Nottingham, in his grant to the church of Tuttesbury, assumes this title, "Robert the Younger earl of Nottingham." But afterwards king Richard I. gave and confirmed the county and castle of Nottingham, with the whole honour of Peverell, to his brother *John* †. Long after Richard II.[u] conferred this title on *John de Mowbray*; who dying young, without issue, was succeeded by his brother *Thomas*[x], created by Richard II. earl marshal [for life] and duke of Norfolk, and soon after banished. He had *Thomas* earl marshal beheaded by Henry IV.[y] and *John* Mowbray[z]; who, as also his son[a] and grandson[b], were both dukes of Norfolk and earls of Nottingham. But their male line failing, after *Richard* duke of York, infant son of Edward IV. had held the title of Nottingham with others a little while, Richard III. honoured with this title, *William marquis of Barkley*[c], and Henry VIII. his natural son *Henry Fitzroy*, both whom departed this life without issue. Lately, in 1597, queen Elizabeth, by solemn investiture, conferred the same title on *Charles Howard*, high admiral of England, descended from the Mowbrays, for his gallant and faithful services, as the patent of creation sets forth, in the sea fight against the Spaniards 1587, and at the taking of Cales 1596, where he had the chief command at sea, as the earl of Essex had at land.

Lords and Earls of *Nottingham.*

See Earls of Derby.

In this county are 168 parish churches.

* Liber Mon. Linton. M. Paris, p. 126. † M. Paris, p. 204. Hoveden, p. 373. b. Inq. 6 R. II.

[s] A. D. 616, Flor. Worc. p. 231.

[t] being descended from one of the heirs of Cressy, and formerly from an heir of Lexinton.

[u] On the day of his coronation. (Dugdale, Bar. I. 128.) The patent of creation of John de Mowbray earl of Nottingham (1 R. II. 43.) has this remarkable grant in it, that the lands whereof he was then seised or should afterwards purchase, should be held *sub honore comitali*, and as parcel of his earldom. (Selden's Tit. of Hon. Part II. c. 5. p. 665.) He died 6 R. II.

[x] He was created earl of Nottingham, and dying at Venice of the plague, in the reign of Henry IV. was buried in York minster. (Dugdale, I. 128-9.) He was the first whom we find honoured by charter with the title of marshal, yet the title of *comes marischallus* frequently occurs in the records preceding that time. (See Selden, ubi sup. & pag. seq.) The king in parliament reciting this grant confirms it to him and his heirs male by Cart. 20 R. II. m. 3. Cart. 9 R. II. n. 17. printed in Selden's Tit. of Hon. Part II. c. 3. p. 682.

[y] 6 H. IV. (Dugdale, ib. 130.)

[z] He died 7 Henry VI. and was buried in the Charterhouse in the isle of Axholme with his father, who was brought from Venice. (Ib.)

[a] John, who died 1 E. IV. and was buried at Thetford. (Ib. 131.)

[b] John, who died 15 E. IV. and was buried at Thetford. (Ib.)

[c] He died 7 H. VII. without issue, and was buried in the Austin friars, London. Vincent on Brooke, p. 393.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Nottingham is 50 miles long from North to South, 25 broad from Eaſt to Weſt, and about 140 in circumference; and contains 480,000 acres, four boroughs, and nine market-towns, 168 pariſhes, and about 150,300 inhabitants. It is divided into eight hundreds, or rather ſix wapentakes, and two liberties.

The principal landholders in this county at the making of Domeſday Survey were, the King; earls Alan, Hugh, Moriton; the archbiſhop of York; biſhops of Lincoln and Bayeux; abbey of Peterburgh; Roger de Buſli, William Peverel, Walter de Aincurt, Goisfrid, Alſelin, Ralph Fitz-Hubert, Ralph de Limeſi, Ralph de Burun, Roger of Poictou, Gilbert de Gand, Gilbert Tiſon, Goisfrid de Wirce, Ilbert de Laci, Berenger de Todeni, Hugh Fitz-Baldric, Hugh de Grentmaiſnil, Henry de Fereires, Robert Malet, Durand Malet, Oſbern Fitz-Richard, Robert Fitz-William, and others.

Stanford. *Stanford* has a handſome church, rebuilt by the patron Thomas Lewes, eſq.[i] and a handſome manſion-houſe lately built by Charles Vere Daſhwood, eſq. the preſent owner.

Clifton. The Cliftons have been ſeated at *Clifton* ever ſince Henry III. and held lands here long before. They have been eminent for above ſix centuries, and have many monuments in the church[a]. Of this family ſir Gervaſe was created a baronet 9 James I. Their deſcendants ſtill reſide here. A branch of this family, which ended in a daughter, were ſometime barons Clifton of Leighton-Bromſwold in Huntingdonſhire, where they had a ſtately houſe, now pulled down[b]. At Cliften was a ſmall college for a warden and three prieſts, founded by ſir Gervaſe Clifton, valued at £.30. *per annum*[c]. The approach to this houſe is by a long avenue, one ſide of which is planted on a ſteep bank, at the foot of which runs the Trent. The preſent ſir Gervaſe had begun to moderniſe his houſe, but left off on the ſudden death of his lady, 1780[d].

Newſted. "A little or I cam to the end of Shirwood I left "on the right hand the ruines of *Newſted* priory of "canons[e]."

Henry II. founded a houſe of Black canons at Newſtede about 1170, valued at £.167[f]. The ſite was granted at the Diſſolution to ſir John Byron, whoſe grandſon John was created lord Byron 19 Charles I. and, dying 1652, was ſucceeded by his brother *Richard*. He, 1679, by his ſon *William*; and he, 1695, by his ſon *William*; he, 1736, by his ſon *William*; and he, 1798, by his ſon *George*, ſixth and preſent lord. The family ſeat here had a good collection of old portraits and other paintings, which have been lately ſold, and the houſe diſmantled and left to decay, with the beautiful Weſt front of the priory church adjoining. The park was once finely wooded, but the late owner, in ſpite to his ſon, cut down all the oaks. There is a good piece of water, with a caſcade; but, ſtripped of its ſurrounding groves, its beauty is gone.

Felle At *Felley* was a priory of Black canons, valued at £.40.[g]

Ann *Anneſley*, the ſeat of an antient family of that name from the time of Henry III. to that of Henry VI. when the heireſs of the family married George Chaworth, to whoſe deſcendants it belongs now[h].

Beau In *Greſley* park was *Beauvale* Carthuſian abbey, founded by Nicholas Cantilupe 17 Edward III. valued at £.196.[i] Greſley caſtle was embattled by the founder at the ſame time[k].

Houg *Houghton* gave birth to John Hollis, firſt earl of Clare of that name, who died 1637; and his ſecond ſon and ſucceſſor, born here 1597, died 1680[l].

Wolla *Wollaton* came by marriage of ſir *Francis Willoughby's* daughter Bridget to ſir *Percival* Willoughby of Kent, whoſe grandſon *Francis* was our great ornithologiſt of S. Muſkam in this county, who died 1672, and his younger ſon Thomas was created lord *Middleton* 10 Anne, 1711. He died 1729, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis; who, dying 1758, was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake; he, 1774, by his brother Thomas; and he, 1781, by his couſin-german, Henry Willoughby, of Birdſall in Yorkſhire, eſq. who, dying January 14, 1800, was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry, the ſixth and preſent lord, the owner of this ſtately manſion; which, ſtanding on a knoll, makes a magnificent appearance at conſiderable diſtances, being ſquare, with a ſquare tower at each corner, adorned with pinnacles[m]. *Hemlock ſtone*, on the road a little beyond it, is probably remains of a quarry[n].

Mr. Camden in his firſt edition rather pays this houſe and builder a compliment, but in his laſt cenſures his motive for building; for by the time the houſe was finiſhed it had ſunk three lordſhips[o]. Mr. Bray branded the inhoſpitable refuſal of the late owner to let it be ſeen even in his abſence[p].

Line "By Newſted runnith *Line* river that cometh after "to *Lineton* abbey, and thens to Notingham, and a "little beneth Notingham into Trent[q]."

Lento *Lenton* abbey was founded before 1108, ſubject to the great foreign abbey of Cluny. The monks got it made denizon 16 Richard II. and it was

[i] G. [a] G. Stukeley, It. Cur. I. 150. Deering's Hiſt. of Nottingham, 224. Thoroton, 52—62, where is a view of the houſe.
[b] Mag. Brit. IV. 26. [c] Tanner, 412. [d] Bray's Tour, 2d ed. p. 358. [e] Leland, I. 110.
[f] Tanner, 405. Thoroton, 260. [g] Ib. 407. Thoroton, 253. [h] Thoroton, 251.
[i] Tanner, 411. Thoroton, 240. [k] Thoroton, 239. [l] Ib. 443.
[m] A print of this beautiful and perfect manſion, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, may be ſeen in Thoroton, p. 222.
[n] Stukeley, I. 50. [o] Deering, Apx. 227. [p] P. 360. [q] Leland, I. 110.

valued

valued at £.329. 15s. 10d.[r] Here was a houſe of Carmelites, and an hoſpital for ſuch as be troubled with St. Anthony's fire[s]. It is ſcarce worth obſerving that Talbot in Burton upon Antoninus, p. 204, took this place for LINDUM, for no other ſhadow of reaſon than the ſimilarity of ſound in the names.

Barton. *Barton* belonged to the lords Grey of Codnor, from whom it paſſed to Henry Sacheverell, whoſe family ſold it, 1737, to ſir Robert Clifton. Robert de Hoſe had granted to him in this pariſh, by king John, lands of the honour of Nottingham, to be held by the ſervice of yielding to the king yearly one ſoar hawk[t].

Wilford. On the oppoſite ſide of the river, at *Wilford*, was dug up, in the fields, a pot full of copper coins.

Flawford. Reddington. On the ſame ſide of the[u] river is *Flawford*, the mother church of *Reddington*, a large village half a mile Weſt from it, which having a large chapel, the church, which has a lofty ſpire ſteeple, and many antient monuments and croſs-legged figures, is now neglected[3].

Bunney park. Near this is *Bunney* park, the ſeat of lord Rancliffe, grandſon of the late ſir Thomas Parkyns, built by his nameſake, a great wreſtler, and author of a treatiſe on that art, to which paſſion his monument and epitaph here alludes[x]. He alſo founded a ſchool in the church yard, and four rooms at the end for as many poor widows, which his mother endowed, and augmented the vicarage.

Aſlacton. North-eaſt from hence is *Aſlacton*, famous for the birth of archbiſhop Cranmer[y]. "The heir of the "Cranmers, a man ſcant of 40 markes landes by "the year, dwelt there" in Leland's time[z].

Nottingham. "*Nottingham* is both a large town and well builded "for timber and plaiſter, and ſtandeth ſtately on a "clyming hille. The market place and ſtreet both "for the building on the ſide of it, for the very "great widenes of the ſtreet, and the clene paving "of it, is the moſt fair without exception of all "England. There be three pariſh churches, but "the church of St. Mary is excellent, new, and "uniform in work, and ſo many fair windows in it, "that no artificer can imagine to ſet more there. "Southward as to the water ſide be great cliffs and "rocks of ſtones that be large and very good to "build with, and many houſes ſet on the tops of "them, and at the bottom of them be great caves, "where many ſtones have been digged out for "buildings in the town, and theſe caves be partly "for cellars and ſtorehouſes. There hath been "three houſes of friars as I remember, whereof two "ſtood towards the Weſt of the town, and not far "from the caſtle. The town hath been metely "well walled with ſtone, and hath had divers gates. "Much of the wall is now down, and the gates, "ſaving two or three. The caſtle ſtands on a rokky "hill on the Weſt ſide of the town, and the river "Line goeth by the roots of it. There is great "likelyhood that it was builded of ſtones taken out "of the rock, and the great ditches of it. The "baſe court is large and metely ſtrong, and a "ſtately bridge is there with pillars bearing beaſts "and giants over the ditch into the ſecond ward. "Much part of the Weſt ſide of the inner wall as "the hall, and other things, be in ruins. The Eaſt "ſide is ſtrong and well toured, and ſo is the South "ſide, but the moſt beautiful part and gallant "building for lodgings is on the North ſide, where "Edward IV. began a right ſumptuous piece of "ſtone-work; of the which he clerely finiſhed one "excellent goodly tower of three heights in build-"ing, and brought up the other part likewiſe from the "foundations with ſtone and marvellous fair com-"paſſid windows to laying of the firſt ſoyl for cham-"ber, and there left. Then king Richard his bro-"ther, as I have heard, forced up upon that work "another piece of one loft of timber making round "windows alſo of timber to the proportion of the "aforeſaid windows of ſtone, a good foundation for "the new timbre windows. The dungeon, or keep, "ſtands by South and Eaſt, is exceedingly ſtrong & "*natura loci & opere*. There is an old fair chapel, "and a well of great depth, and a cochlea, with a "turret over it, where, the keepers ſay, king Edward "the Third's band came up through the rock, and "took earl Mortimer priſoner. There is yet a fair "ſtair to go down by the rock to the ripe of Line. "There be divers buildings between this dungeon "and the inner court of the caſtle, and there goeth "alſo down a ſtair into the ground where Davy king "of Scotts, as the caſtellanes ſay, was kept a pri-"ſoner. I marked in all three chapels in the caſtle, "and three wells. The little river of Line, and the "great ſtream of Trent come near together in the "medow on the South ſide of the town, and when "any land waters come down, much of the vale "and the medows there be overflown[a]." The only religious foundations in this town were, St. John's "hoſpital, in the reign of John, valued at £.4. 13s.[b] St. Leonard's, in the reign of Henry III. a third in the reign of Richard II.[c] Grey Friars, founded by Henry III. 1250[d]. Carmelites, about 1276[e]. An hoſpital founded by John Plumptree in the reign of Richard II. ſtill ſubſiſting[f]. An alms-houſe for 12 poor, built by Henry Stanley, eſq. and endowed with £.40. *per annum*[g], and ſeven others[h]. A free-ſchool, founded 1513[i].

This town, which is fair, well-built, and populous, once had a conſiderable woollen manufactory, and dealt much in malting and tanning; but its principal trade now is frame-work knitting of ſtockings, &c. firſt introduced in the cloſe of the 16th century, by one William Lee of this country; who not meeting with the encouragement he expected went to France, with ſeveral of his workmen, on the invitation of Henry IV. But the death of that prince, and the troubles that enſued, preventing his ſucceſs, he died there, and moſt of his men returned to England[k]. It is an antient borough, governed firſt by a bailiff. Edward I. granted a mayor.

Mr. Camden, in relating this ſtory of Mortimer's being ſeized in the caſtle and condemned, ſeems to have taken much of it from hearſay, which led him into divers miſtakes; for, firſt, he ſays that Mortimer's Hole was ſo called becauſe *Mortimer abſconded in it, being afraid of himſelf out of a conſciouſneſs of his*

[r] Tanner, 402. [s] Ib. 410. 411. [t] Cartular. St. Edm. Burg. quoted in Jacob's Law Dict.
[u] Deering, Appx. 288. [3] G. [x] Deering, 231. [y] G. Thoroton, 137. [z] I. 113.
[a] Leland, I. 110. 113. [b] Tanner, 409. [c] Ib. [d] Ib. Deering, 52.
[e] Tanner, 410. Deering, 53. [f] Tanner, 412. Deering, 145. [g] Deering, 151. [h] Ib. 152, &c.
[i] Ib. 154. [k] Ib. 91. 99.

guilt.

guilt. But Mortimer could have no reaſon to hide himſelf in any den or hole under the caſtle, he being abſolute poſſeſſor of it, and was ſo cautious as to have the keys of the caſtle continually in his keeping. But 5 Edward III. ſir William Montacute, with ſir Humphry de Bohun, &c. found means, in the dead of the night, to get into the caſtle, by a way under ground; which, through a rock, paſſes by ſtairs up to the keep, ever ſince called Mortimer's Hole; and, entering a room next to the queen's lodging, found the earl, with Henry Burwaſh, biſhop of Lincoln, and others, who for a while made reſiſtance, but were ſoon overpowered. Being thus in cuſtody, he was ſent up to London to be tried in parliament, which was to begin November 27, and was condemned, 1, for procuring the death of Edward II. 2. That when he was ſent againſt the Scots, and might have ſubdued them, he ſuffered himſelf to be bribed, by the lord James Douglas, with twenty thouſand pounds, to let the Scots eſcape, and conclude a peace with them, which is what Mr. Camden calls betraying his country to the Scots [l]. But the hole is nothing more than a private paſſage to the caſtle, by a continued ſtair-caſe or deſcent to the foot of the hill, without any room or ſitting-place, and with holes for light or as loops. It rather took its name from Edward the Third's entering by it and ſurpriſing Mortimer. The South ſide of the rock on which the caſtle ſtands, overhanging the river Leen, is 133 feet perpendicular [m]. Henry III. directed the ſheriff of Nottingham to cauſe the hiſtory of Alexander to be painted in the queen's chamber here [n]. Much of the caſtle was pulled down by the earls of Rutland, who were governors of it in the 16th century [o]. The ſtatute 27 Henry VIII. c. 1, is for re-edifying the town [p]. Charles I. ſet up his ſtandard, Auguſt 22, 1642, in a cloſe ſince called *Nevil's cloſe*, without the caſtle to the North [p]. Shortly after it became a garriſon for the parliament; who, at the end of the war, gave orders to pull down the caſtle. At the Reſtoration George Villiers duke of Buckingham, whoſe mother was only daughter and heir to Francis earl of Rutland, ſold it to William Cavendiſh, marquis and afterwards duke of Newcaſtle; who, in his 82d year, 1674, began, and his ſon and ſucceſſor finiſhed, a noble houſe, at the expence of £.14,000. which is the ſeat of his ſucceſſors, dukes of Newcaſtle [q]. His ſtatue on horſeback ſtands in the centre of the front towards the town, cut out of a ſingle block of white marble, brought from Donington in Leiceſterſhire, by one Wilſon, who married lady Putſey; who, having a conſiderable fortune, got him a knighthood, but at her death left him to purſue his original trade again [r]. The firſt duke making ſome additional outbuildings, 1720, cauſed the door of the dungeon to be opened, and the figures mentioned by Mr. Camden to be ſought for; but the place was too full of rubbiſh. To this ſeat adjoins a park of above 100 acres. In it are cut in the rock, facing the river, certain cells as of a hermitage, which Dr. Stukeley [s] would fain make Britiſh [t]. Dr. Salmon [u] ſuppoſes them Britiſh ſtore-houſes for grain. Many other excavations have been found in other parts of the rock. Dr. Gale [x] places GAUSENNÆ of Antoninus at Nottingham, and ſuppoſes the Picts caves Roman. Baxter puts it at *Grantham*, Stukeley [y] at *Great Paunton*, Horſley [z] at *Ancaſter*, Salmon [a] at *Brough* hill in Lincolnſhire, Deering [b] at *W. Bridgeford*, over againſt Nottingham, near Wilford before mentioned. On the hill, Eaſt of St. Anne's well, is a kind of labyrinth cut in the turf, called *The Shepherd's Race*, which Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes Roman, but which may be of later date [c]. It is eighteen yards ſquare, having at the angles four oval projections facing the four cardinal points, the diſtance from the extremes of which is 34 yards. There is another ſquare, and ſmaller, at *Clifton*, four miles from Nottingham [d]. Both are engraved Pl. XIV. fig. 1. 2. where fig. 4. is that behind the town of Saffron Walden in Eſſex.

Nottingham bridge was antiently called *Heithebithe* bridge [e].

Holme Pierrepont has belonged ever ſince the reign of Edward I. to the Pierreponts, whoſe ſeat here, exhibited by Dr. Thoroton, p. 88, has been for the moſt part pulled down, but enough left to ſerve the family, whoſe monuments are in the church. *Robert Pierrepont* was created, 3 Charles I. baron Pierrepont of this place, and viſcount Newark, and next year earl of Kingſton upon Hull. He was ſlain as he was conveying over the Humber by an accidental ſhot fired by the king' party, who purſued to recover him, 1643. His ſon *Henry* was created marquis of Dorcheſter 1645, 20 Charles I. and, dying 1680, was ſucceeded in the earldom by his great nephew *Robert*; who, dying 1682, was ſucceeded by his brother *William*; and he, 1690, by his brother *Evelyn*, who was created duke of Kingſton; and, dying 1725, was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Evelyn*; who, dying 1773, the title is extinct. His ducheſs was, 1776, tried by the houſe of peers, and convicted of bigamy, in marrying him during the life of her former huſband, the earl of Briſtol. Frances, ſiſter of Evelyn the laſt duke, marrying Philip Medows, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late ſir Philip Medows, knight marſhal, had ſeveral children. *Charles*, the ſecond ſon, took the name of Pierrepont, and was created viſcount Newark and baron Pierrepont July 23, 1796, and earl Manvers April 1, 1806. Another branch of this family had the title of baron Pierrepont of Ardglas in Ireland, 1703, and of Stanhope, co. Bucks, 1714, both which expired with him the year following. In the church here is buried the poet Oldham 1682 [f]. Holme Pierrepont

At *E. Bridgeford* Horſley [g] places the MARGIDUNUM of Antoninus. Here are the remains of a ſpring called the Oldwark ſpring. The field in which part of the camp lies is called *Burrow Field*, Weſt of the road, in which foundations, coins, urns, and bricks, have been found, and here is *Caſtle Hill* cloſe. A ſilver coin of Veſpaſian was ploughed up here, and others are often found. It is about eight miles from Willoughby [h]. Dr. Gale [i] and Stukeley [k] bring AD PONTEM here, and Salmon [l] entirely abandons it. Dr. Thoroton [m] controE. Bridford. MARGIDUNUM.

[l] Mag. Brit. p. 9. [m] Deering, 171. [n] Liberat. 13 Henry III. [o] G. [p] Deering, 247.
[p] Ib. 177. [q] Ib. 185. 187. [r] Ib. 186, 187. [s] Itin. I. 50. [t] Deering, 188. 190.
[u] New Survey, p. 304. [x] Antoninus, 95. 96. [y] It. I. 80. [z] Brit. Rom. 432.
[a] New Survey, p. 259. [b] App. 286. [c] Deering, 75. [d] Hutchins, I. 100.
[e] MS. Cott. Tit. A. XXIV. [f] Deering, 233. [g] P. 438. [h] G. Stukeley, I. 100. 103.
[i] Antoninus, 100. [k] Ib. [l] P. 294. [m] P. 62.

verts

Fig.8.

p.450.

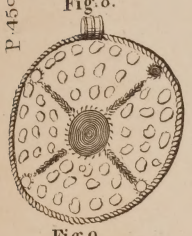


Fig.9.

Fig.3.p.403.

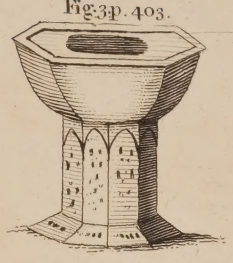


Fig.1.p.400.

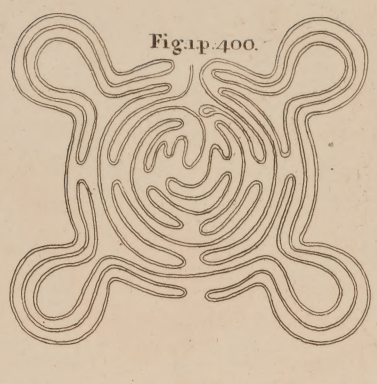


Fig.2.400.

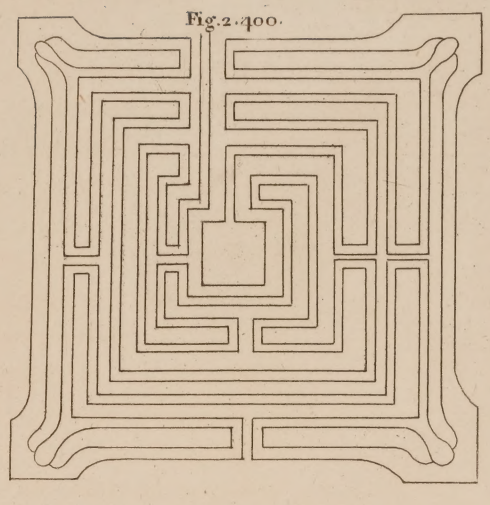


Fig.4.p.400.

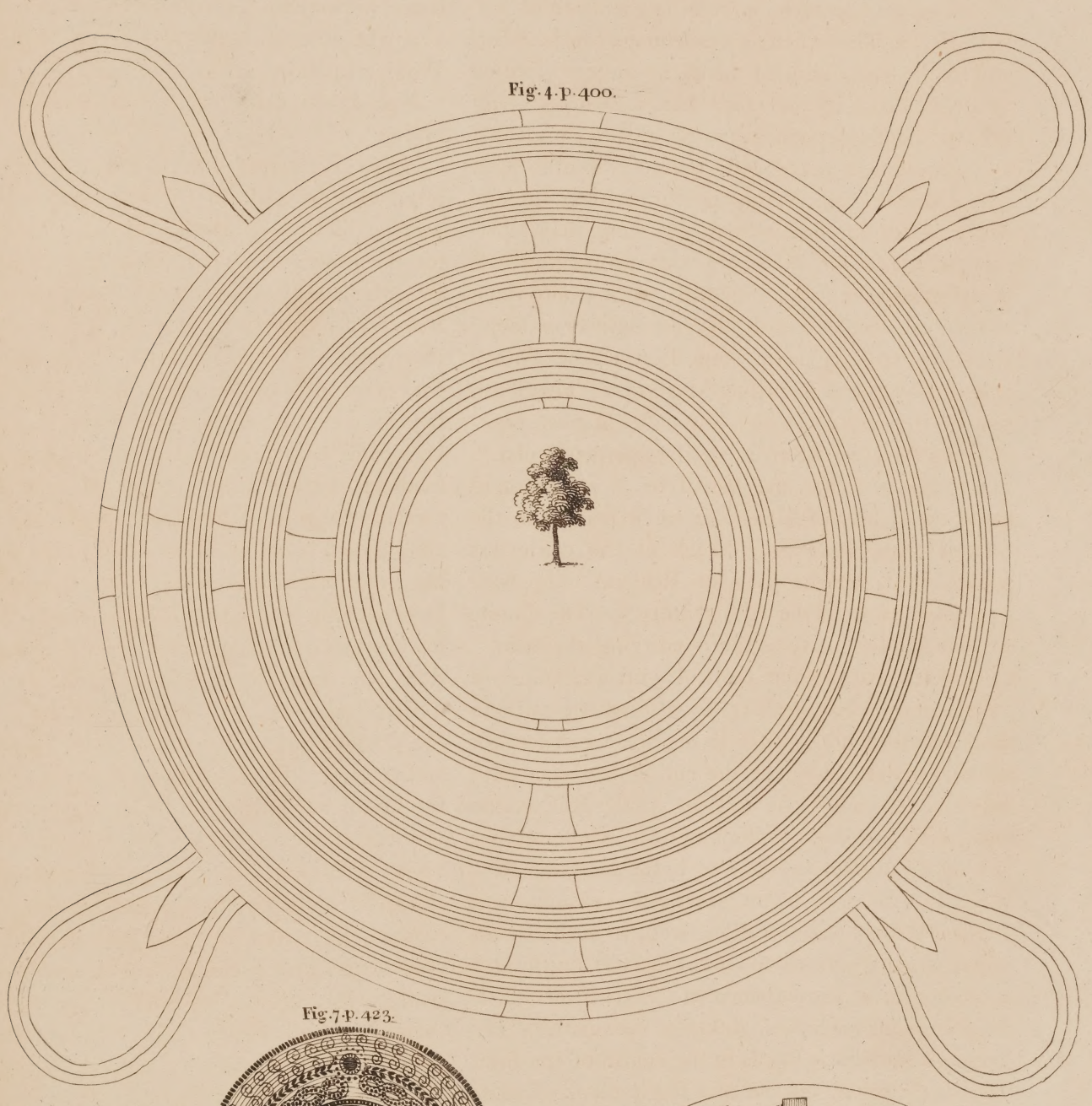


Fig.7.p.423.

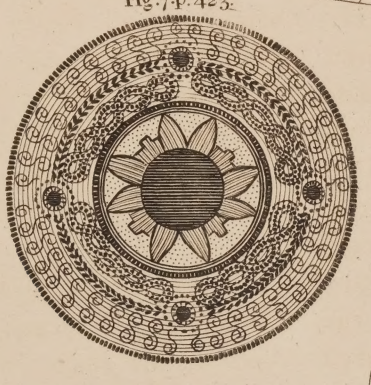


Fig.5.p.404.

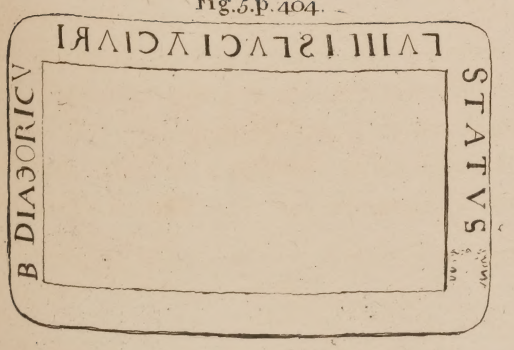
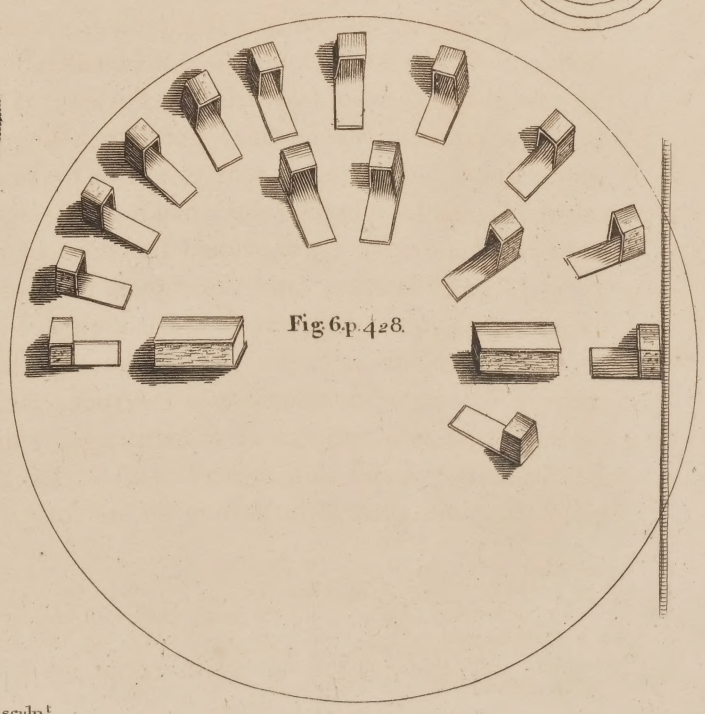
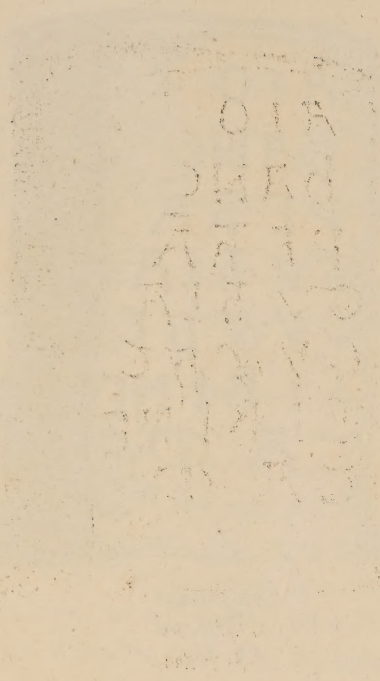
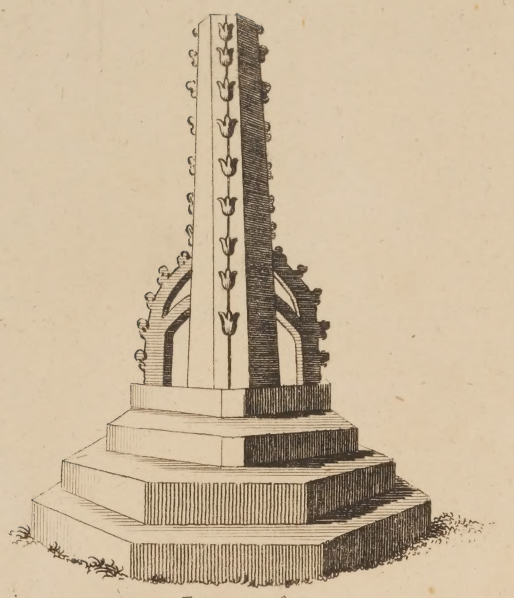


Fig.6.p.428.



F. Cary sculp!

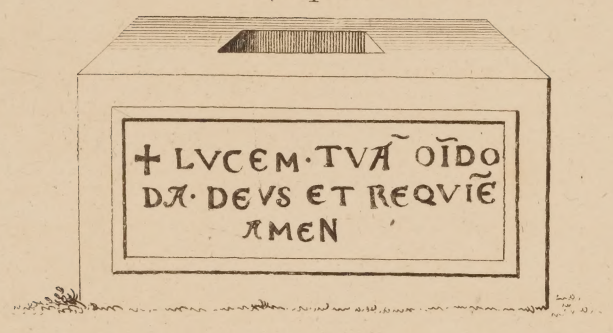


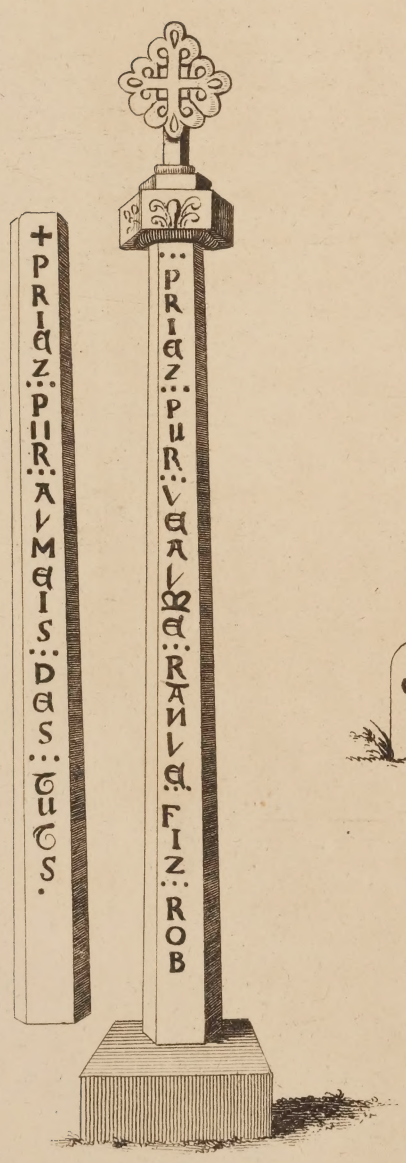


Ivy cross
II. p. 341.

Croyland
II. p. 344.

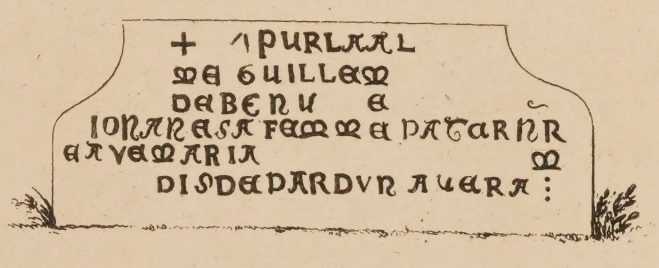
Ely
II. p. 234.





Edenham
II. p. 364.

Found at Sr. John Oldcastle's near the Barr.



Drayton near Norwich.

Willughby on the Wolds.
II. p. 401.

Fra.s Cary sculp.t

CROSSES.

verts Mr. Camden's opinion of its being built by Edward the elder, and refers his buildings to ſome within Nottingham on the South ſide of Trent.

A Cotton MS. Tit. A. XXIV. ſays, Bridgeford was built by the famous lady of Mercia to repel the violence of the Danes.

Willoughby on the Would is the VERNOMETUM, or VEROMETUM of Antoninus, according to Horſley [n] here being by tradition ruins of an old town called *Long Billington*. Gale [o] and Stukeley [p] place *Margidunum* here. On the Willoughby ſide of the road is a tumulus called *Croſs hill*. The old ſite is in a field called *Herrings*, or the *Black field*, and was very extenſive. Many coins, pavements, and other antiquities, have been found here. In the town is a handſome croſs, five yards high, of one ſtone. (See Pl. XIII.)

Mr. Welby of Rameby told Dr. Stukeley they often find urns there in digging for ſtone.

Shelford houſe, the ſeat of the Stanhopes from the time of Henry VIII. was in the civil war made a garriſon for the king, commanded by colonel Philip Stanhope, younger ſon of Philip firſt earl of Cheſterfield, and being taken by ſtorm, he and many of his ſoldiers were ſlain, and the houſe afterwards burnt [s]. It was rebuilt by one of the family, and is the property of the preſent earl of Cheſterfield, entirely out of repair, and inhabited by a farmer [q]. Here was a priory of Auſtin canons founded by Ralph Hanſelyn in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.116. [r] It was the ſeat of the lord Randolphs [s].

At *Barton*, four miles from Nottingham, is a camp, by Mr. Aubrey [t] ſuppoſed to be Britiſh. It is called *Brent's hill*. On the top of the hill were fortifications levelled long before his time. On the ſide of the hill the works appear like waves or ploughed lands one above another in number 14 or 15, about half a mile long. Theſe works croſs from the bottom of the hill. The fortification was on the top, where coins have been found. In another place he calls this camp *Britiſh hill*, and places it between Clifton and Barton.

At *Sibthorpe* was a college founded by Thomas de Sibthorpe, rector of Beckingham, co. Lincoln, valued at £.25. [u] The late archbiſhop Secker was a native of this place.

At *Flintham* near to the Roman Foſs, have been found ſeveral urns and coins.

Flintham hall in the reign of Elizabeth was the ſeat of Hoſe, or Huſſey, afterwards of Hacker and Woolhouſe, from whom it came to the family of Diſney, and was the property of the late Lewis Diſney-Ffytche, eſq. of Danbury-place in Eſſex, to whom alſo belongs a great part of that fine planted cliff in this pariſh which adjoins to the Trent, and conſtitutes the moſt beautiful part of the greatly admired ride between Newark and Nottingham, and was the ſubject of biſhop Corbett's verſe in his *Iter Boreale*. It came on his death to his daughters and coheirs.

At *Bingham*, a ſmall market-town, was a college, or gild, valued at £.4. [w]

At *Stoke* by Newark, now the eſtate and reſidence of ſir George Paunceſote [x], bart. was a very antient hoſpital of St. Leonard, valued at £.9. refounded 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, diſſolved in the reign of Elizabeth [y]. Here was born the learned John Lightfoot 1602, who died 1675. Stoke.

Francis viſcount Lovel, one of the moſt eminent perſonages of his time, is well known to have been with the earl of Lincoln and the reſt of the party at the battle of Stoke near Newark upon Trent, in the third of Henry the Seventh, where it is ſaid by ſome that he was ſlain. But certain it is that he attempted to make his eſcape out of that fight, being ſeen endeavouring on horſeback to ſwim that river; after which the hiſtorians make no farther mention of him, but that there was a ſtrong rumour that he for the preſent preſerved his life by retiring to ſome ſecret place, where he was ſtarved to death by the treachery or neglect of thoſe in whom he confided. This report ſeems to be confirmed in a very particular manner. For the houſe of Minſter Lovel in Oxfordſhire, which belonged to this lord, being, not many years ago, pulled down, in a vault was found the body of a man, in very rich cloathing, ſeated in a chair, with a table and a maſs book before him. The body was entire when the workmen entered, but upon admiſſion of the air ſoon fell to duſt. Gonalſton.

From hence may reaſonably conclude, that it was the fate of this unhappy nobleman, to have retired to his own houſe after the battle before mentioned, and there to have truſted himſelf to ſome ſervant, by whom he was there immured, and afterwards neglected, either through treachery or fear, or ſome accident which befel that ſervant [z].

At *Gonnalſton*, an hoſpital founded by William Heriz in the reign of Henry III. ſtill ſubſiſts [a].

On the oppoſite ſide of the river to Stoke, at *Thurgarton*, was an Auſtin priory, founded by Ralph Deincourt about 1130, valued at £.25. *per annum* [b]. "*Thurgoton* village and priory of black canons a late "ſuppreſſed [c]." Thurgaton is now the ſeat of John Gilbert Cooper, eſq. as leſſee to Trinity college in Cambridge. *Fiſherton* adjoining had a priory of black canons from this houſe [d]. Thurgarton. Fiſherton.

Hoveringham or *Horringham* church has a Saxon porch with a curious bas relief of St. Michael, the patron of the chapel, and the dragon, now nearly hidden by a modern brick buttreſs built to ſupport that ſide of the church, and a monument for ſir Robert Gonſill, knt. ſometime lord of this town, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel and relict of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, on which is their effigies cumbent curiouſly carved in marble. Hoveringham.

"*Southwelle* town is meately well builded, but "there is no market publick. The minſter of our "Lady is large, but of no pleaſant building, but "rather ſtrong. There lyeth in the quier in an arch "an archbiſhop of York. The biſhop of York hath "there a pretty palace, and the miniſters of the "church be well lodged, eſpecially the prebendarys. Southwell.

[n] P. 437. [o] P. 101. [p] Ib. [s] G. [q] G. Thoroton, 148. [r] Tanner, 405. [s] Holland. [t] G. Monumenta Brit. [u] Tanner, 411. Thoroton, 168. [w] Tanner, 412. Thoroton, 143.
[x] Late Smith-Bromley. He took the name of Paunceſote on ſucceeding to the eſtate of a branch of that family. Betham's Baronetage, V. App. 62.
[y] Tanner, 403. Thoroton, 177. [z] Hiſt. of the Houſe of Yvery, vol. I. p. 289. [a] Tanner, 410.
[b] Ib. 403. [c] Leland, V. 93. [d] Tanner, 404.

"The

"The archbiſhop has three parks, the little park, "alias New park, Norwood park; but Hexgre is the "chefeſt of them [e]." This church was founded by Paulinus about 630; but the firſt grant we meet with of it to the ſee of York is by king Eadwy to archbiſhop Oſcetyl [f]. Dr. Thoroton tells us that king Edgar, brother and ſucceſſor of king Eadwy, in a certificate of the court of Augmentations, is ſaid to be the founder of this church [g]. Here were ſeveral canons at the Conqueſt, but the preſent number of 16 was not ſettled till the next century. The chapter was refounded after its ſurrender by Henry VIII. 1543, a. r. 33, with greateſt part of its antient poſſeſſions, and it was again reſtored by Elizabeth 1584, and confirmed by James I. 1604. The common revenues are rated at £.39. clear, and the prebends at between £.287 and £.316: all together, 26 Henry VIII. at £.516.[h] The palace on the South ſide of the church in the little or new park is aſcribed to Wolſey, but was more probably built by Booth, whoſe chapel of St. Mary on the South ſide of the church, in which he was buried 1464 [i], was ruined as well as the palace in the civil war, and is now turned into a ſchool. His brother, alſo archbiſhop of York, who died 1480 [k], was buried here, and has an altar-tomb between the chapel and the nave. In the choir is a braſsleſs ſlab for archbiſhop Corbridge, who died at Lanham in this county 1303, and whoſe body was found in putting up a new pulpit about 40 years ago. Archbiſhop Sandys was buried here 1588, and has a marble monument with his effigy cumbent on the North ſide of the altar. Archbiſhop Rotheram added ſome offices and rooms about 1490 [l] to this palace, which was demoliſhed in the civil war, and the parks are now leaſed out [m], as is even the minſter yard alſo.

The whole church is in length from Eaſt to Weſt 306 feet, in breadth 59, in height 120. The nave was burnt by lightning 1711. Here was an hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen 1313 [n].

On a pillar in the church is this inſcription:

Hanc
collegiatam & parochialem eccleſiam
religioſa antiquitas
fundavit.

Rex Henricus VIII. illuſtriſſimus reſtauravit 1543 Edwardo Lee archiepiſcopo Ebor. piiſſimo petente.

Regina Elizabetha religioſſima ſancivit 1584 Edwino Sandys archiepiſc. Ebor. digniſſimo intercedente.

Monarcha Jacobus præpotentiſſimus ſtabilivit 1604 Henrico Howard com. Northamptonienſi prænobiliſſimo mediante.

A domino factum eſt iſtud.
Da gloriam Deo,
Honorem regi.
Sint ſicut Oreb & Zebe & Salmana
Qui dicunt poſſideamus ſanctuarium Dei.
Pſal. 83. 11.

Det Deus hoc ſanctum ſanctis ſit ſemper aſylum
Exulis, idolatras ſacrilegoſque ruat.
Gervas. Lee
In piam gratamque Mæcenatum memoriam
poſuit.
1608.

The town is divided into *Burgage*, corruptly called *Burridge*, which takes up that part from the market place to the river Greet, and the *Prebendage*, and church [o]. From this town was denominated a family of conſiderable note in our hiſtory in the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. and Henry VI. when they ſpread themſelves into Norfolk and Suffolk, and in that of Charles II. ſir Robert Southwell ſettled at King's Weſton, Glouceſterſhire [6], whoſe deſcendant (1776) obtained the title of lord Clifford by deſcent through his mother, one of the coheirs general of that antient barony.

The manor of Southwell, with the precinct and ſite of the college, and divers lands late belonging thereto, were conveyed by John Beaumont, eſq. to king Edward VI. in diſcharge of a debt due from him to the ſaid king, which conveyance was confirmed by ſtatute 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, c. 1. Edward VI. granted the manor in his third year to John earl of Warwick [p].

The termination of its antient name in Bede *Tiovul Fingaceſter* ſeems to imply a Roman ſettlement ſomewhere in the neighbourhood of Southwell, which is an antient place, but on the wrong ſide of the river. Poſſibly there may have been a ſtation on the South ſide of Trent, or on the lingula formed by this river, or a ſmaller one, which in Camden is called *Snite*, and perhaps here has been a bridge over the Trent, which has occaſioned the name of *Ad Pontem*. Mr. Horſley, from a view of the ground, did not think the ſituation or appearance very unpromiſing, and accordingly he fixes AD PONTEM in this neighbourhood [q].

"Almoſt a mile or I cam to this village [*Romford*] "I cam hard by *Hexgreve* park on the right hand, "and a little beyond on the left hand I ſaw nere at "hand Mr. Newman's, a knight's park and pretty "manor. It is in Ketelington paroche [r]."

Hexgrave park was probably made by archbiſhop Walter in the time of Henry III. [s]

Norwood park was purchaſed after the civil wars by Mr. Edward Clud, a celebrated perſon in this county on the part of the parliament in the reign of Charles I. who built a pretty brick houſe in it, and after the reſtoration became tenant to the archbiſhop of York [t]. Of late years it has been the property of a branch of the antient family of Sutton in this county, and John Sutton, eſq. not many years ago, having built a fine ſeat here, his brother and heir ſir Richard Sutton, bart. obtained an act of parliament for having this eſtate in fee by exchange with the ſee of York for other lands.

Offington belonged to Edmund Cartwright, eſq. Offing who married Anne ſiſter of archbiſhop Cranmer [u], and it continued in his deſcendants till of late years,

[e] Leland, V. 93. [f] Tanner, 399. [g] P. 310. ex lib. mag. pen. capit. de Southwell.
[h] Tanner, ubi ſup. [i] Godwin, 643. [k] Ib. 697. [l] Godwin, 698. [m] Mag. Brit. 93. G.
[n] Tanner, 411. [o] Thoroton, p. 316. 317. [6] G. See before, vol. I. p. 399. [p] Thoroton, 317.
[q] Brit. Rom. 439. [r] Leland, V. 93. [s] Thoroton, 316. [t] Ib. 317.
[u] Thoroton, p. 355. where the houſe is engraved.

when

when the family expiring in four daughters coheirs, they joined and ſold it to one William Deniſon, a merchant at Leeds in Yorkſhire, who was ſome time high-ſheriff of this county, and acquired a very large fortune by being concerned in the clothing manufactory of that town. The church at Oſſington, in which are the Cartwright monuments engraved in Thoroton, has been lately pulled down to be rebuilt, and a magnificent mauſoleum has been erected for the interment of the ſaid Deniſon.

Kelham. *Kelham* was the ſeat of the late lord George Sutton, a younger ſon of John Manners, duke of Rutland [x], who inherited it, Averham, and other conſiderable eſtates in this county, from his mother the heir of Robert Sutton lord Lexington. It is a fine modern ſeat on the banks of the Trent, but lies low.

Langar. "In *Langer* village hard by the church is a ſtone "houſe of the lord Scropes, embateld like a caſtle [y]." Robert Tybetot held the village of Langar of the king in capite of the honour of Peverel for one knight's fee. 21 Henry I. the manor was held by Robert de Rhodes of the ſame honour. Gerard de Rhodes held Langare and Clifton of ſaid honour by ſervice of one knight of the new feofment.

The Tiptofts had no property in Langer ſince 46 Edward III. when Robert the laſt of them dying without male heirs, the cuſtody of all his lands and of his three daughters was committed to Richard le Scrope, whoſe ſon Roger marrying Margaret the eldeſt [z] brought this ſeat into his family, in which it continued to Emanuel created earl of Sunderland 3 Charles I. He having no iſſue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John earl of Rutland, this and the reſt of his eſtates were ſettled on three natural daughters, of whom the third and youngeſt Annabella marrying John ſecond ſon of ſir John Howe of Compton co. Glouceſter, brought this manſion into that family [a]. Their eldeſt ſon was created 1701 viſcount Howe of Ireland, and their ſecond ſon's ſon lord Howe of Chedworth, co. Glouceſter 1741. Richard 4th lord viſcount Howe, knight of the garter, admiral of the white, and vice admiral of England, was created viſcount Howe of Langar April 24, 1782; and in June 1788 was advanced to the dignity of an earl; and by patent Auguſt 19, 1788, baron Howe of Langar, with remainder to his eldeſt daughter Charlotte and every other daughter and their iſſue male. His lordſhip died Auguſt 5, 1799, and was ſucceeded in his Iriſh honours by his brother William, 5th and preſent viſcount, and in the barony by his eldeſt daughter Charlotte, who married Penn-Aſheton Curzon ſon of viſcount Curzon.

Warton hall. "Half a mile ere I came to Langar I came by ſir "John Chaworthes manor place called *Warton* "*hall* [b]." This place called alſo *Wivreton* in *Titheby* pariſh came to the Chaworths by marriage in the reign of Richard II. [c]

Averham. Trent runs next by *Aram* or *Averham*, the ſeat of the Suttons, of whom Robert was created lord Lexington 21 Charles I. and ſucceeded 1668 by his ſon [d] Robert, with whom the title expired. He left a daughter Bridget his heir, who married John late duke of Rutland, whoſe ſecond and third ſons both poſſeſſed this eſtate, and aſſumed the ſurname of Sutton; lord George the latter dying ſeiſed thereof in 1783. Sir William Sutton, who died 1611, has a monument here.

Newark. "*Newark upon Trent* a good market-town [e]." The market-place is large and regularly built, with two good inns. The trade of Newark greatly increaſing, as alſo the inhabitants and buildings, the river in conſequence thereof was made navigable up to the town by Act of Parliament; and conſidering that there is no particular manufacture carried on here, this place is as much increaſed and improved in all reſpects within the laſt fifty years as any town in the kingdom. Its ſituation on the North road, and five horſe fairs, where great numbers of brood mares are brought up and diſperſed over the North countries, are its principal ſupport. Here were formerly two churches, but one of them was deſtroyed during the ſiege in the civil war; the other built in the reign of Henry VI. is juſtly reckoned one of the fineſt pariſh churches in England. The ſtone ſpire at the Weſt end is lofty, adorned with the twelve Apoſtles in niches, and ſtands on a ſquare tower ornamented with arch work and imagery. In the windows of the North aile have been painted the hiſtory of the New Teſtament, of which are ſtill ſeveral good compartments, and the great Eaſt window had the hiſtory of Joſeph. The pillars are light and beautiful; the choir incloſed by a rich wooden ſcreen, and behind it a ſpacious Eaſt aile. The very beautiful font of grey marble, repaired ſince the civil wars, has on its foot the inſcription in Pl. XIV. fig. 3, and on the ſhaft the twelve Apoſtles. Here was a houſe of Auſtin and another of Obſervant friars [f]; alſo an hoſpital of St. Leonard, founded by biſhop Alexander, and another of the Knights Templars annexed to it, and burnt in the civil war [g]. An almshouſe for five poor widows, founded by William Philipott 1557, now augmented to maintain 15. Edward VI. incorporated this town under one alderman and 12 aſſiſtants [h]. During the troubles at the end of John's reign this caſtle was in the hands of the royal party, and ſtoutly defended for the king. The barons frequently ſallying out to ravage the lands of the inſurgents, the Dauphin ſent Gilbert de Gaunt, whom he had created earl of Lincoln, but he, hearing of the king's approach, retired to London. John, having loſt great part of his army, with his baggage and military cheſt, in croſſing the Waſhes, came hither only to die of a broken heart. After the treaty ſigned 1218 between Henry III. and Lewis of France, the caſtle was ſeized by ſome of the diſcontented barons; but after it had ſtood a ſiege of eight days by the king's troops under the earl marſhal, it was given up to Robert biſhop of Lincoln, to whom it of right belonged [i]. King Charles I's garriſon in the caſtle were twice beſieged 1643 and 1646, but ſurrendered by the king's order by lord Belaſiſe the governor. The king retreated here after his defeat in going to join Montroſe in Scotland, and again

[x] Thoroton, 329.
[y] Leland, V. 93.
[z] Dugdale, Bar. II. 40. I. 655-6.
[a] Thoroton, where is a view of the houſe.
[b] Leland, V. 93.
[c] Thoroton, p. 98—100, where is a view of the gatehouſe.
[d] Dugdale, II. 475. Thoroton, 325.
[e] Leland, V. 97. Thoroton, 196—204.
[f] Tanner, 412.
[g] Ib. 408.
[h] Holland.
[i] Mat. Par. I. 300.

when he attempted that expedient the ſecond time. When he put himſelf into the hands of the Scots, this caſtle was by his order ſurrendered to them. The Parliament afterwards cauſed it to be demoliſhed, ſo that there remains now only the Weſt wall and part of the South angle, being built very ſtrong. A thin gold ring belonging to Mr. Heron of Newark, found in a garden there, and ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries 1741, had this inſcription: AGLA. THALCVT. CALCVT. CATTAMA. IC.[k] Biſhop Alexander had a charter for coining money at Newark. A piece of his coin would be a great curioſity. Urns have been found near the Foſs at Newark.

Kingſton. *Kingſton* belonged to Anthony Babington, attainted of treaſon in the reign of Elizabeth, afterwards to Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury[l].

Smite brook. *Smite* brook riſes at the South-weſt corner of Broughton houſe, where at *Boroughfield*, Weſt of the road, are found Roman foundations and piles. At Caſtle hill cloſe was a large building. Roman coins and earthen pipes, urns, and bricks, have been found there.

Collingham. Brugh. At *Collingham*, or *Brugh* near it, Horſley[m] places the CROCOLANA of Antoninus. The ramparts are ploughed over, but the Roman coins, called *Brugh pennies*, have been found here, and foundations often ſtruck upon. Many pots, urns, bricks, iron ore, and cinders, have been found here[n].

Tuxford. *Tuxford* on the other ſide the Trent, branded to a proverb for its mirey ſituation, has a handſome church, and a freeſchool built by Charles Read of Billingham, Lincolnſhire, eſq. endowed with £.50 *per ann.* for a maſter and uſher, £.20. *per annum* for teaching and boarding four clergymen's or decayed gentlemen's ſons, and £.20. for teaching the town boys. He did the ſame at *Corby* in Lincolnſhire, and at *Drax* in Yorkſhire, adding at the laſt an hoſpital[o].

Here was the reſidence of a branch of the family of White, now repreſented by ſir Thomas Woolaſtan White, bart. of Tuxford and Walling wells.

Brodholme. In the corner of Newark wapentake is *Brodholme* nunnery, founded in the reign of Stephen by Agnes de Camvile wife of Peter Gouſla, founder of the Premonſtratenſian abbey at Newhouſe, valued at £.16.[p]

Littleborough. AGELOCVM. *Littleborough*, ten or eleven computed miles from Lincoln, anſwers to SEGELOCUM or AGELOCUM 14 miles from LINDUM. Here Dr. Gale[q] ſaw an urn, which beſides aſhes and bones contained a coin of Domitian. Here have been found two Roman altars[r]. Mr. Hewet communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Wray a drawing of one 1759, and coins of Adrian, Caraufius, &c. found on his eſtate here: and 1766 two fair braſs coins of Adrian and Gallienus. A Roman medical ſeal, teſſera, or kind of tally, found near this place, is engraved in Pl. XIV. fig. 5. ſuch being, as we are told, a little flat ſquare piece of ſtone, and having a particular inſcription; and uſed in the Roman armies, by being, on certain occaſions, delivered to each of their ſoldiers to diſtinguiſh them from the enemy, and alſo in their ſetting their nightly guard, by being given from one centurion to another, quite through the army, till it returned to the tribune, who firſt delivered it. Upon receipt of this the guard was immediately ſet. A ſtylus, an agate, and many cornelian ſeals are mentioned by biſhop Gibſon.

It is ſcarce worth obſerving that Talbot fixes *Agelocum* at *Aulerton* in Shirwood, and Fulk at *Agle* only ſix miles from Lincoln: Thoroton[s] at *Eaton* or *Idleton* on the bank of the *Idle*. Burton and Weſſeling ſuppoſe AGELOCUM and SEGELOCUM confounded by the common cuſtom of the Romans in prefixing or omitting an S. It might be an obvious error of the tranſcribers.

Erwaſh river riſes at *Kirkby* in *Aſhfield* in this county[t]. Erwaſh. Aſhfield.

"*Maunſefeld* a pretty market-town of one pariſh[u]." Henry de Haſtings held it 26 Edward I.[x] "Soone "after I entred within a mile or leſs into the very "thick of the woody foreſt of *Shirwood*, where is "great game of deer, and ſo I rode a v miles in the "very woddy ground of the foreſt, and ſo to a litle "pore ſtreet, a thoroughfare at the end of this "wood[y]." Manſfi. Shirwo foreſt.

The hereditary foreſters or keepers of this foreſt of Shirewood were men in their times of high eſtimation, *viz.* Sir Gerard de Normanvile, at the Conqueſt, the Cauzes and Birkins, by whoſe heir it came to the Everinghams. Of which family ſir Adam Everingham was ſummoned to parliament in the reigns of Edward II. and III. at which time they were ſeated at *Laxton*, antiently called *Lexinton*, where alſo flouriſhed a great family ſo ſurnamed, whoſe heirs were married into the houſes of Sutton of Averham and Markham[z].

A little North-eaſt of Mansfield is *Clipſton* or *King's Clipſton*, where our kings had a palace ſo early as Henry II.[a] John frequently reſided here both before and after his acceſſion, and hence his charter granted to Nottingham in his firſt year is dated. A parliament was held here by Edward I. 1290, and an old oak at the edge of the park bears the name of the *Parliament oak*. Edward II. and III. were here. Henry VI. granted and ſettled the manor with Mansfield and Lyndeby on Edmund earl of Richmond and Jaſper earl of Pembroke. Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, and Edward VI. to John earl of Warwick and Henry Sidney. On their forfeiture it remained in the crown till James I. when it was paſſed to the feoffees of Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury. It came afterwards to the duke of Newcaſtle, and now belongs to the duke of Portland. Its ſmall ruins are engraved by Mr. Groſe. The park is near eight miles in circumference, and was once famous for its fine oaks, many of which were deſtroyed during the troubles of Charles I. Clipſton

From a bridge over Welbec water to *Cukeney* village about a mile[b]. Cukeney

Herdby, where queen Eleanor died 29 November 19 Edward I. was not as vulgarly ſuppoſed near Bol- Herdby

[k] Ant. Soc. Min. [l] Thorot. 9. [m] P. 432. [n] Stuk. I. 98, 99.
[o] Thorot. 381. 384. [p] Tan. 406. Thorot. 195. [q] Anton. p. 96. [r] Horſley, 434.
[s] P. 398. 415. [t] Leland, I. 106. [u] MS. Cott. Tit. A. XXIV. Thorot. 272.
[x] Inq. in Cott. Lib. Jul. C. VII. [y] Leland, I. 110. [z] Holland.
[a] See Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer. [b] Leland, I. 106.

ingbrook

N. Clifton. ingbrook in Lincolnſhire, but in the pariſh of *N. Clifton* on the Trent in this county five miles from Lincoln, where was a villa and chapel of eaſe to that pariſh, which is one of the prebends of Lincoln. The king founded a chantry in Herdby chapel, afterwards removed into Lincoln cathedral, where her bowels were buried under a ſumptuous cenotaph under the Eaſt window. The king gave the dean and chapter 200 marks more to ſupport this chantry, wherewith they purchaſed the manor of Navenby a market-town near Lincoln. Croſſes were erected to her memory at Herdby, Lincoln, Newark, Leiceſter, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunſtaple, St. Alban's, Waltham, Cheapſide, Charing croſs, and by Weſtminſter abbey. Peck and Sympſon add three more at Grantham, Stamford, and Woburn. See before in Lincolnſhire, p. 381.

Oſberton. Mauveſinus de Herſey held the town *(villa)* of *Oſberton* of the earl of Eu, on condition of being his ſteward *(diſpenſator)* and the heir of Alferton held the land by the like ſervice [c].

Grave. Lameley. Hodſock. Colwik. William Ruffus and Henry de Mauveſin held the town of *Grave* by one knight's fee. Ralph de Crumbwell held the town of *Lameley* of the honour of Tickhill. William ſon and heir of Roger de Creſſy held Hoddeſtoc *(Hodſock)* for one knight's fee. Reginald de Colwick held *Colwik* in chief of the honour of Peverel by the ſervice of twelve arrows a year. Stephen Maluvel held *Ramton* for one knight's fee. William Sampſon held *Epiſton* and *Wadebery*, of the barony of Odinſels for one knight's fee. Stephen de Beauchamp held *Cotes* of the king in chief by ſervice of one *bracket cum ligamine* [d].

Ramton. Epiſton. Wadebery. Cotes.

Stanford. *Stanford* or *Steinford* in Ruſhcliffe hundred, antiently called *Ruccliffe* from the coppices growing on the hills called *riſes*, was in the reign of Edward IV. the eſtate of ſir Richard Illingworth chief baron of the Exchequer, from whom it deſcended to Thomas Kniveton, who being attainted of coining in the reign of Mary, ſhe gave it to one Raynes her goldſmith [e].

Sutton Bonington. *Sutton Bonington* in the ſame hundred is truly two towns. The moſt Southerly is Sutton juxta Bonington, the other Bonington. Sutton belonged firſt to the Bellers, then deſcended to the Swillingtons, after to the Fieldings [f], who ſold it to the Grays [g].

Gotham. *Gotham* in the reign of Elizabeth belonged to William St. Andrew, who came out of Scotland with the earl of Leinſter, who married him to his ward daughter of William de Dire about the reign of John [h].

Selleſton. *Selleſton* belonged to lord Cantalupe, who gave it to Bredſole priory co. Derby. In Elizabeth's reign it belonged to ſir Charles Moulton, knt. [i]

Lexington. A little to the Eaſt of Idleton is *Laxton* or *Lexington* [k], which gave title of baron to Robert Sutton before mentioned.

E. Redford. On the Idle is *E. Redford* a borough and market-town, with a freeſchool, joined by a bridge to W. Redford, where John Dorrel, M. D. founded an hoſpital [l] 1666. Edward I. granted to the burgeſſes of Retford that they might hold this town of the king and his heirs in fee farm rendering x*d.* yearly *per manus ſuas proprias* at the Exchequer, of St. Michael, ſaving to the king and his heirs their tallage, when he or they ſhould cauſe their demeſnes in England to be tallaged, and that they might chooſe their bailiffs out of the community of their town yearly or when they ſhould think meet [m].

Hayton. At *Tylney* in *Hayton* pariſh near the market-town of Eaſt Retford, was found a Druid amulet of an aqueous tranſparent colour, with yellow ſtreaks, and many Roman ſeals on cornelians [o]:

Markham Lord chief juſtice Markham, who died 1409, has this epitaph in *Markham* church [n]:

" Orate pro anima Johannis Markham juſticiarii,
" qui obiit in feſto Sancti Silveſtri anno Domini
" 1409."

He was appointed by Edward IV. in the room of judge Forteſcue.

Wirkſop. " *Werkenſop* a prety market-town of two ſtreets,
" and metely well builded. There is a fair park hard
" by it, and the beginnings of a fair manor place of
" ſquarid ſtone in the ſame. The old caſtle on a
" hill by the town is clene down and ſcant known
" where it was. This town, caſtle, and large park,
" longid firſt to the Lovetotes, then as ſome ſay to
" one of the Neviles. Then were the Furnivaulx
" of certainty owners thereof, and after the Tal-
" botes. The priory of the black canons there was
" a thing of great building and a place of ſepulture
" to the aforeſaid noblemen [p]. A great wood, called
" *Room wood*, longid to this abbey." " Wyrkeſop
" is called in ſome old writings *Radeford*. Wilhel-
" mus Lovetoft was the firſt founder of it in the
" time of Anſelm biſhop of Canterbury and Gerard
" biſhop of York in Henry's days. His blood and
" inheritance came to a daughter that married one
" Furnivall. After Furnivalle's inheritance came
" to a daughter, the which was married to one
" Nevile, and he had a daughter by her, the
" which was maried to Talbot the firſt earl of Salop,
" and among other children he had Talbot of her
" called *Dñs de Lile*. This Nevile hath a goodly
" tomb in the middis of the quire. Many of the
" Lovetofts, Furnivalles, and Talbottes buried at
" Wirkſop. It is a market-town, and there is a
" place now invironed with trees called the caſtle hill,
" where the Lovetofts had ſometime a caſtle. The
" ſtones of it were fetched as ſome ſay to make the fair
" lodge in Wyrkſoppe park not yet finiſhed. The earl
" of Shrewſbyris' father was about to have finiſhed it
" as appearith by much hewyd ſtone lying there.
" But I am of opinion that the canons had the ruins
" of the caſtle to make the cloſure of their large
" walls. There is at the South ſide of the priory
" court a very fair great gate of hewn ſtone [p]."

William Lovetoft founded this priory in the reign of Henry I. It was valued at £.239. [q] The houſe came from the Talbots to the Norfolk family by marriage of Alathea daughter of Gilbert ſon of George, (both earls of Shrewſbury) with Thomas Howard earl of Arundel [r]. It was engraved in two views by Buck. It was all burnt, with all the furniture and

[c] Inq. 26 Ed. I. in Cotton MS. Jul. C. VII. [d] Ib.
[e] MS. Cott. Tit. A. XXIV. [f] Ib. [g] Thoroton, p. 8.
[h] Ib. Thorot. 17—22. [i] Ib. 250. [k] Thorot. 375. [l] Mag. Brit. 139.
[m] Mich Commun. 5 and 6 Ed. I. Rot. 2. b. Madox Hiſt. of Exch. 502. [o] G.
[n] G. Thoroton, p. 386. [o] Lel. I. 106. [p] Lel. V. 92. [q] Tan. 401. [r] Dugd. Bar. I. 334.

pictures,

pictures, except one wing 1761, and begun to be rebuilt on a magnificent plan with an extenſive front, upwards of 300 feet in length, by Edward late duke of Norfolk, who here kept up the ſpirit of antient hoſpitality. The grand drawing-room is 53 feet by 31, hung with Gobelin tapeſtry. Many family pictures have been brought hither from other ſeats. The park is about eight miles round, with a noble boundary of wood[s]. In the church now ſtanding, which is the Weſt end of the priory church, are monuments for William Lovetoft, his ſon Richard, and grandſon William; the laſt Thomas Furnivall and his ſon William, on oppoſite ſides behind the choir[t]. The abbey gate remains, the room over it uſed for a ſchool. The navigation from Cheſterfield to the Trent goes by the bottom of the town, and has reduced the price of coals from 7*d.* or 8*d.* to 4*d.*½ per hundred. On the Weſt ſide of the town is a circular hill incloſed with a trench, except on one ſide, where there is a ſteep bank going down to a branch of the little river. This was the ſite of the caſtle[u].

Welbeck. About a mile and an half from Wirkſop is *Welbeck* abbey, founded for Premonſtratenſians from Newhouſe co. Lincoln, tranſlated from *Cukeney* in the reign of Henry II. Biſhop Hotham of Ely bought the latter manor, &c. and ſettled them in this houſe, whoſe canons were thereby augmented, and this was made the chief houſe of the order in England 1512, and valued at £.249. *per ann.*[x] It was a noble building, ſeated in the loweſt part of a fine park ſurrounded with good timber, and made the ſeat of William and Henry dukes of Newcaſtle, afterwards of John Hollis marquis of Clare and duke of Newcaſtle, who married Henry's daughter and coheireſs Margaret[y]. His only daughter and heir Henrietta married Edward Harley, ſecond earl of Oxford, and had an only daughter Margaret, who married William duke of Portland, whoſe ſon William Henry Cavendiſh Bentinck duke of Portland is the preſent owner. Only the cellar arches of the abbey remain. The principal rooms of the old houſe have been fitted up by the preſent duke. William duke of Newcaſtle was ſo great a maſter of horſemanſhip, that when turned of 80 he continued to divert himſelf with it, inſomuch, ſays Dr. Thoroton, that he is thought to have taken as great pleaſure in beholding his great ſtore of choice well-managed horſes wherewith his fine ſtables are continually furniſhed appear to exerciſe their gifts in his magnificent riding-houſe, which he long ſince built there of brick, as in elder time any one could take to ſee the religious performances of the monks in the choir of the great church of St. James, now utterly vaniſhed, except the chapel for the houſe was any part of it, which of late years alſo hath lain buried in the ruins of its roof[y]. This riding houſe was ſince converted into a ſtable, but is now reſtored to its original uſe. The hall is adorned with paintings of horſes in various attitudes of the manege. The park is about eight miles round, containing many old oaks. The venerable one called the *Greendale* oak, with a road cut through it, ſtill bears one green branch. Such branches as have been cut or broken off are guarded from wet by lead. The diameter of this tree at the ſurface of the ground is eleven feet and a half, at the top whence the firſt branches iſſue 14 feet 2 inches; circumference there 35 feet; height of trunk 53; height of arch 10, width 6[z]; Mr. Evelyn mentions ſeveral more oaks of extraordinary ſize in Workſop park. In another part of the park, near the gate which goes in from Workſop, is a remarkable tree called the *Seven Siſters*, conſiſting of ſeven ſtems ſpringing up from one root, but one is now broken off. The preſent duke made an extenſive lake, and carried over it a magnificent bridge of three arches, the centre being 90 feet wide, the ſide ones each 75; but it fell down almoſt as ſoon as completed, and has not been rebuilt[a].

Clumber park, the ſeat of the duke of Newcaſtle, Clumber. was begun little more than 20 years ago. A park near 13 miles round, filled with many large and thriving plantations, with a good houſe elegantly fitted up and furniſhed, ſucceeds what was before a rabbit warren[b].

" *Rume* river riſith by South of Maunſefeld, a v Rume r.
" miles from Rumford abbay, and when the ſtreame Rumford.
" cummith nere the abbay it maketh there in a bot-
" tom a fair lake of the ſame name, and ſo coming
" again into a narrow courſe goith to Rumford vil-
" lage, and as I learned thereafter receiveth both
" Budby water and Geſberton water, and after with
" a meetly long courſe goith to *Bowtre*, of ſome
" called *Vautre*, a market-town in Nottinghamſhire[c],
" a v mile from Doncaſter, and ſo as I heard ſay
" into Trent[d]."

" On the further ſide of *Rume* water is a village Rufford.
" called commonly *Ruford* for *Rumeford*, a quarter
" of a mile beyond which ſtood a late *Rumeford*
" abbey of white monks. The earl of Shrewſbyri
" hath it now of the king for exchange of land of
" his in Ireland[e]." Rufford abbey founded for Ciſtertians by Gilbert earl of Lincoln 1148, valued at £.176. *per ann.*[f] is about ſix miles from Welbeck. It paſſed by marriage of Mary daughter of George earl of Shrewſbury to ſir George Savile of Thornhill co. York, bart. whoſe great grandſon George was created viſcount Halifax 19 Charles II. and afterwards marquis of Halifax, and much enlarged and adorned this place, where James I. and Charles I. were frequently entertained, it being very pleaſant and commodious for hunting in Shirwood foreſt[g]. A large pool through which runs the little river Maun r. Maun at ſome diſtance South from the houſe was filled up in Dr. Thoroton's time[g]. It belonged in 1783 to ſir George Savile, bart.

Thoreſby is another ſeat of the duke of Kingſton, Thoreſby. rather a comfortable houſe than a magnificent ſeat, in a park 13 miles round[h].

" *Blith* is but metely buſildid. At the Eaſt end of Blythe.
" the town is the church wherein be no tombs of
" noblemen.

[s] Bray's Tour, 2d edition, 331—335.
[t] Thoroton, 453—460. Mr. Bray deſcribes a defaced tomb and three large ſtatues lying on the ground.
[u] Bray, 337. [x] Tanner, 405. [y] G. [y] P. 453.
[z] Evelyn's Sylva, Ed. Hunter. 502. [a] Bray, 341.
[b] Ib. 346. [c] Yorkſhire. [d] Leland, V. 92. [e] Ib.
[f] Tanner, 404. [g] G. [g] Thoroton, p. 435. [h] Bray, 448.

"noblemen. I aſked of a caſtle that I heard ſay "was ſometime at Blithe, but other anſwer I learned "not, but that a little ere I came into the town there "appeared in a wood ſide tokens of an antient build-"ing [i]." Roger de Builly founded here a Benedictine priory 1088, valued at £.113.[k] Here was alſo an hoſpital for lepers, valued at £.8. 14s.[l] Roman coins were found here 1692[m].

Hodſak. "About a mile beyond Blithe I paſſed by a park "called *Hodſak*, where maſter Clifton hath a fair "houſe[n]."

Soke of Oſwardkirk. The Soke of *Oſwardkirke* was formerly antient demeſne of the crown of England, but Henry III. granted it to Henry de Haſtings to be holden at the common law in exchange for certain lands and tenements in Cheſhire which were ſo holden, after which exchange the men and tenements of the ſaid ſoke uſed to be taxed with the community of the county, and not with the tenements of the king's antient demeſnes[o]. All lands in *Oſwaldbek* ſoke to be inheritable according to the common law, and not partable between heirs male as they have been[p].

Scroby. "In the mene townlet of *Scroby* I marked two "things, the paroche church, not big but built very "well *ex lapide polito quadrato*, and a great manor "place ſtanding within a moat and longing to the "archbiſhop of York, built in two courts, whereof "the firſt is very ample and all built of timber ſave "the front of the houſe that is of brick, to the "which *aſcenditur per gradus lapideos*. The inner "court building, as far as I marked, was of timber "building, and was not in compaſs paſt the 4th part "of the outer court[q]." The houſe was reckoned, ſays Dr. Thoroton, a far greater houſe of reſort, and a better ſeat for proviſion than Southwell, and had attending to it the North ſoke, conſiſting of very many towns thereabouts. It hath a fair park belonging to it. Archbiſhop Sandys cauſed it to be demiſed to his ſon ſir Samuel, ſince which the houſe hath been demoliſhed almoſt to the ground. The church a fair one, if not ruinous, is appropriated to the archbiſhop of York[r].

Scroby water in ſome part divides the counties of Nottingham and York[s].

Matterſey. At *Matterſey* or *Merſy* was a Gilbertine priory, founded by Roger de Mareſay before 1192, valued at £.55[t].

Wallingwells. At *Wallingwells* or *Parco de Carleton*, Ralph de Cheurolcourt, in the reign of Stephen, founded a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.58.[u] Sir T. W. White has a ſeat here.

Earls of Nottingham. William de Bohun was created earl of Nottingham in parliament 11 Edward III.[x]

Charles Howard earl of Nottingham, grandſon of Thomas 2d duke of Norfolk, was ſucceeded 1624 by his 2d ſon *Charles*[y], and he 1642 by his half brother *Charles*, who dying without iſſue the title became extinct. 33 Ch. II. 1681, ſir *Heneage Finch*, lord Finch of Daventry and keeper of the great ſeal, and afterwards chancellor, was created earl of Nottingham, and dying next year, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Daniel*, who having in 1729 ſucceeded to the title of earl of Winchelſea on the death of his 2d couſin John the laſt earl, was ſucceeded in both titles the ſame year by his ſon and nameſake, and he 1769 by his nephew *George* the preſent earl.

[i] Leland, I. 105, 106.
[k] Tanner, 400. Thoroton, 472.
[l] Tanner, 409.
[m] MS n. G.
[n] Leland, I. 106. Thoroton, 467—469.
[o] Paſch. Brevia 9 Edw. II. rot. 84. a. Madox, Hiſt. of Exch. 499. Thoroton, 431.
[p] Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 2.
[q] Leland, I. 37.
[r] Thoroton, 479.
[s] Leland, I. 37.
[t] Tanner, 409.
[u] Ib. 406.
[x] Cart. 11 Edw. III. n. 49.
[y] Dugd. Bar. II. 278.

Rare Plants found in Nottinghamſhire.

Acer *campeſtre.* Common Maple: in *Nottingham* coppices, and elſewhere.

—— *Pſeudoplatanus.* Greater Maple or Sycamore-tree: in *Nottingham* park.

Achillea *Ptarmica.* Sneeze-wort or Gooſetongue: in meadows and wet woods; at *Mansfield,* and elſewhere.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina.* Tuberous Moſchatel: in woods and ſhady places; in the boggy part of *Basford Scottum.*

Ægopodium *Podagraria.* Herb Gerard, Goutweed, or Aſhweed: in the way from *Nottingham* caſtle to the *Leen.*

Agaricus *bulboſus.* Bulbous Agaric: on *Marſhall* hills.

——— *campanulatus* β. Bell Agaric: in *Colwick* wood.

——— *campeſtris.* Common Muſhroom: in fields and paſtures; about *Cotgrave,* plentifully.

——— *campeſtris* β Georgii. A variety of the common Muſhroom: in meadows.

——— *Chanterellus.* Yellow Agaric or Champignon: on *Marſhall* hills.

——— *equeſtris.* Starry Agaric: in *Nottingham* coppices, and elſewhere.

——— *fimetarius.* Egg Agaric: on a bank going to *Nottingham* lings.

——— *fuliginoſus.* Sooty Agaric: in *Nottingham* coppices.

——— *fragilis.* Brittle Agaric: in *Colwick* wood.

——— *lividus.* Livid Agaric: in *Calton Cowdale.*

——— *mutabilis.* Variable Agaric:
——— *ſeparatus.* Blackiſh Agaric:
——— *umbelliferus.* Umbrella Agaric:
} in *Colwick* wood.

——— *violaceus.* Violet Agaric: on *Marſhall* hills.

Alchemilla *vulgaris.* Common Ladies Mantle: in a cloſe near *Shepherd race,* in *Calton* liberty, in great plenty, and in the clay-fields in *Nottingham* coppices near the *Primroſe holes.*

Aliſma *ranunculoides.* Leſſer Water-Plantain; by the ſide of the *Trent* a little on that ſide *Clifton* hill coming from *Nottingham.*

Allium *urſinum.* Ramſons: in *Colwick* wood.

——— *vineale.* Crow Garlic: plentifully in *Larkdale,* and elſewhere.

Anemone *nemoroſa.* Wood Anemony: in *Colwick* wood, and elſewhere.

Anethum *fœniculum.* Fennel or Finckle: on the rock of *Nottingham* caſtle.

Anthyllis *vulneraria.* Ladies Finger or Kidney Vetch: in ſeveral fields about *Mapperly,* and elſewhere.

Antirrhinum *Linaria.* Common Toadflax: in barren meadows and paſtures.

Antirrhinum *orontium.* Leaſt Snap-Dragon: on ſome walls at *Teverſall* and *Woollatin.*

——— *ſpurium.* Round-leaved Toad-flax or Fluellin: in the corn-fields on *Clifton* hills.

Apium *graveoleus.* Common Smallage: in marſhes and ditches; at *Lenton.*

Aquilegia *vulgaris.* Common Columbines: in *Aſply* cloſe, and alſo in that part of the wood which joins to the cloſe.

Arum *maculatum.* (var. foliis, venis aureis.) A variety of common Wake-robin or Cuckow-point with golden veins in the leaves: in a cloſe called *Felldike,* between *Bingham* and *Carcalſton,* plentifully.

Aſperula *odorata.* Woodroof; in ſhady places on *Colwick* hills, in *Nottingham* coppices, and elſewhere.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum.* Black Maiden-hair: in the rock holes at *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

——— *Ruta muraria.* White Maiden-hair: on the walls of *Nottingham* caſtle, and elſewhere.

——— *Scolopendrium.* Harts Tongue: on *Gedlington* church, and elſewhere.

——— *Trichomanes.* Common Maiden-hair; on the walls of *Basford* church, and on the garden walls of *Anneſly.*

Aſtragalus *glycyphyllos.* Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch: on the ſand hills going from *Cowlane* towards *Nottingham* gallows, on the right-hand in a lane leading from *Larkdate* to *Radford* lings, and in *Colwick* wood,

Atropa *Belladonna.* Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale: on *Clifton* hill facing *Trent,* and in a quarry at *Mansfield.*

Avena *nuda.* Naked Oatgraſs or Pilcorn: in corn-fields; about *Arnold, Basford,* and *Bockſlow.*

——— *fatua.* Bearded Oatgraſs: in corn-fields.

Berberis *vulgaris.* Berberry or Pepperidge-buſh: in an hedge at *Clifton* hall, and elſewhere.

Betonica *officinalis.* Wood Betony: in *Colwick* wood, and elſewhere.

Betula *alba.* Birch-tree: in *Eaſtwood,* and elſewhere.

——— *Alnus.* Alder-tree: at *Anneſley,* and elſewhere.

Boletus *fomentarius* β. Spongy Boletus: on oaks and other trees in *Colwick* wood.

——— *hepaticus.* Liver Boletus: in *Calton Cowdale,* at the foot of oak trees.

——— *igniarius.* Touchwood Boletus: on willows.

——— *verſicolor.* Striped Boletus: on trees and old wood, &c.

——— *villoſus.* Hairy Boletus: on trees; in *Colwick* wood.

Borago *officinalis*. Borage: near *Nottingham* gallows, and elſewhere.

Briza *media*. Ladies hair, Quaking graſs, or Cow-quakes: in fields.

Bryum *aureum*. Golden Bryum: in the rock holes at *Nottingham*.

—— *æſtivum*. Spring Bryum: on rocks and mountainous places; in *Larkdale*, and elſewhere.

—— *argenteum*. Silver Bryum:
—— *extinctorium*. Extinguiſher Bryum:
—— *cirratum* β. A variety of Starry Bryum:
—— *horneum*. Swan's-neck Bryum:
—— *murale*. Wall Bryum:
—— *pomiforme*. Apple Bryum.
—— *pulvinatum*. Grey Bryum:
—— *purpureum*. Purple Bryum:
—— —— γ. A variety of purple Bryum:
—— *murale*. Hairy Bryum:
—— *ſerpyllifolium* ζ. undulatum. A variety of Thyme-leaved Bryum:
—— *ſetaceum*. Pale Bryum:
—— *ſubulatum*. Subulated Bryum:
—— *ſcoparium*. Broom Bryum:
—— *truncatulum*. Brown Bryum:
—— *undulatum*. Curled Bryum:

} in *Larkdale*, *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

Butomus *umbellatus*. Flowering Ruſh: in watery ditches about *Nottingham*, and elſewhere.

Byſſus *aurea*. Golden Byſſus: on the walls of *Colwick* church.

—— *Flos aquæ*. Paper Byſſus: on ſtagnant waters.

—— *incana*. Mealy Byſſus: on banks of ditches, &c. in *Colwick* wood, and elſewhere.

—— *velutina*. Velvet Byſſus: on the rock behind the bath at *Mansfield*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Leſſer Bell-flower or Canterbury Bells: in a cloſe at *Mansfield* near *Aſply*.

—— *rapunculus*. Eſculent Bell-flower or Rampions: in *Radford* hollows, and elſewhere.

—— *Trachelium*. Great Bell-flower or Canterbury bells; in *Colwick* wood, and in a cloſe near *Aſply* in the way to *St. Ann's well* from *Woodlane*.

Carduus *lanceolatus* β. A variety of Spear Thiſtle: on the ſide of *Clifton* hill, and in *Aſply* cherry holt.

—— *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle: upon *Cotgrave* wolds.

—— *lanceolatus* γ. A variety of the laſt: in a cloſe leading to *Aſply* cherry holt.

—— *marianus*. Milk Thiſtle: on *Nottingham* caſtle rocks, and elſewhere.

—— *nutans*. Muſk Thiſtle: in *Nottingham* caſtle-yard, on the ſand hills without *Chapple Bar*, and elſewhere.

Carlina *vulgaris*. Carline Thiſtle: in meadows and paſtures; about *Colwick*, and elſewhere.

Centaurea *nigra*. Common Knapweed, or Matfellon:
—— *ſcabioſa*. Greater Knapweed, or Matfellon:

} at the entrance of *Colwick* wood.

Ceraſtium *arvenſe*. Corn Mouſe-eared Chickweed: in corn-fields and ſandy meadows; near *Nottingham* park, about *Radford* fields, and elſewhere.

—— *ſemidecandrium*. Leaſt Mouſe-eared Chickweed: on walls and ſand hills.

Chenopodium *vulvaria*. Stinking Orach: between *Chapel Bars* and the ſand hills, and elſewhere.

Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara: in one of the clay-pits near *Mapperly* brickkilns.

—— *vulgaris*. Common Chara: in a ſmall watery place at the entrance of *Whitemore* cloſe near *Radford* church.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury: in *Whitemore* cloſe not far from *Radford* church, and about *Mansfield*.

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium*. Oppoſite-leaved Golden Saxifrage: in a ditch on the left-hand of *Woodlane* coming from *Nottingham*, and elſewhere.

Cichoreum *Intybus*. Wild Succory: by the road ſide at *Cotgrave*, and elſewhere.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock: in the pools in *Nottingham* park.

Circæa *Lutetiana*. Enchanters Nightſhade: in *Colwick* wood, and elſewhere.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Sun-flower or Ciſtus: in *Nottingham* park.

Clavaria *coralloides*. Coral Clavaria: on *Marſhall* hills.

—— *digitata*. Fingered Clavaria:
—— *Hypoxylon*. Horned Clavaria:
—— *Hypoxylon* γ. A variety of Horned Clavaria:
—— *muſcoides*. Dwarf Clavaria:

} on rotten ſtumps of trees in *Colwick* wood.

—— *piſtillaris*. Club Clavaria: on rotten wood; on *Nottingham* courſe.

Clematis *Vitalba*. Traveller's Joy; in hedges on road ſides.

Cochlearia *Coronopus*. Swine's Creſs: once found on the bank of an encloſure joining to *Woolaton* New Lodge.

—— *officinalis*. Scurvy-graſs: on the wall at *Woolaton*.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Meadow Saffron: in *Nottingham* meadows and about *Trent* bridge.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil: on bogs; in *Nottingham* park and *Basford* church-yard.

Conferva *rivularis*. River Conferva, or Crow Silk: in rills and little brooks.

Convolvulus *arvenſis* β. A variety of Small Bind-weed; in the corn-field between *Radford* and *Linton*.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard: in a cloſe a little beyond the ſecond forge at *Pleaſly* on the *Derbyſhire* ſide, about 14 miles from *Nottingham*.

Cornus *ſanguinea*. Female Cornel, Dogberry-tree, Gatterwood or Prickwood; in *Nottingham* coppices, and elſewhere.

Corylus *Avellana*. Hazel or Nut. This was formerly ſo common in this neighbourhood, that ſome derive the name of this town from thence quaſi *Nuttingham*.

Crocus *officinalis*, *ſylveſtris*. Crocus: in the clay-field above *Foxlane*.

Cynogloſſum *officinale*. Common Hound's Tongue: plentifully in *Woollaton* park.

Daphne *Laureola*. Spurge Laurel: in *Colwick* wood.

Dianthus *Deltoides*. Maiden Pink: on the ſandy hills in the way from *Nottingham* to *Lenton*, plentifully, and elſewhere.

Droſera

Droſera *rotundifolia.* Round-leaved Sundew: in a moiſt place near a brook near *Oxton*, and by *Cordwell* brook near *Mansfield.*

Epilobium *alpinum.* Alpine Willow Herb: in the hedge of a ditch between *Lenton* and *Beeſton.*

Equiſetum *fluviatile.* River Horſe-tail: in the pool in *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

——— *hyemale.* Rough Horſe-tail, or Shave Graſs: amongſt the ruſhes on *Nettleworth green*, two miles from *Mansfield.*

——— *ſylvaticum* β. A variety of Wood Horſe-tail: in *Colwick* and *Aſply* woods.

Erica *cinerea.* Fine-leaved Heath: in the hollows about *Nottingham.*

—— *tetralix.* Croſs-leaved Heath: in ſeveral parts of *Mansfield* foreſt.

Erigeron *acre.* Blue Flea-bane: in the cloſes near *Mansfield.*

Eriophorum *polyſtachion.* Cotton Graſs: on bogs and wet heaths; in *Whitemoor* cloſe, and elſewhere.

Euonymus *Europæus.* Spindle-tree: in *Wood-lane*, going to *St. Ann's Well*, and elſewhere.

Eupatorium *cannabinum.* Hemp Agrimony: in ditches and on the ſide of rivers; between *Nottingham* and *Lenton.*

Euphorbia *amygdaloides.* Wood Spurge: in *Colwick* wood.

Fontinalis *pennata.* Feathered Watermoſs: on a poſt in the *Trent* above *Colwick*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſquamoſa.* Squamous Watermoſs: in the *Trent* at *Colwick*, and on a wheel of the firſt forge at *Pleaſley.*

Galeobdolon *luteum.* Nettle Hemp: in *Colwick* lane and wood, and elſewhere.

Galeopſis *tetrahit* β. Common Nettle-Hemp with a white flower: ——— δ. ditto, with a party-coloured flower: } about *Mansfield* in a place called *Hules's black hills.*

Galium *ſpurium.* Corn Ladies Bedſtraw: in the pits at *Woollaton*, and in other places in corn and fallow fields.

Geniſta *Anglica.* Needle Furze or Petty Whin: in the gorſe at *Bridgeford.*

——— *tinctoria.* Dyers Broom, Woodwaxen or Bare Broom: in a cloſe called *Fox hill* cloſe, in the road to *Gedling.*

Gentiana *Amorella.* Autumnal Gentian or Fell-wort: in dry meadows; at *Eaſt Lake.*

——— *Centaurium.* Leſſer Centaury: in *Barford* field, and elſewhere.

Geranium *Columbinum.* Long-ſtalked Dove's-foot Crane's-bill: in corn-fields, meadows, and hedges; in *Larkdale.*

——— *lucidum.* Shining Crane's-bill: in *Larkdale*, and elſewhere.

——— *moſchatum.* Muſk Crane's-bill: in dry meadows and banks.

——— *pratenſe.* Crow-foot Crane's-bill: in a cloſe near *Aſply.*

——— *rotundifolium.* Round-leaved Crane's-bill: on walls and hedges, and elſewhere.

Geum *rivale.* Water Avens: by the ſide of the wood by *Aſply* houſe, and elſewhere.

Gnaphalium *ſylvaticum.* Upright Cudweed: in the cloſes near *Mansfield.*

Hieracium *murorum* β. A variety of French or Golden Lungwort: in the rock holes at *Nottingham.*

Hippocrepis *comoſa.* Tufted Horſeſhoe Vetch: in *Nottingham* park.

Hippuris *vulgaris.* Mare's-tail: in a little brook at *Weſt Lake.*

Hydrochæris *Morſus ranæ.* Frog-bit: in ditches; in *Nottingham* park.

Hypericum *Androſæmum.* Tutſan or Park leaves: in *Colwick* wood.

——— *humifuſum.* Trailing St. John Wort: on *Bury hills* at *Mansfield.*

——— *quadrangulum.* St. Peter's wort:
——— *perforatum.* St. John's-wort:
——— *pulchrum.* Upright St. John's-wort: } in *Colwick* wood.

Hypnum *complanatum.* Flat Hypnum:
——— *filiforme.* Filiform Hypnum:
——— *ſylvaticum.* Wood Hypnum:
——— *taxifolium.* Yew-leaved Hypnum: } on trees; in *Colwick* wood.

Jaſione *montana.* Hairy Sheep's Scabious: on heaths and mountainous meadows; in *Radford* hollows.

Iberis *nudicaulus.* Rock Creſs: in gravelly places: in *Nottingham* park and *Radford* lings.

Juncus *articulatus.* Jointed Ruſh: in watery places.

Jungermannia *aſplenoides.* Spleenwort Jungermannia: in *Nottingham* coppices.

——— *bicuſpidata.* Forked Jungermannia:
——— *bidentata.* Bifid Jungermannia: } in ſhady wet woods in a hollow beyond *Larkdale.*

——— *digitata.* Scaly Jungermannia:
——— *complanata.* Flat Jungermannia: } on the bark of trees in *Colwick* wood.

——— *pinguis.* Slippery Jungermannia: in the coppices at *Nottingham*, and elſewhere.

Juniperus *communis.* Juniper: in a wilderneſs by *Colwick hall*, and on a common going to *Southwell* beyond *Oxton.*

Lactuca *ſaligna.* Leaſt Lettice or Dwarf Gum Succory: in the hollow way at *Carleton.*

——— *viroſa.* Strong-ſcented wild Lettuce: on *Clifton* hill, and elſewhere.

Lemna *triſulca.* Ivy-leaved Duck's-meat: in a pool in *Nottingham* park.

Leonurus *Cardiaca.* Mother-wort: on a bank on the left hand of *Lenton* field going to the abbey yard from *Nottingham*, and elſewhere.

Lichen *ater.* Rugged Lichen: on rocky places in *Nottingham* park.

——— *calicaris.* Channeled Lichen: on rocks and bark of trees; in *Colwick* wood.

——— *ciliaris.* Ciliated Lichen: on trees; in *Colwick* wood.

——— *criſpus.* Curled Lichen: on walls, &c. near the firſt forge at *Pleſhy.*

Lichen

Lichen *caninus*. Aſh-coloured Ground Liverwort: in *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

——— *farinaceus*. Mealy Lichen: on trees; in *Colwick* and *Thorny* wood.

——— *floridus* β hirtus. Rough Liverwort: on trees; in *Thorny* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *olivaceus* γ. A variety of Olive-coloured Liverwort: on trees and dead wood; in *Colwick* wood and elſewhere.

——— *palleſcens*. Pale Lichen: on rocks, ſtones, and trees.

——— *palmatus*. Palmated Lichen: on the rock in *Pleſhy* park.

——— *phyſodes*. Inflated Lichen: on trees, rocks, and ſtones: on *Nottingham* and *Beſtwood* park pales.

——— *pulmonarius*. Lungwort: on oak trees in *Thorny* wood.

——— *pyxidatus*. Cup Liverwort:

——— ——— γ. A variety of ditto: } in the hollows about *Nottingham* gallows.

——— ——— δ fimbriatus. Indented Cup Liverwort: }

——— ——— ζ filiformis. Trumpet Liverwort: in the cloſe by the hollows beyond *Larkdale*.

——— ——— λ cornutus. Plain Liverwort: on heaths, &c.

——— ——— ξ digitatus. Fingered Liverwort: in *Nottingham* park.

——— ——— ϖ gracilis. Tall Liverwort: in the hollows about *Nottingham* gallows.

——— *ſubulatus* β furcatus. Forked Liverwort: on heaths in *Nottingham* park.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill: in *Colwick* lane, and elſewhere.

Linum *catharticum*. Purging Flax: in *Radford* field, and elſewhere.

Liguſtrum *vulgare*. Privet or Prim: in *Colwick* lane, plentifully.

Lycoperdon *pedunculatum*. Stalked Puff Ball: in *Colwick* wood.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the woods: on the bank of a ditch leading from *Nottingham* coppices to *St. Ann's Wells*.

——— *tenella*. Purple Moneywort: on bogs in *Basford Scottum*, and elſewhere.

Lythrum *hyſſopifolia*. Graſs Poly, or ſmall hedge Hyſſop: in watery places; at *Wilford*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow: in fields and hedges; about *Mansfield*, and elſewhere.

Marchantia *hemiſphærica*. Hemiſpheric Marchantia: on wet rocks, and in *Larkdale*, and near *Nottingham* gallows.

——— *conica*. Conic Marchantia: in wet places; in *Larkdale*.

——— *polymorpha* β. Common Marchantia: on a ſandy rock near *Nottingham* caſtle.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound: at the foot of *Nottingham* caſtle, and elſewhere.

Melampyrum *ſylvaticum*. Yellow Cow Wheat: in a wood near lord *Byron's* park, in the road to *Mansfield*.

Medicago *lupulina* β. Black Medick, or Nonefuch: in *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

Meliſſa *Calamintha*. Field Calamint: on a bank in *Basford* town, and in a lane leading from the Rount into *Basford*.

Mentha *aquatica* β hirſuta. Round-headed Water Mint: } about *Nottingham* pool.

——— γ. A variety of Common Water Mint: }

——— *piperata*. Pepper Mint: on the bank of *St. Ann's Well* at *Woodlane*.

——— *pulegeum* exigua. Smooth Mint: by the water-ſide at *Radford*.

——— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Mint: near the Bath at *Mansfield*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Long-leaved Horſe-Mint: by the water-ſide at *Radford*.

Mercurialis *perennis*. Dog's Mercury: in *Colwick* wood.

Mnium *paluſtre*. Marſh Mnium: in *Basford Scottum*.

Myoſurus *minimus*. Mouſetail: in corn-fields; between *Radford* and *Woolaton* park.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Cat Mint: on dry banks.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water Lily: } at *Lenton*, and elſewhere.

——— *lutea*. Yellow Water Lily: } in ponds and ſlow rivers;

Ononis *inermis*. Hairy Reſtharrow: about *Radford* hollows, alſo about the lower walk of *Clifton* hall.

Onopordum *acanthium*. Cotton Thiſtle: on the banks of cloſes about *Nottingham*.

Ophioglooſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue: in *Gedling* meadows; in a cloſe near *Newthorpe* common, and in ſeveral cloſes about *Eaſtwood*.

Ophrys *Apifera*. Bee Orchis: in chalky meadows and paſtures at *Aſply*.

——— *ovata*. Twayblade: in ſeveral cloſes about *Aſply* and *Colwick* wood, near the brick-kilns.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis: in chalky meadows and paſtures; at *Aſply*.

——— *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces: in a cloſe at *Colwick*.

Orchis *conopſea*. Sweet Orchis: in meadows and paſtures; at *Aſply*.

——— *latifolia*. Broad-leaved Orchis: in ſeveral places about *Scottum*.

——— *pyramidalis*. Purple late-flowering Orchis: in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil: at *Aſply*.

Origanum *vulgare*. Common Marjoram: on *Colwick* hills.

Orobanche *major*. Broom Rape: amongſt the gorſe at *Mansfield*.

Orobus *tuberoſus*. Wood Peaſe, or Heath Peaſe: in the coppices at *Nottingham*.

Oſmunda *lunaria*. Moonwort: in a cloſe at *Eaſt* wood.

——— *regalis*. Oſmund Royal: in *Leaver's* cloſe, near *Mansfield*.

——— *ſpicant*. Rough Spleenwort: on *Bury* hills, at *Mansfield*.

Oxalis *Acetoſella*. Wood Sorrel: in the coppices at *Nottingham*.

Parietaria *officinalis*. Pellitory of the Wall: on *Nottingham* caſtle, and elſewhere.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris; True Love, or One berry: in *Colwick* wood, and at *Aſply*.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus: in wet meadows; at *Basford Scottum*, and in the *Dam* cloſe at *Papplewick*.

Pedicularis *paluſtris*. Marſh Red Rattle, or Louſewort:

wort: on bogs and wet meadows; in *Radford* field, and elſewhere.

Peucedanum *officinale*. Sulphurwort, or Hogs Fennel: in *Colwick* wood, and elſewhere.

Peziza *acetabulum*. Cup Peziza: on rotten wood; on *Colwick* hills, and in *Pleſhy* forges.

——— *coccinea*. Scarlet Cup Peziza: on rotten wood on *Colwick* hills.

——— *cyathoides*. Smooth Peziza: on rotten wood;

——— *fulva*. Orange Peziza: on dung and on gravel; } in *Colwick* wood.

——— *ſcutellata*. Ciliated Peziza: on a boggy place called the *Black* hills at *Mansfield*.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Yorkſhire Sanicle or Butterwort: in *Basford Scottum*, and in *Whitemoor* cloſe.

Phallus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Morel: in woods and hedges near *Aſply*, and at *Brookſtow*.

Potamogeton *criſpum*. Curled Pondweed, or Greater Water Caltrops: in a ditch behind *Nottingham* ſpaw.

——— *lucens*. Shining Pondweed: in the *Trent*.

——— *perfoliatum*. Perfoliate Pondweed: in a ditch at the *Trent* bridge.

Potentilla *argentea*. Tormentil Cinquefoil: on the ſandy rock juſt below the pinfold at *Nottingham* leading to *Radford*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort, or Snakeweed: in a cloſe between *Lenton* church-yard, and in *Leen*.

Polypodium *aculeatum*. Prickly Auriculate male fern:

——— *criſtatum*. Creſted Polypody: } in woods and ſhady places at *St. Ann's* well.

——— *Dryopteris*. Branched Polypody: on the rocks near *Pleſhy* forge.

——— *Filix fœmina*. Female Fern: behind *St. Ann's* well, and elſewhere.

——— *Lonchitis*. Rough Polypody: in *Buryfield*, near *Mansfield*.

——— *vulgare*. Common Polypody: on trees and dry banks; in *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

Poterium *ſanguiſorba*. Common Burnet: in the cloſe leading to the cherry holts at *Aſply*.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved Wall Lettuce: on *Aſply* and *Basford* church walls.

Prunus *ceraſus*. Bird Cherry: in *Nottingham* park, on *Clifton* hill, and in *Blidſworth* field.

Ranunculus *auricomus*. Wood, Crow foot, or Golden locks: in *Colwick* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *Lingua*. Great Spearwort: in wet meadows and on banks of lakes: in *Basford Scottum*, and on a moor between *Bridgeford* and *Gamſton*.

——— *aquatilis* δ. Fennel-leaved Water Crowfoot: in ditches; at *Mapperley*.

Rhamnus *catharticus*. Buckthorn: at *Basford*, *Bulwell*, and elſewhere.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants, or Squinancy berries: in the cloſes by the Leen at *Basford*.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. Sweet Briar, or Eglantine: on *Colwick* hills.

——— *ſpinoſiſſima*. Burnet Roſe: on the ſand hills.

Rubus *idæus*. Raſpberry, Framboiſe, or Hindberry: in a hedge between *Brockſtow* and *Nuttal*.

——— *cæſius*. Dewberry: between *Clifton* hall and *Barton*, and elſewhere.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden dock: by the Leen ſide going from *Snenton* meadows towards the *Trent*.

——— *ſanguineus*. Blood Dock: in woods; at *Mansfield*.

Sagittaria *ſagittifolia*. Arrow head: in moiſt ditches about *Nottingham*.

Salix *repens* β. A variety of Creeping Willow:

——— γ. Arenaria. Sand Willow: } in *Basford Scottum*.

Salvia *verbenacea*. Clary: in the yard of *Nottingham* caſtle, plentifully, and elſewhere.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, or Danewort: in a cloſe overagainſt *Gamſton*, and in *Bunny* lane.

Sambucus *nigra* β. Elder with a green fruit: in *Graves* lane, near *Oxton*.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Burnet Saxifrage: in moiſt meadows and paſtures about *Nottingham*.

Sanicula *Europæa*. Sanicle: in *Colwick* wood.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soapwort: in meadows and hedges; near *Mansfield*.

Satyrium *hirſinum*. Lizard Satyrion: in *Colwick* wood, and at the bottom of *Clifton* hill.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Saxifrage: in meadows and paſtures.

Schœnus *nigricans*. Black Bogruſh: in *Basford Scottum*.

Scirpus *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Graſs: in a marſhy cloſe at *Nottingham*, between the *Leen* and the park.

Scrophularia *Scorodonia*. Baulm-leaved Figwort: in watery places and hedges: at *Woolaton*.

Senecio *erucifolius*. Hoary Groundſel: about *Mansfield*, and elſewhere.

Serratula *tinctoria*. Common Sawwort: in the hollows without the gate opening towards *Radford* lings coming from *Larkdale*.

Silene *nutans*. Nottingham Catchfly: on the walls of *Nottingham* caſtle.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders: upon moiſt rocks about *Nottingham*, eſpecially of the caſtle.

Solidago *Virgaurea*. Common Golden Rod: in the hollows without the gate opening towards *Radford* lings.

Sorbus *Aucuparia*. Mountain Aſh, or Quicken tree: on the walls of *Nottingham*.

Sparganium *ramoſum*. Greater Bur-reed: in a pond between the bowling-green and the gardener's houſe at *Holmpierpont*.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Common Dropwort: on the ſide of the road leading from the Sand hills to *Radford* church, in a cloſe near *Aſply* hall, and about *Woolaton*.

Stellaria *graminea* γ. A variety of Leſſer Stitchwort: in wet meadows and near ſprings; among the gorſe on *Nottingham* lings, and elſewhere.

Symphytum *officinale*, flore purpureo. Common Comfrey, with a purple flower: on the bank of a watery ditch near *Trent* bridge going to *Wilford*.

Tanacetum

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Common Tanſey: in a cloſe at *Wilford*, and elſewhere.

Taxus *Europæus*. Eugh: in the hedges about *Blidworth*, and about *Mooregreen*.

Thalictum *flavum*. Meadow Rue: on the ſide of a watery ditch beyond *Nottingham Spaw*, going to *Wilford*, and elſewhere.

Tragopogon *luteum*. Goat's beard, or Go to bed at Noon: upon the rocks at *Nottingham* caſtle, in the park, and elſewhere.

Tremella *granulata*. Granulated Tremella: in banks of ditches and rivers, and in ſandy wet woods: at the bottom of *Mapperley* hill, coming from *Nottingham*.

——— *Juniperina*. Yellow Tremella; on Juniper, Furze, and Broom: at *Wilford*.

Trifolium *alpeſtre*. Perennial Trefoil, or Marle Graſs: in mountainous meadows and paſtures here and there.

——— *Melelotus officinalis*. Melelot: in *Radford* field, and elſewhere.

Trifolium *ſtriatum*. Knotted Trefoil: on the caſtle rock facing *Lenton* in *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

——— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil: in *Nottingham* park plentifully.

Turritis *glabra*. Smooth Tower Muſtard: in the fields between *Radford* and *Lenton*.

Tuſſilago *Farfara*. Coltsfoot; in *Whitemoor* cloſe plentifully, and elſewhere.

——— *hybrida*. Stalked Butterbur: in the yard of the mill at *Lenton*, and in the road to *Wallaton* hall.

——— *Petaſites*. Butter Bur; in *Basford* churchyard, and elſewhere.

Typha *latifolia*. Greater Catstail, or Reed Mace: in a watery part of a cloſe at *Chiſwell* three miles from *Nottingham*, and in a pond at *Mansfield*.

Vaccinium *Myrtillus*. Bilberries, or Whorble Berries: in ſeveral parts of *Nottingham* lings, in lord *Byron's* park at *Newſtead*, and in *Shirwood* foreſt.

Valantia *cruciata*. Croſswort: in *Larkdale*, *Wood* lane, *Colwick* lane, and elſewhere.

Valeriana *dioica* β. A variety of the Marſh Valerian: in *Basford Scottum*.

——— *officinalis* β. A variety of Wild Valerian: on a bank on the left hand going up *Mapperly* hill.

Verbaſcum *Lychnitis* β. Hoary Mullein: upon walls and dry places; about *Wollaton* hall, and elſewhere.

Ulva *compreſſa*. Compreſſed Laver: on the ſeaſhore, and in the *Trent* on the backſide of *Clifton* hall in plenty.

*** Fuller celebrates the Liquorice of this county.

DERBYSHIRE.

N O T T I N G H A M S H I R E

Y O R K S H I R E

D E R B Y S H I R E

S T A F F O R D S H I R E

C H E S H I R E

A MAP OF Derbyshire from the best AUTHORITIES.

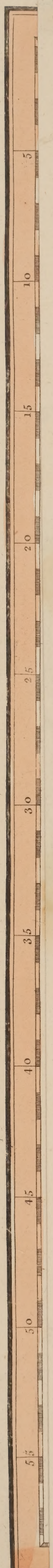
Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

E. Noble delin.t et curavit



DERBYSHIRE.

THE Weſt ſide of Nottinghamſhire is bounded by the county of *Darby*, Saxon Deorbi-ꝛcyꝛe, commonly called *Darbiſhire*, which is itſelf bounded on the South by Leiceſterſhire, on the Weſt by Staffordſhire, on the North by Yorkſhire, being of an almoſt triangular figure, but not equilateral. For from the South point, where it is ſcarcely ſix miles broad, it extends itſelf ſo much both ways that towards the North it is near 30 miles broad. It is divided into two parts by the river *Derwent*, which, riſing in the Northern edge, runs South to the Trent, diſcoloured by the black ſoil it paſſes through. The Eaſt and South parts are cultivated, and not unfruitful, and have ſeveral parks. The Weſt part, beyond the Derwent, called *The Peake*, is all rocky, full of barren mountains and wilds, but rich in lead, iron, and coal mines, and very fit for feeding ſheep.

Greiſely caſtle. Greiſley family.

The firſt remarkable place in the South angle is *Greiſely* caſtle, almoſt deſtroyed, built, with a monaſtery in honour of St. George, by the *Greiſleys*, its antient lords, who derive their deſcent from William Fitz-Nigell, ſurnamed de Greiſley, and have lived here in great dignity ever ſince the Norman invaſion, having conſiderably augmented their eſtate by marriage with the daughter and heireſs of the antient family of *Gaſteney*. On the river *Dove*, which parts this county from Staffordſhire, till it falls into the *Trent* nothing remarkable occurs beſides country villages and the market-town of *Aſhburne*, where the family of the *Cokaines* long flouriſhed, and *Norbury*, where long lived the noble and very antient family of the *Fitz-Herberts*, of which Anthony Fitz-Herbert was ſo deſervedly reſpected for his ſkill in the common law [a]. The neareſt to this place is *Schirley*, the antient eſtate of the family of *Skirley*, deſcended from one Fulcher; who, beſides the antiquity of their family, acquired great honour and property by intermarrying with the heireſſes of *Breos*, *Baſſet*, of *Brailesford*, *Stanton*, *Lovett*, &c. Round about this are many places that have given name and reſidence to famous families: *Longford*, *Bradbourne*, *Kniveton*, whence the *Knivetons* of Mercaſton and Bradley, from whom deſcends St. Lo Kniveton, to whoſe ſtudious diligence I am much indebted. *Keidelſton*, where lived the *Curſons*, as alſo at *Craxton*; *Radborne*, where ſir John *Chandos*, lord of the place, laid the foundations of a large houſe; from whom, by a daughter, it deſcended by hereditary ſucceſſion to the *Poles*, who now live there. But theſe particulars I leave to the perſon who has undertaken a particular deſcription of this county [b].

Ashbourn. Norbury. hirley. mily of irley. ngford. adbourne. niveton. dlston. axton. dborne. on.

On the Trent, where it receives the Dove, we ſee *Repandun*, as our hiſtorians call it; Saxon Þnepandun[c], and we now *Repton*; which from a large town has ſunk into a ſmall village. It was formerly very conſiderable, both from the burial of Ethelbald, that good king of the Mercians, who loſt his life by the treachery of his own people, and of the reſt of the Mercian kings; and for the misfortune of Burthred, laſt king of Mercia, who having by dint of intreaties and money held his crown 20 years, was here by the Danes ſtripped of it, or rather releaſed from the ſplendid plague of government, and ſtands as an example how unſettled is every thing that reſts on money. Next, not far from the Trent, is *Melborn*, a royal caſtle running to ruin, in which John duke of Bourbon, taken at the battle of Agincourt, was kept nine years in the cuſtody of Nicholas *Montgomery* the Younger. Scarce five miles hence the river *Derwent* turns North, riſing, as I before obſerved, in the Northern extremity of the county, from the mountains of the *Peak*, and ſometimes daſhing among ſtones, ſometimes watering verdant meads, continues its courſe for near 30 miles almoſt due South. In ſo long a courſe it paſſes by nothing remarkable but *Chatteſworth*, a ſpacious elegant houſe, worth ſeeing, begun by ſir William *Candiſh*, or *Cavendiſh*, of the noble and antient family of *Gernon* in Suffolk; and finiſhed lately, at great expence, by his illuſtrious conſort Elizabeth, now counteſs of Shrewſbury.

Melborn.

Chatteſworth.

When the Derwent turns Eaſt, after paſſing *Little Cheſter*, q. d. *The Little City*, where Roman coins are frequently dug up, ſtands *Darby*, Saxon Noꝛþ poꝛchiȝ; and "according to the Daniſh idiom, as the antient writer Athelward [d] obſerves, *Deoraby*;" the chief town of the whole county, to which it gives its name, derived from the river Derwent, on which it ſtands. It is an elegant town, neither ſmall nor ill peopled. On the Eaſt ſide the river Derwent makes a beautiful appearance, paſſing with a bold and rapid ſtream under a very handſome ſtone bridge, on which the piety of our anceſtors built a chapel, now neglected. The South part is divided by a clear ſtream, called *Mertenbroke*. It has five churches; the biggeſt of which, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower of remarkable height and beauty. In it the counteſs of Shrewſbury before mentioned, not caring to truſt to the affection of heirs, has provided herſelf a tomb; and in the neighbourhood an hoſpital for 12 poor perſons, eight men and four women. This place is remarkable antiently for having been the retreat of the Danes when they harraſſed the country, till Ethelfleda, that victorious lady of the Mercians, falling upon them by ſurprize, with greater ſlaughter made herſelf miſtreſs of it. In the Confeſſor's time, as appears by Domeſday Book [e], it had 143 burgeſſes; who afterwards declined ſo much

Little Cheſter.

Derby.

Mertenbroke r.

[a] He died 1538.
[b] Probably St. Lo Kniveton above mentioned.
[c] Sax. Chron. 59. 87, 83.
[d] P. 843, to diſtinguiſh it from *Tameworthage*, Tamworth. So alſo Sax. Chron. 109. 114.
[e] Fol. 280. a.

much, that in the Conqueror's time there were but 100 left, "who at the feaſt of St. Martin paid the king 12 *trabes* or thraves [f] of corn." It is now famous for the aſſizes held for the whole county, and for its excellent malt liquor which we call *ale*, from the Daniſh word *oela*, not, as Ruellius derives it, from *Alica*. The Britans gave it the old name of *Kwrw*; for which we have by corruption in Dioſcorides [g] *Curmi*, where he ſays the Britans and Iberiáns (perhaps Hibernians) inſtead of wine uſe *Curmi* *, a liquor made of barley. This is our barley wine, which Julian the Apoſtate ſmartly calls, in an epigram, Πυρογήνη καὶ βρόμον ἀ βρόμιον, q. d. Corn made of wheat and oats not the liquor of Bacchus. It is the antient and peculiar liquor of the Engliſh and Britans, and at the ſame time the moſt wholeſome, though Henry d'Abrinces, a Norman, poet to Henry III. ſmartly ridicules it, in theſe lines:

Neſcio quid Stygiæ monſtrum conforme paludi
Cerviſiam plerique vocant; nil ſpiſſius illa
Dum bibitur; nil clarius eſt dum mingitur, unde
Conſtat quod multas fæces in ventre relinquit.

Sure 'tis ſome monſter of the Stygian pool
They here call ale; the draughts how thick and foul
Firſt taken down are piſt ſo wond'rous thin,
Plenty of dregs muſt needs remain within.

But the learned Frenchman Turnebus, in his treatiſe on wine, doubts not but thoſe who drink this liquor, if they avoid exceſs, will be longer lived than thoſe who drink wine; whence it happens that many of our ale-drinkers live to the age of 100. Aſclepiades, indeed, in Plutarch [h], when ſpeaking of ſome Britans living to 120, aſcribes this to the coldneſs of the climate, which preſerves the natural heat of the body.

The wealth of this town ariſes entirely from buying up corn and retailing it to the people in the uplands; and almoſt all the inhabitants are foreſtallers of this ſort.

Barons *Montjoy.* *Elwaſton.*

Not far from hence the Derwent proceeds to where Radulphus de *Montjoye* held lands in the reign of Edward I. and by *Elwaſton*, whence came Walter *Blunt*, advanced by Edward IV. to the rank of baron *Montjoy* [i], whoſe poſterity have ſet off their illuſtrious deſcent by literary accompliſhments; and among them eſpecially Charles now earl of Devonſhire, baron Montjoy, lord deputy of Ireland, and knight of the garter, has ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and learning as to be excelled by none, and equalled by few. Below this the Derwent falls into the Trent, which afterwards receives the Erewaſh, that here divides this county from Nottinghamſhire. On this ſtands *Riſely*, belonging to the *Willoughbies*, of whom I am told was ſir Hugh Willoughby; who, going on diſcoveries in the North ſeas, was frozen to death, with his men, near Wardhous in Scandinavia, 1553. Near it is *Sandiacre*, or, as ſome will have it, *Saint Diacre*, the ſeat of the noble family of the *Greys* of Sandiacre, whoſe eſtate came in right of his wife to Edward *Hilary*, whoſe ſon took the name of Grey, and a few years after one of his heireſſes married ſir John *Leake*, and the other J. *Welſh*.

Erewaſh r. *Riſeley.* *Sandiacre.*

On the Eaſt ſide in order follow, to the North, *Codenor*, antiently *Coutenore*, a caſtle that belonged to the barons Grey, who were called lords *Grey* of *Codenor*, whoſe eſtate in the laſt age came by marriage to the Zouches, John de la Zouch, ſecond ſon of William lord *de la Zouch* of *Haringworth*, marrying Elizabeth, heir of Henry Grey, laſt lord of *Codenor*. *Winfeld*, a noble manor, where Ralph lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VI. built a houſe, for that time very magnificent. Next comes *Alfreton*, ſuppoſed to have been built and named from king Alfred, which had alſo its lords called from it *De Alfreton*, of whom the ſecond, Robert, ſon of Ralph, built the little monaſtery of *Beauchief*, in the remoteſt corner of this county; but a few years after, by failure of iſſue male, their eſtate went by two daughters to the family of *Cahors*, or *Chaworth*, and *Latham*, in Lancaſhire. Their arms were, Az. two chevrons, O. which were alſo borne, with a change of colour, by the *Muſards* [k], barons *Stanley*, in this county, who ceaſed in the reign of Edward I. in *N. Muſard*, and his eldeſt ſiſter married *T. de Freſchevill*, whoſe poſterity ſtill flouriſh here. Higher up, on the edge of the county, in a rough ſoil, is *Hardwic*, which gives name to a famous family in this county, of which Elizabeth, preſent counteſs of Shrewſbury, has there begun two fine houſes, almoſt cloſe together, by their lofty appearance affording a moſt pleaſing view at a diſtance. This now gives title of baron to William *Cavendiſh*, her ſecond ſon, whom king James lately created baron *Cavendiſh* of *Hardwic*.

Codenor. Barons Grey of Codenor. *Winfeld.* *Alfreton.* *Beauchief.* Arms of the Barons of *Alfreton.* *Staveley.* *Hardwic.*

More inland is *Cheſterfield* in *Scardale*, q. d. the *vale incloſed with crags*; *ſkarres* being the Saxon name for *Craggs*. Its new name, and the ruins of its walls, prove its antiquity, but its antient name is buried and loſt. It is celebrated among other authors only for the battle between Henry III. and the barons, in which Robert *de Ferrars*, laſt earl of Derby of that family, was taken priſoner, degraded of his honour by authority of parliament, and afterwards lived in a private ſtation, and his poſterity enjoyed only the title of barons. To this Cheſterfield adjoins on the Weſt *Walton*, which came by inheritance from the *Bretons*, by *Loudham*, to the *Foliambs*, of great fame in theſe parts. On the Eaſt is *Sutton*, where the knights of the name of *Leak* have long been eminent.

Cheſterfield. *Walton.* *Sutton.*

A little way from hence is *Boſſover*, an antient caſtle, ſtanding ſomewhat higher, which belonged to the *Haſtings*, lords of *Abergavenny*, by exchange with Henry III. who, being unwilling to have the earldom of Cheſter, to which it belonged, parcelled out among women, gave other eſtates in different parts to the ſiſters of John Scot, the laſt earl.

Boſſover.

The Weſt part of the county beyond the Derwent being covered with hills and mountains, whence perhaps it was antiently called by the Saxons Peac-

* The beer which Dioſcorides calls *Curmi* is by the Engliſh called *ale*, from the Daniſh word *oel*.

[f] A *thrave* contained 24 ſheaves. Du Cange, v. *trabs*.

[g] B. II. c. 110. He deſcribes it as made of *wheat* in the Weſt, in Iberia and Britain; ἐν τῇ πρὸς ἑσπέραν Ἰβηρίᾳ καὶ Βρεττανίᾳ. But in other places of *barley*, which creates head-aches, bad juices, and hurts the nerves.

[h] De plagitis philoſoph. V. c. 30. [i] With a penſion. Holland. [k] That is to ſay *Doubters* and *Delayers*. Ib.

lond,

Peake.

lond, and now perhaps *Peake*, which among us implies *height*, is parted from Staffordſhire by that rapid and clear river the Dove, of which more in its place. Though it has in many places rough and ſlippery craggs, there is in it a great number of graſſy hills and vallies [l], where herds of cattle and numerous flocks of ſheep feed in ſecurity. There is no danger now from the wolves, which were formerly ſo troubleſome here that certain perſons held lands here at *Wormhill* to hunt and catch them, whence they were called *Wolvehunt*, as is evident from the public records *. It abounds ſo in lead that the chymiſts, who have condemned the planets to the mines, as if they were guilty of ſome crime, ridiculouſly pretend that Saturn, to whom they have aſſigned power over lead, has been very kind to us in giving us lead; and angry with the French, to whom he has denied it. But I believe Pliny [m] referred to this county when he ſaid, "In Britain they find ſuch quantities of lead under the ſurface of the earth, that a law has been made to ſtint them to a certain quantity †." For in theſe mountains lead ſtones, as the miners call them, are daily dug up in great plenty. On the hills expoſed to the Weſt wind by *Creach* and *Workeſworth* (which laſt has its name from the lead-works), at ſtated times, when the Weſt wind blows, which by experience they have found to be the moſt conſtant wind, they melt it with great quantities of wood, and draw it off by channels, by running in which it is formed into maſſes called *Sowes*. Nor do they find only lead here, but alſo, in diſtinct veins, *Stibium*, called in the ſhops *Antimony*, with which the Grecian ladies uſed to dye their eyebrows, whence the poet Ion [n] calls it ομματογραφον, *eyepaint*. Here are alſo dug mill-ſtones and grind-ſtones, and ſometimes a certain white ſpar exactly reſembling cryſtal is found in quarries; for ſtones formed in quarries like diamonds are called by the miners *Spar*.

Wolves.

Wormhill.

Lead.

Workſworth.

Sows of lead.

Antimony.

Millſtones. Grindſtones.

Spar.

Beſides *Workeſworth*, before mentioned, nothing remarkable occurs except *Haddon*, on the river *Wie*, the ſeat of the *Vernons* for many years, a family as antient as illuſtrious in theſe parts, ſo that ſir George Vernon, who lived in our time, for his magnificent manner of living, his houſe open to all men of worth, and his commendable hoſpitality, acquired among the common people the name of *King of the Peak*. But by his daughters and heireſſes this fine eſtate came to John *Mannours*, of the family of the earl of Rutland, and Thomas Stanley, of that of the earls of Derby [o]. Near this lies *Bakewell*, on the ſame rivulet, which opens itſelf a way among the hills into the Derwent. This was called by the Saxons Baddecan ƿell [p], and Marianus ſays Edward the Elder built a town [q] there. I know not whether it got the name from the *Baths*, which the old Engliſh called *Bade* and *Baden*, as did the Germans in their language; whence *Baden* in Germany, and *Buda* in Hungary. Certain it is that at the head of the river *Wie*, not far from hence, the warm ſprings bubble up, now called *Buxton well*, being found by experience good for the ſtomach, nerves, and the whole body. The right honourable George earl of Shrewſbury has lately erected buildings there, and they have begun to be reſorted to by the nobility. At this time the unfortunate heroine Mary queen of Scots bid adieu to Buxton in this diſtich of Cæſar's on Feltria, with ſome alteration [r].

Haddon.

Bakewell.

Buxton.

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi poſthac non adeunda, vale.

Buxton, whoſe fame thy milk-warm waters tell,
Whom I perhaps no more ſhall ſee, farewell.

But this by the bye. Theſe waters appear to have been known to the antients by the cauſeway or Roman paved road called *Bathgate*, running ſeven miles from hence to a little village called *Burgh*; near which, on a hill, ſtands an old caſtle, formerly belonging to the Peverells, called *The Caſtle in the Peake*, in Latin *De Alto Pecco*, which king Edward III. ‡ gave, with the manor and honour, to his ſon John duke of Lancaſter, upon his ſurrendering the earldom of Richmond into the King's hands. Under this is a cavern or ſubterraneous paſſage, which (with reverence be it ſpoken) is called *The Devil's Arſe*, with a wide entrance and many receſſes, in which Gervaſe of Tilbury, either from ignorance of the truth, or paſſion for fable, tells us a certain ſhepherd ſaw a ſpacious country, interſperſed with ſtreams, and vaſt bodies of ſtagnant waters. From ſuch fables, however, this cavern is ranked among the wonders of England, nor are there wanting like ſtories about another cave in the neighbourhood, called *Elden Hole*, which is no otherwiſe remarkable than for its perpendicular deſcent and great depth. But as to what ſome write, that they are vents for winds, it is a miſtake; nor do theſe lines of Necham on the wonders of England ſuit either of theſe caverns:

Bathgate.

Burgh.

Caſtle in the Peak.

Devil's Arſe in the Peak.

Elden Hole.

Eſt ſpecus Eoliis ventis obnoxia ſemper;
Impetus è gemino maximus ore venit.
Cogitur injectum velamen adire ſupernas
Partes, deſcenſum impedit aura potens.

There is a cave to Eolian winds expos'd,
Its double mouth diſcharges furious vent;
In vain are coverings to each mouth oppos'd.
The force of air forbids the cloth's deſcent.

But the remarkables of this hilly rough country have been comprehended by an anonymous poet in this couplet:

Mira alto Pecco tria ſunt; barathrum, ſpecus, antrum.
Commoda tot; plumbum, gramen, ovile pecus:
Tot ſpecioſa ſimul ſunt; caſtrum, balnea, Chatſworth;
Plura ſed occurrunt quæ ſpecioſa minus.

* Inq. 2 Ed. II. † Brodæus. ‡ 46 Ed. III.

[l] By reaſon that under the upper cruſt of the earth there is lime-ſtone which yields a fruitful ſlough or humour. Ib.
[m] N. H. XXXIV. [n] In Omphale: Και την μελαιναν ſτιμμιν ομματοȝραφον.
[o] Son of Thomas earl of Rutland, and to ſir Thomas Stanley, ſon of Edward earl of Derby. Holland.
[p] Sax. Chron. 110. [q] buph, *urbs*. Gibſon; though he here tranſlates it a *fort*.
[r] The lines falſely aſcribed to Julius Cæſar are,

Feltria, perpetuo nivium damnata rigore,
Terra mihi poſthac non habitanda vale.

See his fragments in the Variorum Edition of his Commentaries.

Theſe

Theſe wonders has high Peak, among her rocks,
As many bleſſings, lead, graſs, fleecy flocks:
Three beauties, caſtle, bath, and Chatſworth ſeat;
But many more deformities we meet.

Lords and Earls of *Derby*.

The lords of Derby, of the family of the *Peverells*, were the ſame who we before obſerved were lords of Nottinghamſhire [s]. Afterwards king Richard I. granted and confirmed to his brother John "the earldom and caſtles of Nottingham, Lancaſter, Derby, &c. with the honours thereto belonging, and alſo the honour of Peverell." The next earls were of the *Ferrars* family, as far as I can collect from the regiſters of the monaſteries of Tutbury, Merivall, and Burton. *William de Ferrariis*, ſon of a daughter and heireſs of *Peverell*, whom king John with his own hand (as an old record ſets forth) created earl of Derby *; *William* his ſon, and this William's ſon *Robert*, who in the civil war forfeited his dignity; ſo that none of his poſterity, though they lived in the higheſt ſplendor, were completely reſtored to the honour. King Henry III. [t] gave the greateſt part of this Robert's eſtates to *Edmund*, his younger ſon; and king Edward III. (I have the authority of the original grant), by advice of parliament, appointed Henry of Lancaſter, ſon of Henry earl of Lancaſter, earl of Derby, "to him and his heirs," aſſigning him at the ſame time a revenue of 1000 marks "a year during the life" of Henry earl of Lancaſter, his father [u]. From this time the title was united to the houſe of Lancaſter, till Henry VI. granted it to *Thomas Stanley*, who had before married Margaret, the King's mother; and of this family *William*, ſixth earl of Derby, a moſt honourable perſon, at preſent enjoys the title.

So much for the counties of Nottingham and Derby, part of which was inhabited by the people called in Bede's time [x] the *Northern Mercians*, from their ſettlement North of the Trent; and he ſays "they had the land of 7000 families." Northern Mercians.

* Simeon Dunelmenſis. Hoveden, M. Paris, 214. Chartæ ant. 1 J.

[s] Dugdale, Bar. I. 436. [t] 11 E. III. Dugdale, I. 784. [u] who died 19 E. III. 345. Ib.
[x] Ecc. Hiſt. III. 24.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Derby is 56 miles long, by 34 in the North or broadeſt part, and 168 in circumference. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains 1 borough, 11 market-towns, 21,115 houſes, 126,900 inhabitants, and 720,640 acres.

A conſiderable part of this county is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by being a mountainous tract, and one of the moſt celebrated in England. From nearly the middle of the county that chain of hills ariſes which, ſtretching Northwards, is continued quite to the borders of Scotland, and forms a natural boundary between the Northern counties.

The principal landholders here at the Conqueſt were, the King, the biſhop of Cheſter[a], the abbot of Burton[b], earl Hugh, Roger of Poitou, Henry de Fereires, William Peverel, Walter D'Aincourt, Jeffrey Alſelin, Ralph Fitz-Hubert, Ralph de Burun, Haſcuith Muſard, Gilbert de Gand, Nigel de Statford, Robert Fitz-William, Roger de Buſli, and the king's thanes[c].

Greiſley. *Greiſley* priory of Auſtin canons was valued at £.31. *per annum*[d].

Dovedale. *Dovedale* is in every part deep and narrow. It

Dove r. receives its name from the *Dove*, a ſhallow rapid ſtream, that, riſing in the pariſh of *Alſtonfield*, runs through it, and here divides the counties of Derby and Stafford, running ſometimes cloſe to the rocks on one ſide, ſometimes on the other, often barely leaving a foot-path. Theſe rocks are grey, of a very wild and groteſque variety of height and ſhape. About a mile from the entrance the dale, ſuddenly contracting its dimenſions, is no wider than the rocky channel of the river; and ſoon after opens into the meadows where the cattle were grazing. Yew, aſh, white-leaf, and other trees, grow out of the crevices ſcattered in various parts, and ſometimes form a thick wood from the bottom to the top. Of the ſeveral caverns here one particularly attracts attention, a perforated crag riſing juſt before it in the form of a magnificent arch. This leads to a cavern called *Reynard's Hall*, and to another called his *Kitchen*. The rocks continue ſome diſtance beyond this, and then are loſt by degrees, ſhooting to a very conſiderable height in the moſt fantaſtic ſhapes. Thoſe on the left are diverſified with wood. The river is of various width, very clear, ſeldom deep, and produces trout and grayling. It almoſt always runs rapidly, and has many ſmall falls, but none of conſequence. Its bed is ſometimes overgrown with weeds, and the ſides often ſo, which takes off much of its beauty.

At the entrance of the dale ſtands *Thorp-cloud*, a conical mountain covered with ſheep. Thorp-cloud.

Ilam, the reſidence of Mr. Porte, is ſituated at the entrance of a little beautiful vale. A hanging wood in front forms a noble amphitheatre, and behind towers Thorp-cloud, with a rude chaos of mountain behind mountain. Ilam.

At the foot of a rock near his garden emerge the rivers *Hamp* and *Manifold*, which ingulph themſelves at a conſiderable diſtance from hence and from each other, the one ſix, the other four miles off, the one running North, the other Weſt, yet come out of this rock within ten yards of each other, the former from a hole of about four feet deep, the latter from one of 14. They preſently join their ſtreams, and, receiving another current in this meadow, run into the Dove, at no great diſtance, under the name of the *Manifold*. In the rock above is a ſeat of which Congreve was very fond, and where he wrote his comedy of the *Old Batchelor*.

At *Hertiſhorn* was born, March 5, 1659-60, Dr. George Stanhope, a truly amiable divine. He was educated ſucceſſively at Uppingham, in Rutland, and at Eton; whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge; became B. A. 1681; M. A. 1697; vicar of Deptford 1703; and dean of Canterbury the ſame year. He was alſo chaplain to king William and queen Mary, and to queen Anne; and died, univerſally beloved, March 18, 1727-8. Hertiſhorn.

"*Aſcheburn*, a market-town in the Peak[e]," called in Domeſday *Eſſeburne*[f], is now a neat market-town, having a ſtone bridge over a ſmall river which is croſſed in going to Derby. The bridge over Dove is about a mile below, on the road going to Staffordſhire. It is not in the Peak, as Leland places it, but in the wapentake of Wirkſworth, called ſometimes *The Low Peak*. Aſhburn.

In Aſhburn church is an inſcription on a braſs plate, found ſome years ſince in repairing it, and now fixed againſt one of the pillars, purporting that it was dedicated to St. Oſwald, king and martyr, April 24, 1241, by Hugh Patteſhull, biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry[g].

"Anno ab incarnacione domini m° cc° xli. viii°
"kal. Marc̃ dedicata eſt hac eccl̃a. et hoc altare
"conſecratum in honore ſci Oſwaldi regis & mar-
"tiris a venerabili patre domino hugone de patiſhul
"coventrenſi epiſcopo."

The vicarage was given to the ſee of Lincoln by William Rufus by the name of *Eſcburna*, and is in the gift of the dean of Lincoln, who holds the rectory.

[a] i. e. of Lichfield, at that time and after frequently called biſhop of Cheſter, from ſo capital a place as Cheſter being in that dioceſe.
[b] Burton on Trent. [c] Domeſday. fol. 272. [d] Tanner, 79. [e] Leland, VII. 44.
[f] Fol. 273. a. [g] Gent. Mag. XLII. 1772, p. 417. 447. 515. 552. 562. 573.

"Divers

" Divers well diſpoſed citizens of London being " born in or near to Aſhborne in the Peak combin- " ing their loving benevolence together have builded " there a fair ſchool-houſe with convenient lodgings " for a maſter and liberal maintenance allowed " thereto[h]."

There are two roads from Aſhburn to Mancheſter, one through Leek and Macclesfield, and the other through Buxton. The firſt is a good road; but the latter is very hilly, and, until the year 1795 the ſtage for poſt horſes between Aſhburn and Buxton was 21 miles, but at that time the duke of Devonſhire eſtabliſhed a capital inn at Newhaven, to divide this long and fatiguing ſtage.

Mapleton. At *Mapleton*, near Aſhborne, is a remarkably flat arch of the ſtone bridge, the ſpan of the arch being 70 feet and the ſpring or ſemidiameter but 11 feet, as ſir Joſeph Ayloffe was informed by Mr. Neild.

Norbury. *Norbury*, I believe, belongs now to the Fitzherberts of Swinnerton, in the county of Stafford. Here was born ſir Anthony Fitz-Herbert, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, author of the treatiſe " de Naturâ Brevium."

Winſter. In the different dales between Matlock and Bakewell are villages. *Winſter*, a little mineral market-town, and innumerable cottages ſcattered on the ſides of the cultivated hills. The miners employ their leiſure in clearing the ground for the plough, and it repays their labour; and the poor are employed in picking cotton at the mills.

Foſton. At *Foſton*, in or near Sidbury, was born, 1540, Arthur Agard, 45 years deputy chamberlain of the Exchequer, who died 1615. Mr. Camden calls him *Antiquarius inſignis*[i]. Walter Achard, or Agard, claimed to hold by inheritance the office of eſcheator, and coroner of the whole honour of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, and of the bailliwick of Leyke, for which he produced no other evidence than a white hunting horn, adorned with ſilver gilt in the middle, and at each end with a belt of black ſilk, ſet with ſilver gilt buckles and the arms of Edmund, ſecond ſon of Henry III.[k] This horn is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Samuel Foxlowe of Staveley, in this county, who enjoys the poſts of feodary or bailiff in fee, eſcheator, coroner, and clerk of the market of Tutbury honour, by this tenure, and by virtue of his being in poſſeſſion of this horn, which he purchaſed of Chriſtopher Stanhope, of Elvaſton, eſq. into whoſe family it came by a marriage with the heireſs of Agard. The arms, as repreſented by Mr. Pegge[l], are really thoſe of the houſe of Lancaſter, impaling Ferrars of Tamworth, who probably held thoſe offices before Agard: for Nicholas Agard of Tutbury, who was living 1569, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Roger Ferrars, eleventh ſon of ſir Thomas Ferrars of Tamworth[m]. Foſton is now the ſeat of Mr. Bate.

Ripley. At *Ripley*, an eſtate of the duke of Devonſhire in Morlaſton hundred, was found, 1730, an urn full of coins of Gallienus, Caraufius, Victorinus, &c.[n]

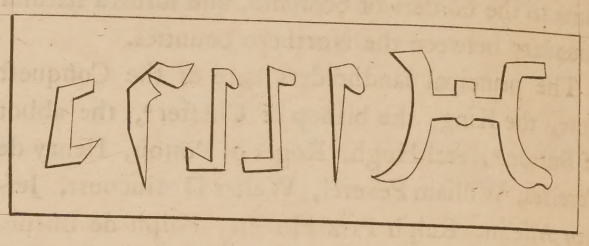
Shirley belonged to the earl Ferrers, but the late earl ſold ſome part. Shirley.

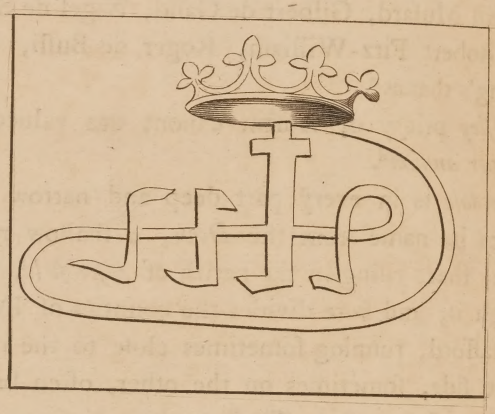
Longford is the eſtate and ſeat of Thomas William Coke, eſq. of Holkham, Norfolk. Longford.

Radbourne was the ſeat of Sacheverell Pole, eſq. and now of his ſon. Radbourne.

St. Lo Kniveton was an eminent antiquary. His collections are for the moſt part in the Yelverton library; but Le Neve had three or four volumes of them. His MS hiſtory of the earls of Arundel, from the Conqueror to his own time, was bought at Le Neve's ſale by Mr. Weſt. I have a copy of Vincent on Brook, with notes by him, Le Neve, and Dugdale. He is quoted, Mon. Ang. I. 572-3, for tranſcribing from Swaveſey regiſters, Cambridgeſhire; and a paper of his on the deſcent of titles of honour, particularly baronies, in the female line, is printed in Archæologia, III. 285. Kniveton.

At *Hopton hall*, the ſeat of Philip Gell, eſq. South of Wirkſworth, are or were theſe two inſcriptions over the hall door, about two feet aſunder[o]: Hopton.





At *Keddleſton*, Domeſday *Cheteleſtune*, the property of Henry de Ferrars[p], the antient ſeat of the Curzons, is a ſtately houſe, lately rebuilt by Nathaniel Curzon, created lord Scarſdale 1761. The village, and inn for the accommodation of thoſe who come to drink of a medicinal well, which has the virtues of Harrowgate water, are removed out of ſight. The church ſtands cloſe to the Weſt end of the houſe. Keddleſton.

Holland ſays, whether ſir Robert Curzon, knighted by king Henry VII. and created a baron of the empire by the emperor Maximilian, 1500, on account of his ſingular valour, on whom alſo king Henry VIII. conferred the title of a baron of England, aſſigning to him a liberal penſion, were deſcended from theſe Curzons, I dare not affirm. But from a viſitation of this county in the Harleian library, N° 1486, it appears that that branch of the Curzons is extinct on the deceaſe of that Robert without iſſue.

At *Duffield* has been a caſtle and foreſt of the Ferrars[q]. Duffield.

[h] Stowe's Survey of London, p. 67. Fuller's Worthies, Derby, 237. [i] Ann. Jac. I. 1615.
[k] Blount's Antient Tenures, p. 25. MS. St. Lo Kniveton. [l] Archæologia, III. 6.
[m] MS Viſitation of Derbyſhire, fol. 6. b. [n] Ant. Soc. Min. [o] Ib. [p] Domeſday, f. 875.
[q] Mr. Mander, Ant. Soc. Min. 1763.

At

Repton. At *Repton*, or Hpeopandune [r], was, before A. D. 660, a noble monaſtery of religious of both ſexes, under an abbeſs, after the old Saxon faſhion, wherein ſeveral of the royal line were buried. But this being deſtroyed by the Danes, Maud, widow of Ranulph ſecond earl of Cheſter, built here, 1172, a priory for Black canons, whom ſhe firſt, 1161, placed at Calk, valued at £.118.[s] The Mercian kings who reſided at Tamworth were buried here. In a cloſe North of the church, at the end of the laſt century, was found, near the ſurface, a ſquare of 15 feet, incloſed by a wall, once covered with ſtones laid on wooden joiſts, and containing a ſtone coffin, in which was a human ſkeleton nine feet long, ſurrounded by 100 more of the common proportions, their feet pointing to it, the floor paved with broad flat ſtones, and entered by a door and ſtone ſteps 40 yards from it nearer the church and river. The old labourer who found theſe planted a ſycamore over the ſpot when he covered all up again [t]. The Danes who ravaged Lindſey wintered here Etwall. 874 [u]. Since the Diſſolution ſir John Port, of Etwall, in this county, now the ſeat of the Cottons, by will, founded here a free-ſchool, which he endowed with lands in this county and Lancaſhire, as alſo an hoſpital at Etwall, both which ſtill flouriſh [x].

Melburne caſtle. "*Melburne* caſtle, two miles from Dunnington, "is pretty and in metely good repair [x]." The Society of Antiquaries engraved it from a draught in the duchy office. It was royal demeſne at the Conqueſt [y], and in the time of Henry II. who gave it to Hugh de Beauchamp; and after his death his ſon Hugh held it by gift of his father. Afterwards his elder brother Oliver claimed it; but it was agreed between them that Hugh ſhould diſcharge Oliver of £.100. rent in *Chelerdeſton* [Keddleſton], which ſaid Oliver gave it to William Fitz-Geoffrey with his daughter in marriage, and the ſaid William to hold it by the king's grant and confirmation [z].

Darwent r. "Darwent riſeth plaine Weſt a little above Blak-"well [*Bakewell*] a market-town, to Darle in the "Peke, to Wenneſle village and thoro' Crumford "bridge to Watſtonde Welbridge [a], to Darle, Darby, "Sawla feri five miles by land from Darby, where "it goith into Trente [b]."

Chatteſworth. *Chatteſworth* houſe was begun by ſir William Cavendiſh, and finiſhed by his widow Elizabeth, afterwards counteſs of Shrewſbury. The queen of Scots was confined 19 years here, and an iſland planted on the top of a tower in a pool was called her garden [c]. It was rebuilt by William firſt duke of Devonſhire, the chapel and hall painted by Verrio, and the gardens filled with a variety of waterworks [z] in the fantaſtic taſte of the laſt century, now removed, except the caſcade, jet d'eau, willow, and cylindrical batteries.

So much has been ſaid of Chatſworth that it is no wonder if the viſitor is diſappointed [d]. The chapel is elegant, and there is a good deal of the exquiſite carving of Gibbon, who loſt his life here in putting it up, by a fall from a ſcaffold. Colley Cibber's father wrought here with eclat. The ſtables and bridge were built about 1760.

Edinſor. *Edinſor* adjoining, called in Domeſday [e] *Edneſoure*, was then the property of Henry de Ferrars.

Little Cheſter. At *Little Cheſter* Dr. Stukeley, on good ground, places the *Derventio* of Ravennas, different from that of the Notitia and Itinerary, of which in Yorkſhire. Horſley [f] agrees with him that the *Derventio* of the Notitia is the *Derventio* of the Itinerary, but ſeems rather diſinclined to place that ſtation here. Dr. Salmon ſays [g] we have no ſtation of the Itinerary in Derbyſhire; whether it was that the Romans at that time having had long and quiet poſſeſſion, found not the ſame neceſſity of maintaining as numerous garriſons as at firſt, or whether there were garriſons kept in other places not mentioned in the Itinerary, is not eaſy to determine. Dr. Stukeley traced the wall all round, and ſome vaults and foundations. It is ſquare between the *Ricning way* or Ikenild and the river. Coins, earthen pipes, braſs rings, human bones, and ſtags' horns, have been dug up, and the foundations of a bridge may be felt in the river [h] croſſing to Darley hill, which overhangs the town [i]. Mr. Degg ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1721, a coin of Antoninus, rev. two hands joined holding a caduceus, COS III. thrown up by a mole at Derventio, and in 1726 ſeveral coins of the lower empire.

Derby. "*Darby* a market-town [k]." Its privileges and charters are of great antiquity. It is exempted from paying toll in London, or any other place except Wincheſter and ſome few other towns, and is an old ſtaple for wool. In the South-eaſt corner ſtood a caſtle, of which remains only the name of *Cow caſtle hill*, and the ſtreet leading Weſt to St. Peter's church is called in old deeds *Caſtle gate* [3]. Here are five churches, and was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. James, near which have been dug up large bones and ſtone coffins. That on the bridge dedicated to St. Mary was in Charles the Second's time fitted up for a meeting-houſe, but has been ſince rebuilt and made a dye-houſe. In All Saints collegiate church [l], whoſe body was rebuilt by Gibbs, is a noble monument for the earl and counteſs of Devonſhire, another for Elizabeth counteſs of Shrewſbury, who erected it in her life time, and one for Richard Craſhaw, of London, merchant, who died 1651, and from being the ſon of a poor nailer, and going to London in a ſuit of leather, by induſtry got a conſiderable eſtate, ſo that, beſides many charitable acts in his life, he left at his death above £.4000. to the poor, lecturers, &c.[4] The tower was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.

The looms ſet up here, on a model from Italy, by Mr. Loomb, 1734, were the firſt ſilk manufactory; a curious machine of 26,586 wheels, turned by one ſingle water-wheel, which goes round three times in a minute, and at each revolution works 73,728 yards of ſilk, puts in motion 97,746 other ſprings and wheels, and employs 3 or 400 hands [m].

[r] *Rapendune.* Domeſday, f. 273. b. [s] Tanner, 78. [t] Phil. Tranſ. N° 400. [u] Sax. Chron. 82.
[x] G. [x] Leland, I. 24. [y] Domeſday, fol. 273. b. [z] Inquiſition, 26 E I. Cotton MS. Julius C. VII.
[a] Or *Watſtonel Bridge.* [b] Leland, VII. 45. [c] Kennet's Memoirs of Cavendiſh. [z] G.
[d] Mr. Bray's Tour, 2d ed. p. 168—174. [e] Domeſday, fol. 276. a. [f] Horſley, Brit. Rom. p. 489.
[g] P. 450. [h] Stukeley, It. I. 50, 51. [i] G. Mr. Pegge on Roads in the Country of the Coritani, p. 5, 6.
[k] Leland, VII. 44. [3] G. [l] Tanner, 82. [4] G. [m] Stukeley, I. 50.

After

After the inventor's death it was ſold, and copied in many places. Here are ſeveral ſmaller. The porcelain manufactory employs many hands, and the gold and colouring are brought to a great degree of perfection.

Here was a ſmall Cluniac cell belonging to Bermondſey abbey, co. Surrey, about 1140[n], two hoſpitals for lepers in the reign of Henry II. and a houſe of Dominicans[o].

Elizabeth counteſs of Shrewſbury founded a noble hoſpital at Derby for twelve poor people, who have each £.10. *per annum*[p]. Here is alſo a free-ſchool built by the corporation, and endowed with £.60. a year[q].

Derby ſtands on the river Derwent, and has a ſpacious market-place, in which is the town-hall, and an aſſembly-room, furniſhed in a handſome manner by the fourth duke of Devonſhire. In St. Mary gate is the county hall. In the laſt rebellion the Pretender puſhed forward as far as this town, and kept his court in a houſe belonging to lord Exeter, the back of which looks towards the river.

Robert Ferrars, ſecond earl of Derby, founded a religious houſe dedicated to St. Helen near this town in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen, ſoon after tranſlated to Little Derby, or *Darley*, a pleaſant village, not far off, on the Derwent, valued at £.258.[r] Its abbot founded a ſmall Benedictine nunnery about 1160, at *King's Mead*, near Derby, valued at £.18.[s]

Darley.

Kingſmead.

This town gave birth to the learned Thomas Linacre, phyſician to Henry VII. and VIII. and an intimate friend of Eraſmus. He died 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral[t]. John Flamſted the great aſtronomer was born here 1646, and died 1719.

Yeveley.

At *Yeveley* in *Appletree* hundred was a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jeruſalem in the reign of Richard I. valued at £.93.[u]

Truſley.

At *Truſley*, in the ſame hundred, was born George Cooke, brother to ſir John Cooke, ſecretary of ſtate, biſhop of Briſtol and Hereford, who died 1650[x].

Bredſall.

At *Bredſall*, in the ſame hundred, was an houſe of Friars Hermits in the reign of Henry III. afterwards a priory of Auſtin canons, valued at £.10. 17*s*.[y] The priory belongs to and is inhabited by Mr. Greenſmith[z].

Lockay.

At *Lockay*, or *Lockho*, near Derby, was a preceptory or hoſpital ſaid to be of the order of St. Lazarus of Jeruſalem, ſubject to an alien priory in France, and given by Edward III. to King's hall, Cambridge[a].

Elwaſton.

Elwaſton belongs to Stanhope earl of Harrington.

Dale.

Dale, or *de parco Stanley* priory, was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Serlo de Grendon, for Black canons from Calk abbey, ſoon ſucceeded by Premonſtratenſians from Tupholm and Welbec, in whoſe ſtead William Fitz-Ralph, ſeneſchal of Normandy, founded, 1204, an abbey of that order, valued at £.144.[b]

In *Riſeley* park was found, 1729, a ſilver diſh or ſalver, adorned with hunting and rural ſcenes in bas relief, and this inſcription: Riſeley.

Exſuperius epiſcopus eccleſiæ Bogienſi dedit;

ſetting forth that it was given by Exuperius, biſhop of Bayeux and Tolouſe, A. D. 405, to the church of Bouges, where was fought, 1421, the battle between the Scots under the duke d'Alenſon quartered in the church and the Engliſh under Thomas duke of Clarence, brother to Henry V. who was ſlain there; ſo that it was probably given as a trophy to Dale abbey, five miles from the park[c].

From the Willoughbies of Riſeley was deſcended ſir Hugh Willoughby; who, ſetting out May 10, 1555, with three ſhips, to make diſcoveries, was, in January following, frozen to death, with all his crew[d].

Sandiacre ſtands by that name in Domeſday[e], the property of three of the king's thanes. Sandiacre.

"*Codnore* ſumtyme longing to the lorde Greys, "five miles Eaſt from Horeſton. It is now all ru-"inoſe[f]." Codnor caſtle.

"Souche hath Codnor caſtle, ſumtyme the "chiefeſt houſe of the Grayes, where he now doth "much coſte. This Souch is a man of fair landes[g]."

Of this family of Grey was William Grey, biſhop of Ely, lord treaſurer of England in the reign of Edward IV. the laſt clergyman who held that office till biſhop Juxon. He died 1478[h].

Codenor caſtle belongs now (1783) to Leigh Maſter, eſq. At the Conqueſt it belonged to William Peverell[i].

Beauchief belongs to Peter Pegge, eſq. couſin to my friend the rev. Mr. Samuel Pegge, rector of Whittington near Cheſterfield, to whom I owe much information for this county. It was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, valued at £.126.[k] Edward earl of Oxford had a cornelian ſet in ſilver, inſcribed, Beauchief.

SIGILL IO' HIS DE BECCHEF.

Alfreton is a market-town. Alfreton.

Staveley belonged at the Conqueſt to Aſcuith Muſard[l]. Ralph Muſard held it of the king in chief by ſervice of one knight[m]. John Freſcheville was created, 17 Charles II. baron Staveley, but died without iſſue male[n]. Staveley.

The manor-houſe of *South Wingfeld* belongs to the earl of Thanet and Emanuel Halton, eſq. the latter of whom once lived in it. At the Conqueſt this place belonged to Roger de Poitou[o]. Winfeild.

Hardwick gave birth to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwick, commonly called *Beſs of Hardwick*. She was married firſt to Robert Barley, of Barley in this county; ſecondly to ſir William Cavendiſh, Hardwick.

[n] Tanner, 79. [o] Ib. 82, 83. [p] Kennet, ubi ſup. [q] Fuller, 237. [r] Tanner, 79.
[s] Ib. 80. [t] Fuller, Worthies, Derbyſhire, 235. [u] Tanner, 82. [x] Fuller. [y] Tanner, 83.
[z] Bray, ubi ſup. [a] Tanner, 83. [b] Ib. 81. [c] Stukeley's Diſſertations on it, with two plates.
[d] Fuller, Worthies, Derbyſhire, 234. Hakluit's Voyages, I. 231. [e] Fol. 278. b. [f] Leland, VII. 44.
[g] Leland, VI. 68. [h] Fuller, Derbyſhire, 233. Bentham's Ely, 176. 178. [i] Domeſday, f. 276. a.
[k] Tanner, 81. The biſhop miſtakes in ſaying that the founder was one of the murderers of Becket, and that the church was dedicated to that martyr.
[l] Domeſday, fol. 277. b. [m] Inquiſit. 26 E. I. Cott. MS. Jul. C. 841.
[n] Dugdale, Bar. II. 482. Le Neve, MS n. [o] Domeſday, f. 273. b.

who

who was anceſtor to the preſent duke of Devonſhire, and finiſhed Chatſworth on her account; thirdly to ſir William St. Lo; and fourthly to George earl of Shrewſbury, whom ſhe ſurvived, and died 1607, aged 87. She built three of the moſt elegant ſeats that were ever raiſed by one hand within the ſame county, Chatſworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotts, or Oldcotes. Of theſe the two firſt were tranſmitted entire to the firſt duke of Devonſhire, but the laſt was always the property of the Pierreponts, one of whom married Frances, the counteſs of Shrewſbury's daughter. She had the cuſtody of Mary queen of Scots 17 years in her laſt huſband's time; and that unfortunate princeſs's chamber and rooms of ſtate, with her arms and other inſignia, a carpet and hangings of her work, are ſtill remaining here; though her bed was taken for plunder in the civil war[p]. Here is a portrait of her, inſcribed, *Maria D.G. Scotiæ piiſſima regina Franciae dowaria an. æt. regni* 36 *Anglicæ captivitatis* 10 *S. H.* 1578, as at Hatfield, and a picture repreſenting two apartments, in both of which ſhe is working by candlelight, but in one a nobleman putting his hand on her ſhoulder, and guards waiting below.

Hardwick hall is about ſeven or eight miles from Cheſterfield, ſituate on a hill like a caſtle in the midſt of a wood. It was brought into the Devonſhire family by the counteſs of Shrewſbury, who built it near the ſpot where the old manſion of Hardwick ſtood, part of which is ſtill remaining. William earl of Devonſhire, great-grandſon of this lady, reſided here and at Chatſworth, and by his weight and influence contributed very much to the Revolution. King William raiſed him to the title of duke, and honoured him with the higheſt employments. He was a firm and ſteady patriot. The inſcription which he ordered for his tomb is remarkable:

Willielmus dux Devon:
Bonorum principum fidelis ſubditus,
Inimicus & inviſus tyrannis.

The houſe is ſquare, built of ſtone dug out of the hill on which it ſtands, and has a lofty tower at each corner, and a ſpacious court in the front. Going through a large hall, a grand ſtaircaſe leads to the apartments on the firſt floor, which conſiſt of a dining-room and ſeveral bed-chambers; but the ſtate-apartments are on the ſecond floor. In the drawing-room is a good picture of the counteſs. The ſtate-room is very large, and at one end is a canopy and chair of ſtate, where the firſt duke uſed to have a levee. A noble gallery, of about 195 feet in length, extends along the Eaſt front, with ſquare projecting windows. Here are portraits of many royal and noble perſonages, but greatly hurt by damps. The bed-chamber uſed by Mary queen of Scots while ſhe was here in cuſtody of the earl of Shrewſbury is ſhewn, with her arms carved in wood over the door, with MR in a cypher, and round it, *Marie Stewart par le grace de Dieu royne d'Eſcoſſe douariere de France:* Creſt a lion; motto, *In my deſens.* In one of the chambers are a ſuit of hangings, with chairs of her work. The counteſs's arms are over ſeveral of the chimnies, and a motto of much vanity, expreſſing that ſhe was eminent for her birth, virtue, &c. &c. but more for her ſplendid fortune. The rooms are moſtly hung with tapeſtry of the time, now looking very dull. When the new houſe at Chatſworth was built, a great deal of the old houſe here was pulled down for the timber, which was carried thither; but part of it, and many of the walls are ſtill ſtanding. In Kennet's Memoirs of the Cavendiſh family he ſays that one of the rooms in this old houſe was of ſuch exact proportion, and ſuch convenient heights, that it was thought fit for a pattern of meaſure and contrivance of a room in Blenheim; but he does not ſay what room. The duke generally ſpends a few weeks here in the ſpring; and, indeed, the ſituation is much more magnificent than that of Chatſworth[q].

The great manor of *Cheſterfield* belonged to Baldwin de Wake 50 Henry III. when the battle was fought here. Robert Ferrars was deep in the party of the barons, and had ſmarted for it, and after the battle of Eveſham bound himſelf by oath to a forfeiture of his eſtate and honours if he rebelled again. After the barons were diſinherited in the parliament at Northampton, 1265, many of them were extremely diſſatisfied, this earl and Wake among the reſt; and Robert the next ſpring aſſembling his friends and followers at Duffield frith or foreſt, where he had a caſtle, was ſoon joined by a number of reſpectable malcontents. They came on, and took poſt at Cheſterfield, where they were ſurprized by the king's nephew Henry and his friends, and many ſlain and taken. Among the laſt were earl Ferrars, who had the gout at the time, and concealed himſelf under ſome wool in the church. He was conveyed in irons to Windſor, and was releaſed three years after, but not being able to perform the terms on which he recovered his lands, loſt them and his earldom finally three years after, as did Baldwin de Wake this manor. The Ferrars eſtate and title, granted to Edmund Crouchback, and conveyed by his daughter to John of Gaunt, became in ſome ſort the foundation of the great duchy of Lancaſter, now abſorbed in the crown. The battle itſelf was a ſort of æra in the neighbouring chronicles[r]. Matthew Paris mentions a caſtle here at that time, which Mr. Pegge doubts. Here was a very antient hoſpital for lepers[s]. Cheſterfield is a corporation and market-town, and has a free-ſchool. King John made it a free borough, and gave it to William Briwere, his particular favourite[t]. It gave title of earl, 1628, 4 Charles I. to *Philip* lord *Stanhope*, of Shelford; who was ſucceeded, 1656, by his grandſon *Philip*; he, 1713, by his ſon *Philip*; and he, 1725, by his ſon *Philip*, born 1695, who died 1773, aged 78, and is ſucceeded by *Philip*, ſon of Arthur Stanhope of Mansfield, grandſon of Dr. Michael Stanhope, and fifth earl. Chesterfield.

The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, ſix aldermen, and 24 common-council men. The duke of Portland is lord of the manor. The church is very antient; and the ſpire, which is 230 feet high,

[p] Kennet's Memoirs of Cavendiſh, p. 67.
[r] Mr. Pegge on it, Archæologia, II. 276.
[q] Mr. Bray's Tour, 2d ed. p. 161. 167.
[s] Tanner, 82.
[t] Dugdale, Bar. I. 701.

appears to lean to the ſide on which it is approached. In 1787 the town was found to contain 801 houſes, and 8626 inhabitants. Conſiderable iron-works are in its neighbourhood. Here are manufactories of ſtockings, carpets, ſhoes, and hats, and a pottery of coarſe earthen-ware. *Walton*, a hamlet to this pariſh, was during many generations the ſeat of the Foljambs.

" *Ambre* riſith Weſt of Cheſtrefeld, and leveth " two miles on the left hand onto us to Winfeld " village an eight mile to Ambre bridge, two miles " to Chriche chace a wood faſt by where it runnith " into Darwent [u]."

Brimington. In a field at *Brimington*, near Cheſterfield, was found, in a ſtone quarry, this inſtrument of iron ſtone, lodged in a bed of yellow clay. It is 22 inches long, and from one to two broad; and by Mr. Pegge ſuppoſed a Britiſh club. The Ikenild-ſtreet from Tapton caſtle into Yorkſhire could not go very far from the place where it was found [x].

Brampton. *Brampton* chapel is ſuppoſed, by an inſcription on one of the walls, to have exiſted ſo early as 1155. It ſeems to have been rebuilt and conſecrated 1253, by Brendon, biſhop of Ardfert, ſuffragan to Weſen, biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry; but ſtill continued dependent on the rectory of Cheſterfield, which belongs to the dean of Lincoln, the vicarage not being endowed till 1268. The dean and the pariſhioners claimed a right of nomination to this chapel, but at Derby aſſizes 1758 the verdict went in favour of the dean, and a decree iſſued thereupon in the court of the Exchequer [y].

John Hewett, eſq. exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries drawings, taken 1775, of the plan, ſection, front of porch, and S. modillions, front and ſection of 1ſt, 2d, and 3d arches, and four
Streetly. pillars in the ſemicircular part of *Streetly*, or *Stetely*, chapel, on the North-eaſt extremity of this county, near the road between Workſop and Cheſterfield, of Saxon work, and now a barn.

Dronfield. Five miles North of Cheſterfield is *Dronfield*, a ſmall market-town. Here is an excellent free-ſchool, founded by Henry Fenn Shawe, eſq. in the reign of Henry VIII. whoſe family have poſſeſſions here yet.

Scarſdale. *Scarſdale*, the diviſion wherein Cheſterfield ſtands, gave title of earl to *Francis Leake*, lord Deincourt of Sutton 1645, ſucceeded by his ſon *Nicholas*, and grandſon *Robert*, and *Nicholas* his great grandſon by the younger branch, with whom it ended [z]. The violent fermentations in the ſtate, and death of the king in conſequence thereof, produced an extraordinary effect on the firſt earl. He retired to his eſtate at Sutton, and cauſing his grave to be dug, laid himſelf down in it *every Friday* [a]. What the zeal of the laſt age would call an effort of devout horror, the philoſophy of the preſent would ridicule as a piece of folly. The title of Scarſdale was revived in a barony, 1761, in *Nathaniel Curzon* of Keddleſton in this county; who, dying 1804, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Nathaniel*, the preſent and ſecond lord.

Sutton, at the Conqueſt the property of Roger of Poitou and of the Leakes [b], is now the eſtate of Gilbert Clarke, eſq. Sutton.

Walton of John Woodyear, eſq. of Crookhill, co. York. F. F. Foljambe, eſq. of Walton, now lives at Aldwark, near Rotherham. Walton

Bolſover, which in Domeſday [c] belonged to William Peverel, was the eſtate of the earl of Oxford, now of the duke of Portland. The ſite of the caſtle is occupied by a moſt ill contrived and inconvenient houſe; which, by the arms carved in ſtone over the door, *Cavendiſh* impaling *Ogle*, is ſuppoſed to have been built by ſir Charles Cavendiſh, duke of Newcaſtle, youngeſt ſon of ſir William by the counteſs of Shrewſbury, who married one of the daughters, and at length ſole heir of lord Ogle. The gallery is 72 feet long. The outer court, conſiſting of offices and ſtables, is large and walled in; the inner is leſs, in which ſtands the houſe, built of brown ſtone, ſquare, and lofty. A flight of ſteps leads to a ſmall hall, the roof ſupported by pillars, and from thence into the only room deſigned for habitation on this floor, in the centre of which is a pillar ſupporting a heavy arched roof, round which is a plain circular table uſed to dine on. The reſt of the rooms are ſmall, and not numerous, and the floors of plaſter. A range of buildings, now unroofed and ruined, ſtood on a noble terrace, commanding a magnificent proſpect. Theſe are ſaid to have been fitted up for the reception of Charles I. when he viſited the earl of Newcaſtle at Welbeck, in his progreſs into Scotland, 1633, and a year or two afterwards with his queen. The earl gave up this houſe for their majeſties lodging, and ſpent £.14,000. on their entertainment. Ben Jonſon was employed in preparing the ſcenes and ſpeeches, and all the gentry in the country were ſent for to wait on their majeſties. When the duke went abroad the parliament ſeized the place, and ſold it, and it began to be pulled down, when ſir Charles the duke's younger brother purchaſed it, and reſtored it to the family. In the church is a noble monument of the firſt ſir Charles Cavendiſh, and on the South ſide is an additional building for the burial of the family [d]. Near the altar-piece is ſome carving on a ſtone formed like a ſarcophagus ſix feet by three, repreſenting the Nativity; the child on the Virgin's lap holds a bird [e]. Bolſover

Wirkſworth is a large town, with a hall for holding the manor court. It lies in a bottom eternally overhung with ſmoke from the lead and calamine works, the principal covering being here and there broken into by pillars of white ſmoke from the ſmelting mills. This town, which one would think the winter torrents and land floods muſt unavoidably overflow, has ſcarce any ſupply of water. Here is a ſtrong medicinal water [f], and moſt of the ſtreams or ſprings in theſe parts paſs through, and are tainted by lead mines. It is a large market-town with a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and almshouſe. Here the Barmoot court is held by a maſter and 24 jurors, who determine diſputes relative Wirkſw

[u] Leland, VII. 45. [x] See Gent. Mag. 1783, LIII. p. 393. [y] Pegge's Account of R. de Weſeham, p. 39—41.
[z] G. Dugdale's Bar. II. 450. [a] Ib. 452. [b] Domeſday, f. 273. b. [c] f. 276. a.
[d] Bray, 343—346. [e] Lord Colraine in A. S. Min. 1735.
[f] Short's Hiſtory of Mineral Waters of England, 4to. 1736, p. 276.

to

to theſe mines. 83 Roman denarii, from Auguſtus to Verus, were found at or near this town 1735 [g].

We have evidence that the Wirkſworth mines were wrought early in the eighth century by the Saxons, when Eadburga, daughter of Adulf, king of the Eaſt Angles, and abbeſs of Repton in this county, ſent St. Guthlac a leaden coffin and a ſhroud, in which he was buried [h]; and 835 Kenwara another abbeſs gave lead here to the amount of 300 ſhillings to Chriſt Church at Canterbury [i]. In Domeſday here were three lead mines [k], beſides others at Bakewell, Aſhford, Chrich, and *Meſtesford*. On Cromford nether moor, in the pariſh of Wirkſworth, was found, 1777, a pig of lead 19 inches and $\frac{1}{4}$ to 22 inches and $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 inches and $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 inches $\frac{8}{2}$ thick, and weighing 126lb. inſcribed,

IMP. CAES. HADRIANI. AVG. MEI. LVI.

which Mr. Pegge explains as ſtamped by the 6th legion, in memory of the emperor Hadrian, who brought this legion into Britain about A. D. 120 or 124, and died 138 [l]. Another was found in autumn 1783, on Matlock moor, and is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Adam Wolley the younger of Matlock. The inſcription is as follows:

L. ARVCONI. VERECVNᴅ. MĒAL. LVND.

which Mr. Pegge interprets, *Lucii Aruconii Verecundi Metallifici* (or *Metallarii*) *Lundinenſis*, ſuppoſing Aruconius to be the merchant or farmer of the lead-works in Derbyſhire, but reſident in London. The weight is 84lb. Hence there is no ſlight ground for conjecture that theſe mines were worked alſo by the Romans. The king claims the 13th penny on the mines round Wirkſworth, for which the owners compound at £.1000. *per annum*, and the tythe is ſaid to have produced as much formerly. Sir Richard Arkwright built a cotton-mill here, which employs near 200 hands.

Eglesburn. "*Aegleſburn* riſeth in a rocke in the paroche of "Oreworthe, thens to Iderſe three miles, to Dofeld "church three miles. A little beyond Dovefeld at "a place Egleſburn much goith into Darwent [m]."

Cromford. The village of *Cromford* has alſo lead-works. At this place are the firſt cotton-mills erected by Sir Richard Arkwright. It employs about 800 perſons, chiefly children. Sir Richard reſided here, and his ſon has built an elegant houſe on the Eaſt of the Derwent. A canal is carried from it to join the Eyewaſh navigation at Langley bridge.

Matlock. On the banks of the Darwent is *Matlock*, where is a weak medicinal water [o], efficacious in cholicky, conſumptive, and cutaneous caſes [p], and much frequented by the neighbouring gentry, as an agreeable retreat during the ſummer months for health and amuſement, without the infection of Southern manners. Here are two baths. The old bath, as it is called, though there had been a bath at the place long before, was built 1734, the houſe belonging to which is largeſt and moſt frequented, though the new one has a handſome houſe in a pleaſanter ſituation. The baths are temperate; and the water, lighter than common water, poſſeſſes the virtues of Briſtol and Bath waters. It was firſt known about 1698. There is a hot ſpring in a hill beyond the old bath; but, notwithſtanding all attempts to prevent it, it mixes with a cold one in its way to the river. Here is a water of a ſtrong petrifying quality; a large ſtratum formed by which is uſed for building, and is very ſerviceable. Matlock great Torr is 140 yards perpendicular. Near Matlock bridge are two chalybeat ſprings [q]. Sir Richard Arkwright erected cotton-mills here alſo.

Middleton. Two miles South-weſt is *Middleton* bath, which riſes cloſe by the South ſide of Bonſal brook, at the foot of a very high ſteep mountain, a mile from Middleton, and two from Wirkſworth. It is uſed chiefly to cure mangey horſes and dogs, but is fit to be employed to much greater purpoſes [r]. The manor of Middleton was held in the reign of Edward II. by Thomas de Furnival of Thomas de Chaworth [s].

On the top of the hill called *Riber*, which is above Matlock church Eaſtward, is a ſtone ſaid to have been formerly a rocking ſtone, not very large, and placed on two other ſtones [t].

Bonſal. At *Bonſal* there is a ſchool founded and built by Robert Ferne, eſq. who ſettled £.20. *per annum* on the maſter, £.10. *per annum* to put two boys apprentices, and other £.10. *per annum* for the repairs of the ſchool-houſe, and to purchaſe religious books, &c.

Winſtre. On the commons about *Winſtre* are ſeveral barrows. In the largeſt were found two glaſs veſſels, eight or ten inches high, with wide round mouths, and containing about a pint of clear greeniſh water, a ſilver bracelet about two inches broad, an ornament of philigrain work, gold, or ſilver gilt, with red glaſs beads, and remains of a wooden box and claſps and hinges. See Pl. XIV. fig. 7. [u]

Stanton Moor. On the South end of *Stanton moor* (which is 24 miles from Derby, 12 from Cheſterfield, and four from Bakewell), a wild uncultivated waſte, very high land, rocky, and about two miles by one and a half in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, cloſe to the village of *Birchover*, is a very ſingular maſs of large rocks, called *Roulter*, *Rowter*, or *Roo-Tor*. Theſe rocks ſtand on the top of a hill commanding an extenſive view over the moor, and ſeem to have been a place much frequented by the Druids.

Birchover. Row Tor.

On one of them is a rocky baſon. The pillar on the top was ſet up a few years ago to ſupport a weather-cock. In another part is a rocking ſtone eight feet ſeven inches in circumference. There are ſeveral caves among theſe rocks on the North ſide. Many of the ſtones appear from their ſituation to have been placed by art. About a quarter of a mile Weſt of Rowter, on a ſimilar kind of hill, is an aſſemblage of large rocks, called *Bradley rocks*. The largeſt of theſe is a rocking ſtone 32 feet in circumference. It moves with great eaſe, and ſeems, from its extraordinary poſition, to have been

Bradley rocks.

[g] Mr. Weſt in A. S. Min.
[h] Leland, Coll. II. 590. It. IV. 131.
[i] Sommer, App. ad Ant. Cant. p. 38.
[k] *Plumbariæ*, fol. 272. b.
[l] Archæologia, V. 370.
[m] Leland, VII. 45.
[o] Short, p. 276.
[p] Medley on Matlock water. Percival's Experiments and Obſervations on Buxton and Matlock; Phil. Tranſ. LXII. p. 455.
[q] Bray, 120—129.
[r] Ib. 124.
[s] Madox, Hiſt. of Exch. 376.
[t] Bray, Ib. 129, 130.
[u] Archæologia, III. 274.

placed

placed there by human ſtrength. It reſts upon two ſtones clear of the ground, and, if one may judge from its ſituation, and from the paſſage between the two ſtones it reſts upon, one may ſuppoſe it to have been a ſtone deity. It anſwers to the deſcription given by Dr. Borlaſe of rock idols in Cornwall, called Tolmens. At about a quarter of a mile Weſt of Bradley rocks are ſeveral rock baſons. On a hill ſtands another group, called *Carcliff* or *Crackliff*. Among theſe are four very perfect rock baſons. On the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of Stanton moor are ſeveral large rocks and ſtones, none of which have baſons, nor are they to be found but on rocks that ſtand on hills, and in the neighbourhood of Druidical remains. In a cave 11 feet by 9, and 7 feet high, at the foot of Carcliff rocks, is a hermitage. At the Eaſt end of the cave is a crucifix, the figure three feet high, cut out of the ſolid rock in high relief, the ſculpture not bad. On the top of the croſs there appears to have been ſomething like letters, but now ſo defaced by time as not to be made out. On the left hand of the crucifix is a niche, as if intended for a ſtatue. Facing the entrance are the remains of ſeats hewed out of the rock. On Stanton moor, about half a mile North of Rowter, is a Druid temple of nine ſtones, called by the country people *The Nine Ladies*. At 34 yards Weſt of the temple is a ſingle ſtone, which they have named *The King*. The diameter of the circle is 11 yards; the ſtones are about two feet ſix inches high; there appears to have been one in the centre. Near it are ſeveral cairns; one had been opened a few years ago, and much rummaged: bones were found, and a large blue glaſs bead with orifices not larger than the tip of a tobacco-pipe [x].

Hartle Moor. On Hartle moor, about half a mile Weſt of the Nine Ladies, is another Druid temple. It conſiſts at preſent only of ſix ſtones; but the field they ſtand in goes by the name of *The Nine Stone Cloſe*; and if we may judge by the eye there were formerly that number. The height of the talleſt ſtone is 17 feet. At 75 yards South ſtand two ſtones ſomewhat ſmaller [x].

About two hundred yards North from the above-mentioned temple is a circular Britiſh work, called Caſtle Ring. *Caſtle Ring*. It has a deep ditch and double vallum; the entrance is very viſible on the South-eaſt ſide, where part of the vallum has been levelled by the plough. The diameter from North-eaſt to South-weſt is 143 feet, from South-eaſt to North-weſt 165 feet. As no coins or Roman utenſils have been found near it, there ſeems to be ſufficient grounds to ſuppoſe it to be a Britiſh and not a Roman encampment. It has been thought by ſome to have been a Daniſh work. Certain it is that the Danes ſecured themſelves for ſome time in Derby, after they had driven out the Saxons; but as this place is at a great diſtance from that town, and is near to many Druidical remains, we may rather ſuppoſe it to be Britiſh [x].

Durwood. In removing a large ſtone at *Durwood* near Hartle moor was found a large urn half full of burnt bones, and near it two antient querns, or hand mill ſtones, flat at top, and ſomewhat convex on the under ſides, about four inches and a half thick, and about a foot diameter, the upper ſo much leſs than the under, that being placed on it it could not be turned round within the rim of it. Such ſtones Mr. Thoreſby [y] deſcribes as found at Cookridge in Yorkſhire. Others are found at Bratton camp, Wilts [z], and ſuch are in common uſe in the Hebrides [a]. Three circles of ſtones are to be ſeen very near the ſpot where theſe mill-ſtones were found, and on a ſtone at the entrance of the largeſt circle is a rock baſon [b].

At the Eaſt ſide of Stanton Moor are three very remarkable ſtones. They ſtand at the edge of a declivity looking over Darley dale, and about a quarter of a mile from each other, in a North and South direction. They have at a diſtance much the appearance of towers. That to the South is called *Cats Stone*, and has a road leading to it cut through a ſurface of looſe ſtones and rock. This was evidently intended as an approach to the ſtone, where it ends, and meets a precipice. Another ſtone is called *Gorſe Stone*. This name is undoubtedly derived from the Britiſh word *gorſeddau* (ſetting aloft), which Dr. Borlaſe, in his Antiquities of Cornwall, explains to be Druidical places of elevation. In ſome places they were made of earth, and ſometimes upon high rocks, from whence they uſed to pronounce their decrees. The other, which is the largeſt of the three, is called *Heart Stone*, and meaſures 83 feet in circumference. A ſtone of a very ſingular ſhape, called *Andle Stone*, ſtands by itſelf on Stanton moor, about a quarter of a mile North of Rowter. It ſeems to have been formed by art, and might probably have been a rock idol. On the middle of Stanton moor is a ſmall work 16 yards diameter; the vallum is of earth and ſtones, but there does not appear to have been a ditch: the entrance is towards the South. There are ſeveral cairns near it, and many traces of Britiſh works are perceivable on various parts of the moor, but nothing perfect can be made out. Some rocks in a ſmall encloſure at the North-weſt end of the moor near the village of Stanton appear to have been a Cromlech. The ground theſe rocks ſtand in belonged to the family of the Caltons, whoſe anceſtor about one hundred and fifty years ago had a Latin inſcription cut in Roman capitals on two of them. On one; *Res ruſtica, quæ ſine dubitatione proxima et quaſi conſanguinea ſapientiæ eſt, tam diſcentibus eget quam magiſtris.* On the other, *Nihil eſt homini libero dignius, et quod mihi ad ſapientis vitam proxime videtur accedere.*

By the number of Druidical remains on Stanton moor we may reaſonably ſuppoſe this place to have been inhabited by the Druids. Here are temples, caves, rock baſons, rocking ſtones, gorſeddaus, rock idols, and cairns. Their ſacred groves have long ſince given way to cultivation; but their more durable monuments have ſtood the ravages of time, and remain as helps to illuſtrate their hiſtory [c].

Mr. Bray gives the following deſcription of this wonderful aſſemblage of rocks, or rather huge ſtones piled on one another, forming a hill which runs in

[x] Account of ſome Druidical remains on Stanton and Hurtle moor in the Peake, by Major Rooke, Archæologia, VI. p. 110—115.
[y] Ducat. Leod. p. 160. [z] See before, Vol. I. p. 146. [a] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 281.
[b] Pegge in Archæologia, VII. 19—23. [c] Rooke, ubi ſupra.

length

length for 70 yards or more from East to West, the North and South side being nearly perpendicular. You go up at the East end by a moderate ascent, when prodigious masses of stone present themselves, and a passage about six feet higher appears, which formerly went under part of them, and came out on the North side, but the middle of it is now fallen in. On the North side you find some immense stones, which form a kind of alcove, seeming as if scooped out for that purpose. Going up to the higher part are two rocking stones, which can be moved by the hand; one of them, supposed to weigh 50 ton, rests on two points of less than a foot diameter each, but there is now earth and grass collected which cover the stone on which they rest, yet not so as to prevent its being moveable. On the highest stone of all a round pillar of three joints, with a weather-cock at the top, has been let into such a hole as that which appears in the stone on Riber. On the North side of one of the upper stones towards the West end of the hill is cut a chair with two arms, of very rude workmanship, and a seat for one person on each side of it. One of the uppermost stones measures 37 feet or more in length. When seated in this chair you see towards the right a single stone on an opposite hill, called the *Eandle*, or *Anvil stone*; and to the right of that another, called *Thomas's Chair*. On this last there was a few years ago a stone cut in shape of a chair, with a seat on each side, but it is now thrown down. Looking to the left on the points of a crag are two upright stones, called *Robin Hood's Stride*. A little to the right of them, at the other end of the range, terminating in a heap of loose stones, is *Cradcliff Torr*. South of Robinhood's Stride is *Bradley*, or *Bradwell Torr*, where is another shaking stone. This last is probably that which Dr. Borlase says he heard of as being four yards high, and twelve round. Of the two at Routar, he says, the largest is computed to weigh at least 20 ton, and that it is on a Karn 20 feet high[e]. At the foot of Routar, on the South side, is a house called Routar hall, once the habitation of a gentleman's family, lately belonging to Henry Eyre, esq. of Derby, from whom it descended to the late lady Massareen his daughter. There is also a small chapel. From this house is a way up to these stones, where part of them is seen in a most extraordinary position. The highest heap of them here forms a face to the West, where they hang over one another almost without support in the manner of that described by Dr. Borlase in Plate XI. fig. 5, but much larger. The guide would make you believe that the sacrifices were performed here, and that the marks of fire are still visible on these stones. The North side at this end consists of vast masses piled on one another in the same manner, small stones seeming to have been put in to support the large ones. The heap goes farther towards the West; but less high, and is terminated by a single square stone placed on some others.

It seems incredible that these stones should have been brought and placed here by any human art, as no engine now known would be equal to the task of bringing and placing them in the position in which they are now seen. Yet when one considers Stonehenge, which is beyond doubt the work of art; when we hear what masses of solid stone were carried to Palmyra and raised to a great height, one cannot say it is impossible that this should be the work of human hands. Dr. Borlase[f] observes that the antients had powers of moving vast weights, of which we have now no idea. Whatever knowledge was possessed by the Druids, and they are supposed to have had so absolute a command of the people that nothing would be wanting to effect what they might design, there are other certain marks of their having been in this neighbourhood. But, after all, may not this heap be the effect of that convulsion which has left such astonishing marks of its violence in this country; and might not the Druids finding the stones here remove the surrounding earth, and use them as a place of religious worship, taking advantage of the uncommon circumstance of such large stones being moveable by so small a force, to make the multitude believe they were invested with supernatural powers.

Dr. Borlase describes a tolman in Cornwall, and another in Scilly, to consist of a large orbicular stone supported by two stones, between which there is a passage, and says they are both in the decline of hills beneath a large karn of rocks standing on two natural supporters. He adds afterwards, "Another thing is worthy of our notice in this kind of monuments, which is, that underneath these vast stones there is a hole or passage between the rocks." Whether this was used as a sanctuary for an offender to fly to, or to introduce proselytes, novices, people under vows, or about to sacrifice into their more sublime mysteries, he does not determine.

The stones on Routor do not seem to answer the description of a Tolman, but that on Bradley Torr does; the passage, however, might be for a similar purpose.

Cratcliff presents a broad and very lofty perpendicular front of stones wonderfully large facing Winster and Elton. Some of the upper ones are worn on the edges as if jagged, and many of them are marked with seams, probably occasioned by the rain washing away the softer parts. Mr. Rooke says there are four rock basons on the top. At the Western end is a small cave in the rock open to the South, which was formerly the habitation of a hermit. At the East end of it the figure of our Saviour on the cross was carved on the stone, and great part of it is still remaining. On the left of it is a niche. Facing the entrance was a seat hewed out of the rock. A bed-place seems to have been separated from the rest, the holes remaining in which the posts were probably placed. On the same range of hills two stones standing upright in a direct line from one another have got the name of *Robinhood's Stride*. They are also called *Mockbeggar-hall* from the resemblance they have to chimnies at each end of a mansion-house, and which on the North side particularly might induce the poor traveller to make up to it in hopes of refreshment. Still more West of this is another craggy rock, which from the road to Elton seems to hang almost without support[g].

In a pasture ground adjoining to a farm of the duke of Devonshire, called *One Ash Grove*, South-

[e] Ant. of Cornwall, p. 182. [f] Ib. 175. [g] Tour, p. 130—136.

Arbelow. east of Monyash and North of Newhaven, is a circle of stones, or Druidical temple, called *Arbe Lows*, 50 yards diameter, surrounded by a large circular bank of earth, 11 yards high in the slope, higher towards the South or South-east, formed by a large barrow; the ditch within four yards wide, with two entrances East and West. On the rampart by the East entrance is a tumulus with a ditch, and appearing to have been opened. To the South-west, 400 or 500 yards off in the open pasture, through which the road above mentioned passes, is another barrow, which, by a low faint rampart describing an irregular semicircular direction, seems connected with the temple at its Eastern entrance. In the middle of the area of the temple towards the East are stones which formed the Kistvaen. The stones are thrown down, amounting to 32, and three in the centre, probably about eight feet high. The entrance is at the North or North-west. West or South-west of the great barrow, a little distance from the bank, is a smaller barrow, whence one sees many more on the tops of the adjacent hills, and one very large one Endlow. about half a mile off, called *Endlow*, in which have been found ashes and burnt bones. They all have a bason on the top [h].

The summits of most of the hills in the two Peaks are called *Lows*, which in Saxon signifies a hill; and on the tops of most of them are to be seen barrows of stone. Near Brasington, by the road side leading to Buxton, on the right, is a vast barrow called Stanhope low. *Stanhope low*, or *Stoneheap low*, where human bodies have been found, in cases composed of four large stones set edgeways, covered with a fifth large one. These are covered with lesser stones, and raised to a mount. Human bones have of late years been taken out of this barrow. There are many more in this neighbourhood, some of which have been rifled, and others remain perfect. Some, particularly in *Eyam* parish, on the moors, over which turnpike roads have lately been made, have been broken up for the materials, and in some were found urns containing bones and beads, &c. and in others what is called a Druid's ring.

The effect of the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, November 1, 1755, on the lead-mines at *Eyam edge* in the Peak, was very sensibly felt by the miners, in a drift about 60 fathom or 120 yards deep, and above 50 yards from one end to the other. A miner in the East end of the vein, about six fathoms below the others, called them down, when they all felt three more shocks, at the interval of about four or five minutes, and after each heard a loud rumbling in the bowels of the earth. The time between the first and fifth shocks was about twenty minutes, and the second was so violent as to cause the rocks to grind one upon another [i].

In the High Peak the king has a large manor called *de Alto Pecco*, and within it was formerly a forest, now disafforested, and the king's estates here were called the *Honour of High Peak*, and had many dependent manors, a castle, and forest. Edward III. granted it to John of Gaunt, and it became, as it still continues, part of the duchy. The courts, receipts, &c. were always at the castle till it fell to ruin; and then the records were transferred to Tutbury, so that it is now said to be within the honour of Tutbury.

In the Low Peak the crown has also a manor called the manor of the Wapentake of Wirksworth, parcel of the duchy.

The peculiar dialect of this country begins on these hills, and runs into Lancashire; most high countries having a dialect of their own.

Haddon Grange is a venerable seat of the duke of Hadd Rutland, one of the most curious and perfect of our old castellated mansions. The house stands on a gentle hill, in the midst of thick woods, overhanging the Wye, which winds along the valley, at a great depth beneath. The house consists of two courts. The first is entered by an arched gateway in a corner. In the centre building between the two courts is the great hall, with its butteries and cellars. At the other end of the hall is a drawing-room, and in a corner of the hall a stair-case, formed of large blocks of stone, leading to the gallery, 110 feet by 17, the floor of which is said to have been laid with boards cut out of one oak, which grew in the park. In one of the windows are the arms of *England* in the garter surmounted with a crown. In another are those of the earl of *Rutland*, impaling *Vernon* with its quarterings, in the garter. In the same window are the arms of the earl of *Shrewsbury* also in the garter. In the East window of the chapel were portraits of many of the family of *Vernon*, parts of which still remain, and a date of *Millesimo* ccccxxvii. In the North window *Edwardus Vernon*, and his arms; and in a South window is *Willmus Truffell*. In the great East window, and others on each side of it, are some good remains of painted glass. At right angles within the gallery are three smaller apartments. All those rooms are still hung with arras, which conceals their clumsy doors. At the other side of the drawing-room were two or three other apartments handsomely fitted up, and joining it to the chapel, which has a low antechapel, a nave, two ailes, and a font. The rest of the house is taken up with a number of small rooms above and below for servants and retainers. Over the door of the great porch are cut in stone the arms of *Vernon* and *Fulco de Pembridge*, lord of Tonge, co. Salop [k], whose daughter and heiress Isabel married sir Richard Vernon, and brought him a great estate.

The rooms (except the gallery) are dark and uncomfortable, and give no favourable idea of our ancestors' taste or domestic pleasures; yet was this place for ages the seat of magnificence and hospitality. It was at length quitted by its owners, the dukes of Rutland, for Belvoir castle in Lincolnshire. The antient garden is but small, consisting of parallel terraces placed one above another, each having a sort of stone balustrade. The great park was ploughed up about twelve years ago [l].

For many generations Haddon was the seat of the Vernons, of whom sir *George*, the last heir male, who lived in the time of queen Elizabeth, gained the title of King of the Peak, by his generosity and noble manner of living. His second daughter and

[h] Tour, p. 242. [i] Phil. Tranf. vol. XLIX. p. 398.
[l] Mr. King, Archæologia, VI. 346—359.

[k] Fretty impaled by Barry of 6 O. and Azure.

heir

heir Dorothy married *John Manners*, ſecond ſon of the firſt earl of Rutland, whoſe title afterwards deſcended to their poſterity, 1641. For more than one hundred years after the marriage this was the principal reſidence of the family, and the neighbourhood did not feel the loſs of their old patrons. So lately as the time of the firſt duke of Rutland (ſo created by queen Anne) ſeven ſcore ſervants were maintained; and during twelve days after Chriſtmas the houſe was kept open with the old Engliſh benevolence. This nobleman was ſo fond of the country that he rarely left it; and when he married his ſon to lord Ruſſell's daughter, made it an article in the ſettlement, that he ſhould forfeit part of the jointure if ſhe ever lived in town without his conſent. The character of this nobleman was truly great [m].

In the grounds was dug up an altar of rough ſtone, ſuch as the houſe is built of, with this inſcription, now quite evaneſcent, fixed in a dark part of the antechapel:

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACAE
OSITIUS
COECILIAN
PRAEFECT
TRO . . .
V. S.

Mr. Horſley takes *Braciacæ* for the name of a place [n]. Mr. Baxter and Mr. Pegge [o] rather think it is an epithet of Mars. This inſcription, with one or two more much broken, and without any direction where found, were copied for biſhop Gibſon by Mr. Stonehouſe, rector of Darfield, co. York [p], whoſe large and valuable collection was purchaſed by Thomas lord Fairfax, and after his deceaſe by Mr. Thoreſby. Among the reſt was a large piece of bone, and a tooth dug up near *Bradwall*, about ſeven miles from Haddon. The tooth, though a quarter of an inch broke off, was 13 inches and an half in compaſs, weight 13 lb. 10 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$, with which were found ſeveral other bones broken and diſperſed, and a very large ſcull. Dr. Johnſon wrote an eſſay on the tooth, which is ſuppoſed the grinder of an elephant [r].

Overhaddon. At *Overhaddon*, which is the name of the village, happened in the middle of the ſeventeenth century a caſe of extraordinary abſtinence; a girl, Martha Taylor, faſted for twelve months. An account of it was drawn up and publiſhed, 1660, by John Reynolds, addreſſed to the Royal Society, and dedicated to Dr. Walter Needham, proving that without any miracle the texture of human bodies may be ſo altered that life may be continued without the ſupplies of meat and drink [q]. A maiden of Confolens in Poitou faſted above three years in the beginning of that century [r].

Bakewell. *Bakewell* is at the foot of an hill; the church, with a handſome ſpire, ſtanding on a little eminence, makes a good appearance. In one of the chancels is a raiſed tomb for ſir George Vernon and his two wives, with their figures at full length recumbent on it; and againſt the wall are two magnificent monuments of alabaſter, one for ſir John Manners and Dorothy his wife, daughter and coheireſs of ſir George Vernon; the other for ſir George Manners and his wife (who erected it in her life-time) and their four ſons and five daughters, with all their figures. In the Eaſt chancel is a ſmall raiſed tomb of Alabaſter for John Vernon, ſon and heir of Henry Vernon, who died 12th of Auguſt, 1477. The font is of great antiquity, and the Weſt arch of the church is of Saxon architecture [s].

Here was a chantry, founded 44 Edward III. 1371, by ſir Godfrey Foljambe, knt. then living at Haſſop, and the gild of Holy Croſs at Bakewell, valued at the Diſſolution at £.4. *per annum*. The houſe engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. IV. p. 97, is now pulled down.

In the church-yard is an old croſs, ſaid to have been brought hither from ſome other place. On the upper part of the Weſt face are viſible the remains of a crucifix. On the top of the Eaſt face a figure on horſeback like St. George. Below are other figures of very rude ſculpture, and much damaged. The pariſh is ſo very large that it compriſes ten or twelve chapels of eaſe [s]. On the right hand of the bridle road hence to Chatſworth, in a paſture, is a ſquare plot with a tumulus, hollow at the top, part of the caſtle built by Edward the Elder, A. D. 924. Near the foot of the caſtle was lately found a copper bolt-head or celt [t].

Haſſop. At *Haſſop*, two miles from Bakewell, in the Sheffield and Cheſterfield road, is a handſome ſeat of Thomas Eyre, eſq. in whoſe family it has been from 13 Henry VII. when it was purchaſed by his anceſtor of ſir Robert Plumpton of Plumpton. He continued the plan begun by his father of making large plantations of trees [u].

Aſhford. Near two miles North, or North-weſt, beyond Bakewell, is a village called *Aſhford in the Water*. On a hill in this pariſh called *Trincop* is a large circular rampart encloſing the whole ſummit. On riſing the hill beyond the village (in the road to Tidſwell) a wall guards a precipice on the left, from whence is a moſt enchanting ſcene. The bottom is a narrow dale, called *Monſall dale*, running between the mountains on the left hand, fertilized by the little river Wye; which, riſing near Buxton, about ten miles off, finds its way between the hills, and runs through this dale, by Aſhford, Bakewell, and Haddon hall, into the Derwent. The deſcent from the point of view is ſteep and abrupt. The river runs through meadows, mixed with a few corn-fields, ſometimes of a conſiderable width, ſometimes narrowed by banks ornamented with fine trees; widening again it runs round a ſmall iſland; here it breaks over rocks, there it ſteals ſoftly along; and, twiſting in a thouſand meanders, is at length loſt behind the point of a hill; but the ſound of a conſiderable fall of its waters is heard. The ſide of the left-hand hill, which is very ſteep, is in ſome parts of the

[m] Bray's Tour, 2d ed. [n] P. 318. [o] Coins of Cunobelin, p. 17.
[p] Mr. Walter Stonehouſe was a great ſufferer in the civil war, being both diſplaced from his living and impriſoned.
[q] G. [r] One H. A. publiſhed another tract on her caſe.
[s] See her caſe in Ames's Hiſtory of Printing, 541, in a tract printed 1603, with the like diſcuſſion.
[s] Bray, Ib. p. 154. [s] Ib. 155. Ecton. [t] Bray, Ib. 156. [u] Ib.

fineſt

fineſt turf, in others covered with underwood from the brow to the water's edge. The projecting hill, which is oppoſite, is of green turf; and, after riſing to ſome height, becomes nearly flat. Its plain is adorned with ſingle trees diſperſed over it, after which it riſes again [x].

At Aſhford a conſiderable work is carried on in poliſhing black marble dug there, and brown or yellow brought from the diſtance of about three miles. About 1748 one Mr. Watſon erected the mill for this purpoſe, the mechaniſm of which is very ingenious, and was his own invention. It both ſaws and poliſhes the marble. The black ſort which is dug here takes ſo fine a poliſh that at firſt doing it might be taken for a looking-glaſs [y].

Wardlow. In 1759, in making a turnpike-road through *Wardlow* village, near *Aſhford*, on opening a heap of ſtones, 32 yards diameter and about five feet high, that had been there time immemorial without any tradition concerning it, though manifeſtly a work of art, was found a monument to the memory of 17 or more perſons who had been there interred. The bodies appeared to have been laid on the ſurface of the ground, on long flat ſtones ſeven feet and an half long, and their heads and breaſts protected from the incumbent weight of ſtone, by ſmall walls [or rather cheſts] made round them, with a flat ſtone on the top, excepting the two principal ones, which were completely incloſed in two ſtone cheſts, about two feet high and ſeven feet long. On removing the rubbiſh many jaw-bones and teeth were found undecayed, but none of the larger bones. The ſtones of which theſe coffins were compoſed, appeared plainly to have been taken from a quarry about a quarter of a mile diſtant. Near half the circle was vacant, which might be owing to accidental diſturbance by lying nearer the road, or inattention on the firſt opening. The rev. Mr. Evatt of Aſhford, who communicated the account and drawing to the Royal Society, 1761, ſuppoſed the circle later than the fence-wall above which interfered with part of it, and therefore referred it to the ſlain in the wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter [z]. But it is much more probable that it was a family burial-place of the ſame kind with that at Repton, in this county, before deſcribed, p. 419. Mr. Bray [a] draws a different concluſion from the poſition of the wall, and thinks it more likely that they would carry the wall ſtrait (eſpecially as the ſtones removed furniſhed materials for it) than that the monument ſhould be thrown up on both ſides of ſuch a wall and be intercepted by it. See vol. II. Pl. XIV. fig. 6.

Mr. Gale, in Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 475, deſcribes a foſſil ſkeleton found in *Lathkill dale*, near Bakewell.

Stoney Middleton. At *Stoney Middleton*, the unuſual figure of the church, or rather chapel, which is an octagon, rebuilt 1759, ſtrikes the eye. It is a chapel of eaſe to the church of Hatherſage. Over the town is ſeen the ſmoak of the numerous kilns uſed for burning the rocks into lime for manure, by means of which the moſt barren of theſe hills are fertilized. Theſe kilns work only in the ſummer, except one, which is conſtantly employed in burning lime for a ſmelting cupola here. It takes up two days to burn a kiln. The lime is drawn out at the bottom, and ſold for two-pence a ſtrike or buſhel. The men earn eight or ten ſhillings a week. Carts bring a load of ſlack (the ſmall part of the pit-coal) from about Sheffield and Cheſterfield, and receive for it a load of lime. Three ſtrikes of lime are conſidered as a load, and from forty to fifty loads are laid on an acre. Twenty years ago coals were ſold here for ſix pence the hundred.

In this village is a bath, called *St. Martin's*, nearly as hot as that of Buxton. It is incloſed by four walls, but is open at the top, and has been uſed by poor people with good ſucceſs in rheumatic caſes. There are alſo three warm petrifying ſprings on the Weſt ſide of the church-yard, and a chalybeat ſpring.

In the lead-mines on the other ſide the mountain above theſe ſprings, and about two fathoms above the lead ore, was a bed of boulder ſtones, any one of which being broken is found to contain from a gallon to half a pint of Bitumen like Barbadoes tar, which melts to oil before the ſun or fire. There were alſo in the mines ſeveral ſprings that took fire with a candle, and would burn a week or fortnight, and all the water drilling through the ſtratum of boulder ſtones will take fire and burn many days. This bed was continued two or three miles all along *Hucklow Edge* with its burning water. The firſt diſcovery of theſe ſtones happened by a workman breaking one of them. On the North ſide of the mountain oppoſite to theſe ſprings is a mine which cannot be worked, for in picking or ſtriking the ore the ſudden ſhaking of the metal gives ſuch a violent motion to the ſulphur that it makes an exploſion like fired gunpowder [b].

Tidſwell is a market-town five miles North-eaſt of Buxton. John Danyel held the manor in fee farm by charter of king John [c]. Except two or three houſes the buildings are mean; but the church is large. In the chancel is a flat ſtone in memory of John, ſon of Thomas Foljambe, who did much towards building the church. The date is 1358. There is alſo a raiſed tomb (on which bread is given away every Sunday) for Samſon Meurrill, with a date of 1388, and another for Robert Purſglove, prior of Giſburn abbey, prebendary of Rotheram, and ſuffragan biſhop of Hull, who died 1579. In the South tranſept is a tomb with whole-length figures of a man and woman, their names not known. A ſchool adjoins to the church-yard. A ſmall clear ſtream runs through the town, coming down the valley from Buxton [d]. Tidſwell.

Here is a ſpring that ebbs and flows at uncertain times, twice or thrice in an hour after great rains; but in dry ſummers it entirely ceaſes. The well here mentioned is one of the wonders of the Peak. It is about a yard deep and broad, and the water riſes and falls three-quarters of a yard. The water guſhes from ſeveral cavities at once, for the ſpace of five minutes. This phænomenon is occaſioned

[x] Bray, p. 157, 158. [y] Ib. 159. [z] Phil. Tranſ. LII. part II. p. 544. See Pl. XIV. fig. 6.
[a] Ubi ſupra, p. 184, 185. [b] Bray, ib. 174—177. [c] Ex record Edw. II.
[d] Bray, p. 186, 187.

by

by the diſcharge of a ſubterraneous reſervoir, ſupplied by ſprings through a channel in the form of a ſiphon.

There being nothing remarkable in this ebbing and flowing well, beſides its ſecret ſupply with great quantities of water, which it throws out in ſudden gluts at uncertain times, even ſeveral times in an hour after great rains, and not once a week in dry weather, Dr. Short omitted it. It is hereby evident, however, that it has no communication with the ſea, nor its flux and reflux [e].

The deſcent of the hill at Caſtleton is long and ſteep. A fine vale is ſeen below, in which are two towns with handſome ſpires; but at the point of the hill a ſhort turning to the left leads, by a ſtill ſteeper road, to Caſtleton, which appears on turning this point. The other town is called *Hope*. The church of this laſt place was granted by king John, while earl of Moriton, to the canons of Lichfield; to which grant he affixed his gold ring with a turquoiſe ſtone, which he uſually wore, and which is there expreſſed in the charter: "*Non ſolum* ſigilli "mei *impreſſione*, ſed proprii annuli appoſitione "roboravi [f]."

At this point are ſome objects to be attended to. The vale below is of conſiderable width, fertile, and divided into corn-fields and paſtures, watered by a rivulet, which ſhews itſelf here and there. On the range of hills which riſe on the oppoſite ſide (and ſtretch away on the left to Caſtleton, terminating in a point called *Mam Torr*), near to Hope, is a pointed knob, almoſt circular, round which is a trench; and nearer to Caſtleton is another, leſs conſpicuous. The former is called *Win-hill*, the latter *Looſe-hill*, from the event of a battle ſaid to have been fought between two parties poſted here; but who they were, or when it happened, the people cannot give any information.

On *Win* hill and *Looſe* hill are ſome ditches, whether for fences or ſlight temporary defence uncertain. About 1778 or 9, on removing large heaps of ſtones a little Eaſt of Winhill pike, an urn of rude work, ill baked, was found under them, ſtanding on the ſurface of the groucd, the top covered with a flat ſtone. At a dip of theſe hills, near Hope, the entrance of another dale is ſeen, which runs behind them, and is called *Edale*, of which hereafter. About a mile North of the *Nether booth*, in *Edale*, is a Druidical tumulus, circular, about 66 feet diameter, 18 high, of rough ſtones of various ſizes, top hollow, four feet deep, ſix diameter; the inſide of the hollow, black by fire, was deſtroyed a few years ago for the ſtones. It ſtood in a rough heathy paſture called the *Nether More*, on the ſummit of a hill, on one ſide of which is a level ground of 30 or 40 acres; at whoſe end, at the foot of a circular mountain, is a ditch about 660 yards long, ſloping to the other mountain. A few years ago a large ſtone lying on the ſide of the hill on the right of Edale village being removed, diſcovered 15 or 16 beads, about two inches diameter, one of amber, the reſt glaſs, ſome black and white, and of different colours [g].

Mam Torr is diſtinguiſhed by an abrupt precipice of brown ſtone, with a large area, incloſed with a double trench running up to the edge of it. The vulgar ſtory is, that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminiſhed, and they call it *The Shivering Hill*, from the ſhivers of ſtone brought down by the froſt. That it is diminiſhed, and moſt viſibly ſo, I ſhall mention more particularly by and by. A more wonderful thing here is a rich lead mine; which, though it has been worked much longer than any other which is known, ſtill abounds with ore, and finds employment for about 100 people [h]. Mam Torr.

Mam Torr ſtands on the right hand of the road from Caſtleton to Buxton, about a mile. It is ſaid to be near 1000 feet above the level of the Caſtleton valley [i]. In its bowels is the oldeſt mine worked in High Peak, called *Odin*, or *Oder*, perhaps *Woden*, from the great Saxon chief or deity [k]. The fore or Eaſt part of this precipice is a frightful torr. On its Weſt or back part is *Adyn Torr*, the continual mouldering of which has carried off a large piece of the trenches on that ſide, as perhaps they never met on the foreſide. On the top and ſides of this hill is a camp, ſuppoſed to be Roman, of an oblong or pentagon form, running from North-eaſt to South-weſt, the broad end to the South-weſt, where Mam Torr forms one part, Little Mam Torr the other, the ſmaller end to the North-eaſt on the ridge, which continues on towards Looſe hill. There has been a double trench all round it; but the South corner is broken off by the falling of the earth at Great Mam Torr, and the Weſt by that at Little Mam Torr, whereof remain to this day 1170 yards, beſides what is decayed and fallen down; ſo that, ſuppoſing it to have been whole, it has not been leſs than 1650 yards in circumference. The inner trench is about 15 yards below the ſummit of the hill, on the very top whereof are two fine mounts, about three yards higher. It is ſo contrived that it is impoſſible for ſo much as one man to riſe the hill undiſcovered, and far leſs any flying ſcouts or ſtraggling plunderers to come from any part to ſurprize the entrenchment undetected. The ſummit of the hill is not level, but runs in a ridge nearly from Weſt to Eaſt, along which is built a ſtone wall, as a paſture fence, now dividing the camp into two parts. The aſcent to it is very ſteep every way, except at the North end, where the ditch croſſes the ridge. The principal entrance ſeems at the Weſt corner, very near the top of Little Mam Torr; but there is a track of an old road leading from Mam gate up the North ſide of the hill, to a gate of about four yards wide at the ſmall end of the camp oppoſite to the other gateway. A third, of like width, towards the North-weſt ſide, going down to Edale. Near the North-eaſt corner is a good ſpring. At the South-weſt corner are two ſmall mounts within the camp. The trench is about 16 feet wide at bottom, and incloſes ſomething more than 16 acres. The whole circumference about 1200 yards. Mr. Aubrey mentions this camp in his Monumenta Britannica, and ſays that elephants bones have been dug up near the hill.

[e] Short's Hiſtory of the Mineral Waters of England, p. 29—34, notes. [f] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, p. 922. col. 1.
[g] Bray, p. 213, 214. [h] Ib. 188. [i] Whitehurſt's Enquiry, &c. p. 153. [k] Mander.

The mountain overtops the whole country, commands a proſpect over the whole *Peak* country, and into Staffordſhire, ſome parts of Yorkſhire, Cheſhire, and Lancaſhire. Its top is covered with corn mould two yards deep, then clay three-quarters of a yard: after that a bed of ſhale and a row of iron-ſtone alternately for about 20 yards lower: but the iron-ſtone bed is ſtill the thickeſt, being often a yard, and the other not half ſo much: then begins an intermixture of ſhale and a mixed ſtone between iron-ſtone and greet-ſtone, in beds of the ſame thickneſs, continuing to the foot of the Torr. Theſe ſtrata in this precipice lie all horizontally from North to South, in the moſt exact order. In the upper part it is perpendicular; but in the lower it ſhelves or ſlopes, ſo as three ſtrong conceited youths in ſundry ages have attempted, and with imminent danger have climbed it. Its height from the top to the foot of the bare rocks is about 196 yards, or 456 feet, and from this to Caſtleton we may gueſs at 200 yards more. On the top it is about 60 yards broad; at the bottom of the running ſhale it is about 400 yards broad. It is daily mouldering down by the wind; for ſhale expoſed to the air a few days crumbles into very thin broad plates, ſo that the wind has carried up and covered the top of the mountain with it. It is as different from ſlate as ſpar or diamonds, for it corrodes and deſtroys all minerals near it except iron and coal, of whoſe vitriol it partakes, and has no ſolidity to be wrought upon. The above trench runs from the North ſide of *Mam Torr* along the South ſide of the hill, North of Caſtleton: then turns South, and, croſſing the vale, falls in below the town, taking it and the caſtle in; then turns Weſt, ſo goes up to Mam Torr; its whole circumference being about ſeven miles [l].

Little Mam Torr is 243 feet perpendicular. At the foot of it, near Mam gate, is a field called *Hills paſture*, from a number of ſmall hillocks irregularly diſperſed about it on the level ground. Among theſe were diſcovered a few years ago foundations of ſeveral buildings grown over with graſs. The ſtone was carried away to be uſed in other places; the walls were from 18 inches to two feet thick, compoſed of ſtone roughly hewn juſt enough to make them ſtick together with mortar or cement; ſeveral door ſills, one of them circular, about 24 feet diameter, with a door on the South ſide. Eight feet Weſt of it a ſmall building, containing three ſides of an oblong ſquare, one end open, the whole incloſed by an irregular triangular wall, the longeſt ſide about 50 yards. Near this were two other buildings, nearly ſquare, wider at one end than at the other, the ſmalleſt end 12 feet, the other three ſides 18 feet each, the ſmall end of one to the South, of the other to the Weſt. At a little diſtance from the wide end of each is a heap of ſtone or rubbiſh, ſix feet long, and one high, covered with graſs. Two other larger buildings of irregular ſhape. From this camp a ditch is carried down the South ſide of the hill, croſs the valley to *Micklow* hill, about three miles off; and thence South-eaſt-by-ſouth, croſſing the *Batham* gate, and a ſtream riſing at Bradwell, and running by Brough. It goes in a ſtrait line to Shatton or Bradwell edge, about three miles more. It is called the *Grey ditch*, and probably was a *prætentura*. On the ſide of Mam Torr hill it is very viſible, but deſtroyed by the plough in many places in the valley; yet from Mucklow hill to Chetton edge it is plainly ſeen. The ſlope or front towards Brough is about 20 feet high, and 12 broad at top. Pieces of ſpears, ſwords, ſpurs, and bridle-bits, have been found on both ſides, and very near it, between Bathom gate and Bradwell water. Juſt where it croſſes the former, on the Eaſt ſide of it, is a large limeſtone rock, called *Iden*, or *Eden tree*, where, it is ſaid, one king Eddin had a houſe. One hundred yards from this ſpring is a ſaltiſh, purgative, clear cold ſpring, uſed with ſucceſs in ſcorbutic and ulcerous complaints by the poor, which runs into Bradwell water, at a part of it vulgarly called *Bird's waſh*, perhaps *Burgh* waſh, a little before it joins the *Nooe*. On the point of land formed by the junction of theſe two ſtreams was the Roman ſtation called *Brough* or *Burgh*. The road called *Bathom* gate went hence to Buxton, and is plain for a mile from Brough parallel to the preſent road to Smaldale. After croſſing Grey ditch it turns North-weſt, up the hill to the moor on this ſide Bathom edge, where it is plainly ſeen, and again for a mile on the Buxton ſide of the edge, and again near Buxton; where the rev. Mr. John Watſon, 1772 [m], found a Roman ſtation unnoticed before, nor deſcribed by him. Where this road is moſt intire it meaſures 18 feet over, compoſed of ſmall flinty gravel, different from the natural ſoil. At the *Dam of the Foreſt*, or *Chapel of the Foreſt*, a few yards within *Hernſtone lane*, it enters the encloſures on the left, plainly diſcernible by the colour of the graſs, till it enters that ſtrait lane that goes to Fairfield. Afterwards it winds to the left towards Fairfield, and proceeds by that village to Buxton, where it ends. There is no trace of a road to the North or North-eaſt of Brough, and therefore Mr. Pegge [n] concludes that it was only a communication between Brough and Buxton on Tideſwell moor, about 11 Italian miles in length. But Mr. Watſon [o] deſcribes a road from Melandra caſtle to Brough, called *The Doctor's Gate*, which goes thence to a place in Yorkſhire called *The Doctor's Head*, where it joined the great Roman road from Manchеſter to York.

Brough is a ſmall hamlet in *Hope* pariſh. The caſtle lies a little North of this road, communicating with it from the South corner. Many foundations have been ploughed up, and bricks between the caſtle and river. On the other ſide urns have been found. Mr. Pegge ſaw, 1761, rude buſts of Apollo and another deity in ſtone, found in the fields, with a coarſe pavement, compoſed of tile and cement, in the lower of the two fields, called *Halſteds*, at the confluence of Bradwell brook and the Nooe, and in the other were marks of an oblong ſquare building, whoſe angles were of rude grit ſtone, and the area covered with bricks and tiles; and here was found a fragment of Roman pavement, and alſo a fragment of a tile inſcribed O H, part of the word *Cohors*, a brick 8 inches by $7\frac{3}{4}$, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ thick, with Brough.

[l] Short, p. 32.
[m] Bray, ubi ſupra, p. 204—207.
[n] Account of Roman Roads in Derbyſhire, p. 10—12.
[o] Archæologia, III. 237.

CH

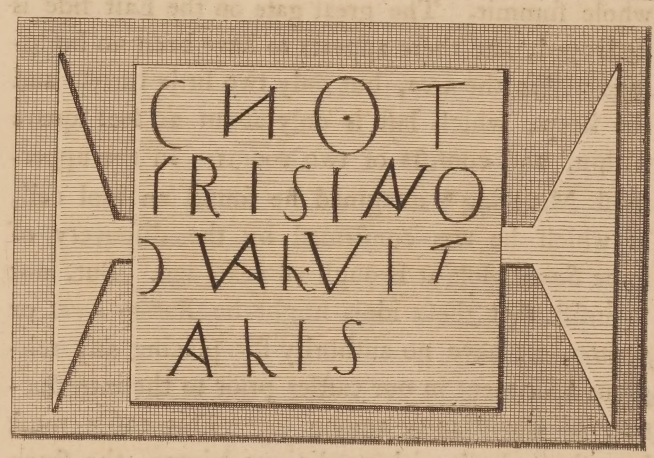
CH fair in the middle, and a broken one with C. Mr. Wilſon, of Bromhead hall, near Sheffield, has a piece of an urn found here, inſcribed,

VIA
VIV
TR

and part of a fine red patera. In a field at the conflux of the two ſtreams a double row of pillars is remembered to have croſſed the point of land; but they have been entirely deſtroyed ſome time. On the left of a gate by the road ſide near the mill is a baſe, and part of a column of grit ſtone; and on the ground by the gate lay a baſe or plinth, with part of a column on it; and a torus moulding to a pedeſtal ſerves now to cover a well. Two large well-preſerved urns, full of aſhes, were found; and a third two years ago; and before that a half-length figure of a woman, in grit ſtone, the arms folded acroſs the breaſt. In 1780, at the North corner of the caſtle, a baking ſtone, ſuch as now uſed in the country for baking oat bread. Oppoſite the ſtation, on the South ſide Bradwell water, a few houſes retain the name of *Brough*, where the common people ſay *king Peverel* had a houſe, meaning William Peverel[p]. At Brough, about 20 years ago, were dug up ſome Saxon idols[q].

The moors of Hope pariſh afford an extraordinary inſtance of the preſervation of human bodies buried in them. One Barber, a graſier, and his maid-ſervant, going to Ireland, in 1674, were loſt in the ſnow, and remained covered with it from January to May, when they were ſo offenſive that the coroner ordered them to be buried on the ſpot. About 29 years afterwards ſome countrymen, probably having obſerved the extraordinary property of this ſoil in preſerving dead bodies, had the curioſity to open the ground, and found them no way altered, the colour of the ſkin fair and natural, their fleſh ſoft as that of perſons newly dead. They were expoſed for a ſight during the courſe of twenty years following, though they were much changed in that time, by being ſo often uncovered. In 1716 Dr. Henry Bourn, M. B. of Cheſterfield ſaw the man perfect, his beard ſtrong and about a quarter of an inch long, the hair of his head ſhort, his ſkin hard and of a tanned leather colour, pretty much the ſame as the liquor and earth they lay in. He had on a broad cloth, of which he tried in vain to tear off a ſkirt. The woman was more decayed, having been taken out of the ground and rudely handled: her fleſh particularly decayed, her hair long and ſpringy, like that of a living perſon: he took out one of her fore teeth; the upper part of which, as far as contained in the ſocket, was as elaſtic as a piece of ſteel, and being wrapt round his finger ſprung again to its firſt form; but this power was loſt in a few minutes after it had been in his pocket. Mr. Barber of Rotheram, the man's grandſon, had both bodies decently buried in Hope church; and, upon looking into the grave ſome time afterwards, it was found they were entirely conſumed. Mr. Wermald, the miniſter of Hope, was preſent at their removal. He obſerved that they lay in about a yard deep in moiſt ſoil or moſs, but no water ſtood in the place. He ſaw their ſtockings drawn off, and the man's legs, which had never been uncovered before, were quite fair: the fleſh when preſſed by his finger pitted a little, and the joints played freely and without the leaſt ſtiffneſs. The other parts were much decayed. What was left of their clothes not cut off for curioſity was firm and good: the woman had on a piece of new ſerge, which ſeemed never the worſe[r].

On the South ſide the Merſey, or Edrow, in *Gloſſop* pariſh, near Woolley bridge, is a Roman ſtation, called *Melandra caſtle*, 122 yards by 112; the ramparts three yards broad, the ditches on the South and South-eaſt ſides partly remaining; the area called *Caſtle-yard*, and eleven fields adjoining the *Caſtle carrs*. The four entrances very viſible, and within is the ſite of the prætorium, 25 yards ſquare. The road runs from Brough hither; the track ſtill uſed; another to Buxton, and perhaps a third into Yorkſhire. At the Eaſt angle was found this inſcription on a ſtone, 16 inches by 12, now in a farm-houſe wall[s]. Gloſſop.



Gloſſop pariſh comprehends a large tract of mountainous country in the North-weſt angle of the Peak. The duke of Norfolk is patron. It contains the chapelries of *Mellor*, *Hayfield*, and *Charleſworth*, and the liberty of *Chinley*, and ſeveral ſmaller hamlets. The inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by the manufactures of cotton and wool: in the part adjoining Yorkſhire a conſiderable quantity of fine woollen cloth is made; in the Southern and Weſtern parts the principal employment is ſpinning and weaving cotton.

The *Rykeneld* or *Ikeneld ſtreet* runs through this county, by Derby and Cheſterfield, into Yorkſhire. This is the ſecond ſtreet of the name in Britain; and in an old ſurvey or map of the country about Tupton moor, made in the laſt century, it is called *Rignall-ſtreet*. *Ad Trivona*, a ſtation placed by Richard of Cirenceſter 12 miles from *Derbentio*, is *Streeton* on Trent, where the road enters the county, and croſſes *Egginton* heath to Derby or Little Cheſter by Little Over, down Darley ſlade to the Derwent; thence over *Morley* moor by *Horſley* park lodge to *Pentrich* by a ſquare camp with a double vallum on Pentrich common to *Higham* in Shirland, *Sirretton*, *Egſtow*, a farm of ſir Windſor Hunloke's, to the middle of whoſe avenue it points; and thereabout in 1700 was found a braſs celt, now in his poſſeſſion. Between

[p] Bray, ubi ſupra, p. 210—212. [q] King, in Archæologia, VI. 248.
[r] Dr. Balguy, in Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 434. p. 413. [s] Archæologia, III. p. 236.

this

this place and Chesterfield it cannot be traced. At *Higham* or *Linbury* was probably a station, whose name, though not the distance, is lost in Richard, and which Stukeley places at *Alfreton*. Ravennas puts *Lugudarum*, or *Lutudaron*, next to Derbentio, and Baxter makes this Chesterfield. If the station was here it might be at *Tapton*, called *Castle hill*, though the road is carried by common tradition to *Kilmarsh*, cross the river into Yorkshire [t].

Castleton. *Castleton*, and the cultivated country about it, inclosed with green hedges, viewed from the hills near the caverns, affords a beautiful prospect. Though a small poor town at the foot of a hill, it has a good church and inn, and a house belonging to John Bagshaw, esq.

The remains of the castle stand on the point of the rock jutting over the mouth of the great cavern on the South and West sides, 87 yards perpendicular. The outer walls of the keep, in the South-west corner, 55 feet high and eight thick, with part of a staircase in them, are pretty entire; as is also the outer casing of freestone in many places. The ascent to it was by a narrow winding path, up a most formidable steep, and the castle walls possess nearly the whole summit. The great gate on the East side is destroyed, and there appears to have been no buildings within the area, but only two little turrets and the keep; which last is only about 20 feet square within, and consists of two rooms. In the uppermost Mr. King [u] imagined he found an idol cell, in which he was confirmed by the discovery of some *Saxon* idols at Brough 18 years ago. But, not to insist that these idols might be *Roman lares* or *penates*, we have no authority for placing any religious apartment in our castles prior to the introduction of Christianity among us. This castle must have been built with prodigious labour, the stone being brought from the hill on the opposite side of the town, and the approach being very difficult. The hills behind it are much higher, and seem to command it entirely; but there is a great chasm between those hills and the castle, and the only way of getting at it is by the ascent from the town, or by a very narrow pass on the side next the cavern. There is no appearance of a well within the walls. There is some water on the hill above, but it is beyond the precipice on which the castle stands; and how it could be fetched, if any enemy was near, is not easy to be guessed. Within the wall there is a little herring-bone ornament. This castle is ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror, who spent a Christmas here [x]. It seems to have been sometimes called the castle of *Hope*, of which John earl of Warren and Surrey was governor 18 Edward I. and John, his grandson and successor, had a grant of the castle and honour of Peke in as ample a manner as Peverel had before it escheated to the king [y]. It was taken from the barons 16 John by William de Ferrars, great grandson of Margaret, daughter and heir of William Peverel; and in the reign of Henry III. the custody of it was granted to Bryan de Lisle, who was much trusted by that prince [z]. It was used for keeping the mine court records till removed to Tutbury, in the reign of Elizabeth. An entrenchment beginning at the lower end of the valley inclosed the town, ending at the great cavern, forms a semicircle there, called the Town Ditch. Here, at Burgh, and at Hope, are some chalybeat springs [a].

Dr. Short gives the following description of this castle [b].

"The castle, which gives name to the town, is situate on the top of the rising ground on the South side of the town. It is about 100 yards higher than the village, and has either been a watch-tower, armoury, or fort, having no chimnies or other necessary conveniences of habitation. The wall still remains at its first height; having, besides the roof, two other floors, each about sixteen feet high. Its length within from East to West is eight yards, without twelve and a half; from North to South eleven and a half, and seven within; with a very narrow stone stair within one corner of the wall. It has only one small room on a floor, with two small narrow lights on each fortified and inaccessible side. It is built all of the hardest freestone, which must have been a Herculean labour, first to bring them, and then to get them up to this place, there being no such stone in that country. The inside has never been plastered, but only faced with smooth stones, cut a yard above and below the lights on each side, full of antique figures which I could make nothing of. On the North side is the castle-yard, from East to West between two and three hundred yards, and from North to South about one hundred and fifty. The castle and yard are fortified on the East by the castle cave, over which, as Cotton tells us, Tom Wilson and his master's mare tumbled. This cave is a small streight, shut up on both sides by great precipices of lime-stone rocks, open above, and about 200 yards broad at the narrowest place. At bottom is a most charming green walk, from 15 to 50 yards wide, and half a mile long. From the top of the torr before the castle gate is about sixty yards high. On the West side it is fortified by that shocking torr over the entry of Peak's Hole. On the North side has formerly been another inaccessible rock, now covered with earth, and the ruins of the castle-yard wall. On the South side was the entry into the castle, by a draw-bridge, over a deep gulph cut out of the rock, accessible only by a small isthmus from the mountain above."

The ascent from Castleton is exceedingly steep; a small vale appearing beneath, in the centre of which spires Hope steeple, on the margin of a meandering brook that issues from the cavern, called the *Nooe*.

Two hundred yards from the surface of the ground is the entrance of the Devil's Arse, an irregular imitation of a Gothic surbast arch, whose extreme height is 30 yards, width 50. About 120 yards from this entry is *Russet well*, which rises with such Devil's A

[t] Pegge on the Roman roads in the country of Coritani, p. 2—10. [u] King on Castles, Archæologia, VI. 248—250.
[x] Dugdale, Bar. I. 81. "Castrum de alto pecco est escheat. de Henrico Peverel. Comes de Ferrariis tenet illud cum totâ "foresiâ per donum reg. Johannis." Inquisit. 26 Edw. I. Cotton MS. Julius C. VII. In Domesday, fol. 276. a. it is called "castellum in *pechefers*."
[y] Dugdale, Ib. I. 261. [z] Ib. I. 737. [a] Bray, p. 189—196.
[b] Short on Mineral Waters, p. 30, 31.

impetuosity

impetuoſity that it repels flat ſtones or pieces of wood thrown into it. The face of the rock over the entry is in the middle 89 yards and a half high. At 35 yards from the mouth are ſome wretched cottages; on a terrace below which is a blackiſh ſtream in a ſtoney bottom, running out of a cave. 40 yards from the cottages begins a gentle deſcent of a ſand-bank. The cave here is 28 yards wide, and a little on this ſide is a very rude reſemblance of a bacon flitch. The roof declines here ſo as to require ſtooping.

This celebrated cavern is viſited without danger, and with much leſs trouble than may be imagined by thoſe who have not gone into it. The mouth, in which are a few huts of ſome packthread-ſpinners, is 40 yards wide, and 14 high. Immediately within this arch is a cavern of the ſame height, 40 yards wide, and above 100 in length. At 150 yards the roof ſlopes down to about two feet from the ſurface. Here you come to the firſt water 14 inches deep; which is croſſed in a boat, or kind of trough, about a foot deep, and juſt 15 inches and an half wide, filled with ſtraw, on which the paſſenger muſt lie down on his back, the rock not allowing him to ſit upright. This is puſhed forward by a man who wades through the water. There is a way by the ſide through which one may paſs ſtooping very low, but often ſtopped with floods. This river is 16 yards over, and the rock behind it riſes two yards and a half, to the height of 40 yards, and 70 wide, having ſeveral high openings in its roof. The ſtream is croſſed ſeven times before reaching the extremity, ſometimes on ſtepping ſtones, once on men's backs. In one place the ſtream is loſt in a quickſand, but emerges again. The deepeſt part of the cave is 207 yards from the ſurface of the hill above. After croſſing, on the guide's back, a ſecond water, nine yards and a half broad, 87 yards from the firſt you come, under three regular natural arches, to a third cavern, called *Roger Rain's Houſe*, becauſe of the perpetual dropping. About the midway is a lofty vault on the right, called *The Chancel*, 19 yards from the ſurface, on coming to which you are ſurpriſed with a number of lights above you, and a ſong by ſeveral men, who have taken another path to it. At the ſide of this cavern, at the top of a ſteep rugged ſtoney aſcent, a ſmall irregular hole leads into a long, narrow, and very high cavern, which has ſurpriſing openings of various ſhapes on the top, but is not viſited by the generality of travellers. The ſecond river is 17 yards over, and four feet deep, fordable by great ſtepping ſtones, or at moſt only ancle deep, over which you are carried on the guide's back. Beyond this is a bank of brown ſand, or clayey mud, ſloping down for 50 yards, to a cavern called the Devil's Cellar, in the roof of which is a large opening, through which the ſmoke of fires made in it has been ſeen to eſcape out of the rock above ground. Hence you advance under a low roof to an opening in the roof like a bell, and called *Tom of Lincoln*, and others ſimilar: at the farther end of which is the ſwallow that drinks the water that runs along the cave ſide, then to a channel with a clear ſtream, which Cotton calls the third river, whoſe bank is a narrow ſlippery rock of the ſame ſand, on which you walk ſtooping. This leads to lower ground, over which the rock is ſo formed as to preſent a view through piazzas 70 yards long, terminating at the third river, where the rock cloſes; and the water, beat back by the guide, is heard after ſome interval to rebound from it very loudly. The proprietor of this curious cavity, having concluded from the ſound that there is another at no great diſtance, endeavoured to effect a communication by gunpowder. In the rainy ſeaſon the water riſes in it above ſix feet. Theſe rivers are ſupplied by a ſtream which riſes without the cavern, and may be heard falling into it near the bell. The length of the whole cavern is 480 yards, the narroweſt part three yards, the thickneſs of ground about it 70 yards. At the diſtance of about 750 yards from the entrance, the rock comes down ſo cloſe to the ſurface of the water that it precludes all further paſſage. Not long ſince a gentleman determined to try if he could not dive under this rock, and riſe in the cavern which is ſuppoſed to be ſtill beyond it. He plunged in, but, as might be expected, ſtruck his head againſt the rock, and fell motionleſs to the bottom, from which the attendants, with difficulty, dragged him out[c].

Dr. Short gives the following deſcription of this cavern[d].

"*Peak's Hole*, or the *Devil's Arſe* in the Peak, is five miles from Poole's Hole, juſt by Caſtleton, on the South or South-weſt ſide of the town. About ſix ſcore yards before you come to the entry, on the left hand is the Ruſſet well, which riſes up with ſuch an impetuous force, that it throws back great heavy broad ſtones or pieces of wood thrown into it. It throws out a quantity of water ſufficient for three or four overſhot mills. Its depth I could not take, being filled up with great ſtones. It is about a yard over, and riſes from below the caſtle-yard; and whether this might not be the ſpring that ſupplied the caſtle above with water, or whether the third river in the caves does not diſcharge itſelf this way, or whether both, is uncertain. However, it forms a large brook, or rivulet, which runs through the town, and has a ſtone bridge over it. Over the entrance, both before and on each hand, is certainly the moſt auguſt and awful front in the univerſe, being 52 yards and a half perpendicular rock on the right hand, and 75 and a quarter on the left, and directly in front from the caſtle wall to the ground is 89 yards and a half. The precipice, which ſlopes down all the way on the left hand from the caſtle, is above 200 yards long; that on the right above 100. The breadth of the outer entry is above 40 yards, about 30 high, and all the ſloping bank from the bottom on the left hand to the ſide of the rock on the right, where is the foot-way in. From the fall of the drop at the entry to the faireſt of the four poor cottages within the cave's mouth is 35 yards and three-quarters. Theſe cottages were formerly ten, but now reduced to four, only covered over with ſtraw and ruſhes, no walls nor chimnies, but a few ſtones cobbled up about three feet high. A little from the faireſt cottage to the top of the ſteps,

[c] Bray, 196—199. James Ferguſon, in Gent. Mag. XLII. 518.

[d] Ubi ſupra, p. 30.

or top of a gentle deſcent on a ſand-bank is 39 yards and a half. The breadth of the cave is here 28 yards. A little on this ſide is the Flitch of Bacon, though not like one. Oppoſite to it, on the left hand, is the entry into another ſmall cave, called the Swine Hole, 28 yards and a half long, two wide, and two high. This has the ſmootheſt drieſt roof of all, being directly under the caſtle. When you are got in 28 yards you come to the four cave ends, where you have one cave going ſtrait forward, but ſo filled with ſtones brought thither by great floods of the rivers in the Hole that I could not get into it. On the left hand is another cave, no end whereof I could ſee. On the right hand is a third, with a very good roof and floor of the ſame rock. Here I ventured to creep in 20 yards, on knees and elbows, and might have gone further had I taken to the belly; for it reaches the firſt river, and in that 20 yards there went off two other ſmall caves on the left hand, but I could not trace them. From the top of the ſteps to the bottom is 29 yards and a half; from this to the river ſide, along a ſand-bank, 46 yards and a half. Here it is 20 yards broad and 10 high; but both height and breadth contract the river, the firſt not being above half a yard above water, the latter only eight yards. This firſt river, at the ſide of the rock on the left hand, is only 14 inches deep; on the right hand two yards and a half. The rock ſlopes down within 15 inches of the water, and in a flood it dips in. This river is 16 yards and a half over; the rock at the far ſide is about four inches higher; but three yards beyond it is two yards and a half high, and nine broad. From the farther ſide of this river you either aſcend a very rough ſteep way on the right hand to the Chancel, or go ſtrait forward on a level to the ſecond river, which is forty yards, at midway whereof the cave is forty yards wide. The ſecond river is three yards wide, 17 over, four feet deep. The entry into it is two yards and a half high; or, if you aſcend on the right hand from the firſt river, it is 35 yards and a half long, and the entry into it ſix yards wide. From this entry to the level below at the ſecond river it is 20 yards and a quarter high; the narroweſt place in the Chancel is two yards and a quarter, and from three to four yards and a quarter high; a very ſmooth roof, with ſeveral petrefactions, and turned at the top like an arch. From the Chancel to the level at the other ſide of the ſecond river is 42 feet and a half; the farther end of the roof of the ſecond water is yet five feet higher. Beyond the ſecond river is a large high ſtately opening, with petrefactions ſpangling on the roof and ſides of the arch, which is 20 yards high. Then you come to the ſandy hills and the Devil's Cellar, which are 60 yards long, at the farther end of which is the ſwallow mouth which drinks in the water that runs along the cave's ſide. Then you come to the arches, which are 70 yards long. Then to a place ſo high that no roof is viſible: thence to the Devil's Church and Steeple; ſo on to Tom of Lincoln, and the figures of other fine bells all in arch work: thence to the third river, upon which the rock dipping down there is no farther paſſage. The whole length of this cave is 480 yards."

At the foot of Mam Torr is another cavern, called *Water-hull*, into which the people will uſe their endeavours to prevail on the traveller to deſcend. The deſcent, however, is very dirty and difficult, and there is not any thing at the bottom worth ſeeing. They get out of it ſome blue john, uſed for vaſes, &c. by the poliſhers; and petrifactions, amongſt which are ſome exactly reſembling the bones, vertebræ, and ſhells of fiſhes of various ſorts, cockles, oyſters, pectunculi, patellæ, and the nautilus; ſnails, ſtars, ſkrews, and various ſtriated figures; and pieces of the capſulæ of inſects, like thoſe of butterflies [e].

Caſtleton is a royal manor, leaſed to the duke of Devonſhire. Lady Maſſareen, daughter and heir of Henry Eyre, eſq. of Derby, and widow of Clotworthy, firſt earl of Maſſareen, has conſiderable property here, and particularly a leaſe from the crown of a large tract of common, which has been incloſed, and is now good land.

A level is driven through a hill between the caſtle and Mam Torr, in the King's Field, which was carried on in the manner of the duke of Bridgewater's at Worſley-mill, and under the direction of Mr. Gilbert, his manager there. But the duke had this advantage, that his ſubterraneous canal is on a level with, and forms the outer canal, whereas here the water is all under ground, and runs to waſte, and at the mouth the rubbiſh carried ſo far by the boats was drawn up in buckets. To avoid the neceſſity of going into the grounds of the freeholders, they ſunk a ſhaft of about ten yards, and then found chinks enough in the rock below to carry off all the water that came down. There is a flight of wide ſtone ſteps down to the water. Eight men were employed, who worked about a fathom in a week. The expence was about fifty ſhillings a yard; but no difficulty, danger, or expence, could damp the ardour of the undertakers in this buſineſs. Between Matlock and Rooſley one is carried through the hill near Darley-bridge, a rock of ſuch hardneſs that tools would ſcarcely touch it. The whole was performed by the tedious proceſs of blaſting with gunpowder, and even this was ſo impeded by the great quantity of water and moiſture, that the powder was incloſed in tin pipes [f].

The hills on the different ſides of the town produce ſtone of very different quality. Thoſe on the South, on one of which the caſtle ſtands, furniſh a ſtone which burns into lime, and is uſed for manure; thoſe on the North yield a grit-ſtone fit for building. The hill on the North, viewed at a diſtance, appears brown and barren, but is in fact very good paſture. The Yorkſhire drovers bring their cattle here the beginning of May, and keep them all the ſummer, paying about thirty ſhillings a head for their feed. It is not very eaſy to climb this hill, but it is worth the labour. Caſtleton-dale ſpreads as you aſcend, and on gaining the ſummit a ſequeſtered valley called *Edale* opens to the view in a beautiful manner. Edale. It is wide and fertile, the incloſures running up the

[e] Bray, ubi ſupra, 199.

[f] Ib. 213, 214.

ſides

ſides of the hills, and yearly increaſing. Other ſmall dales come into it from between other hills, and their verdure is contraſted by the brown tops of the yet uncultivated ridges. Near the end of one of theſe is the principal part of the village of Edale, and an humble chapel without ſpire or tower. A rivulet runs down by it, ſhewing itſelf in many places, and by the noiſe of its fall directs to a mill placed in a little grove. Two or three other clumps of houſes, and ſmall tufts of trees, and another ſtreamlet falling into this, enliven the ſcene. From hence various other dales branch off to what is called *The Woodland of Derbyſhire*, through which no high-road has yet been made. This tract is of great extent, but much of it has been cleared, and the plough introduced, by the duke of Devonſhire, to whom it moſtly belongs[g].

Oats is the only corn they ſow, which they do three or four years together on the grit-ſtone ſide and ſix or ſeven on the lime-ſtone ſide, and then lay it down into graſs, in which ſtate it continues from four to ſix years before it is ploughed again. When they break up new ground on the hills, they denſhire and lime it, or lime it only, which is found to kill the heath; and it does not fail to produce good crops[i].

Haſelberge. *Haſelberge*, an hill near the Peak, is ſaid to change in three years time the hair of ſuch cattle as feed thereon to a grey colour[k].

Hobbes has comprized the wonders of the Peak in one line:

Ædes, mons, barathrum, binus fons, antraque bina.

Houſe, mountain, pit, two fountains, and two caves[s].

Through a wild and romantic avenue, the correſpondence of the oppoſite ſides of which ſuggeſts the idea that they have been ſeparated by a convulſion of nature, you at length deſcend into a fertile valley, encircled by mountains.

Elden Hole. A mile South of Mam Torr, and four miles Eaſt of Buxton, in the ſide of a graſſy hill, is that terrible perpendicular gulph or chaſm in a lime-ſtone rock, *Elden Hole*, which Dr. Short tried to plumb at ſeven different ſtations, at ſix whereof he could only reach 192 yards; from the ſeventh he plumbed it ſeveral times, and could only get 295 yards down, about 40 of which ſeemed to be in water. This place is 40 yards long above ground, and 10 over at the broadeſt: 40 yards from the day begins the mouth of the chaſm, not above four yards long and one and an half broad. About eight yards below this grip, on the left hand, opens a moſt diſmal and frightful cave, where one no ſooner enters than he ſeems loſt in a ſpacious boundleſs ſubterraneous abyſs of both ſpace and horror, which one wants words to expreſs. And, no doubt, theſe again communicate with others. Three ſtones being let fall perpendicularly into it, the time taken by the ſound, from the delivery to the ear was 9″ 11′ 10″. Dr. Halley ſays, that heavy bodies near the earth fall 16 feet and an half in one ſecond. The meaſure of ſound in one ſecond is 1142 feet. Hence, from a compound equation of the deſcending body and aſcending ſound, we trace it little more than 1266 feet, or 422 yards deep. This cavern ſeems to have been occaſioned by ſome ſhake, as they are called here, or depreſſion of the earth, of which the cauſe is this. When the ſubterraneous paſſage which carries off the circulating water from theſe inviſible caverns is plugged up ſo that its vent is irrecoverably ſtopped, water being an incompreſſible body, its weight and preſſure on every ſide, eſpecially when the weight of ſeveral columns of water of different lengths are added to it, and the cave full, the prodigious preſſure muſt and will force ſome vent, but the water having lifted up the earth above it, when once the firſt has got vent the laſt ſubſides. Theſe ſhakes and caverns are in the drieſt hardeſt places, as Dr. Short obſerved in ſeveral of them in this county[l].

Mr. Lloyd, who examined this cavern more attentively, gives the following deſcription of it.

The entrance of Elden Hole is a chink about 30 yards long from North to South, and nine wide. For the firſt 20 yards Mr. Lloyd deſcended obliquely; afterwards the paſſage was difficult by projecting craggs. When he had deſcended 10 yards more, he found his rope at leaſt ſix yards from the perpendicular. From hence the breadth of the chink was about three yards, and the length ſix, the ſides irregular, moſs-grown, and wet. Within 14 yards of the bottom the rock opened on the Eaſt, and he ſwung till he reached the floor of the cave, 62 yards from the mouth, the light from whence was ſufficient to read any print. The cavern conſiſts of two parts, one like an oven, the other like a dome of a glaſs-houſe, communicating with each other by a ſmall arched paſſage. The diameter of the cavern may be above 50 yards, the height not viſible. On the South ſide of the ſecond cavern was a ſmaller, about four yards long, and two high, lined with a ſparkling ſtalactites of deep yellow. A noble column, above 90 feet high, of the ſame incruſtation, faced the firſt entrance. To the North lay a large ſtone covered with the ſame ſubſtance, as was a hole two yards under it, from whoſe edge ſprung a rocky buttreſs of vaſt ſolid maſſes againſt the ſide. Here alſo were various piles of incruſtations, which are of three kinds, the deep yellow ſtalactites, a thin coating covering the limeſtone like varniſh, and a rough efflorescence. In the floor of the great cavern had been a ſecond ſhaft covered by the miners, but formerly reaching a great depth to water, ſuppoſed to be a continuation of the ſubterraneous river that runs out of Caſtleton cave, which there diſcharges quantities of gritſtone found only about Elden Hole. Notwithſtanding the accident to Leiceſter's man in the reign of Elizabeth no damps are there now[m].

By the cuſtom of the miners, any one who finds a ſpot unworked, which he thinks likely to produce a vein of lead, though in another man's field, may put down a little wooden croſs, called a *ſtoter* or *ſtow*, and enter his name with the proper officer, who ſets out a certain number of *meers* (a meer is twenty-nine yards), and he is then at liberty to work it, ſink pits, and lay the rubbiſh about ſixteen yards on each ſide as he proceeds. If he does not work it,

[g] Bray, 200. [i] Bray, p. 201. [k] Ray's Letters, p. 346. [s] G.
[l] Short, ubi ſupra, p. 34. [m] Phil. Tranſ. lxi. art. 31. Gent. Mag. 1772, xlii. 583.

and

and another has a mind to try his fortune, he goes to the officer, tells him ſuch a ſpot is not worked, and deſires him to *nick* it. The officer, with two of a jury of twenty-four, who are ſworn for the purpoſe of attending to this buſineſs, go to the ſpot, cut a nick in the croſs, and give notice to the firſt undertaker that they ſhall go again at ſuch a time for the ſame purpoſe. If no notice is taken, they go a ſecond and third time, after which the property is veſted in the new adventurer, ſubject to the like rules.

The lead ore, when brought out of the mine, is broken with heavy hammers, on a ſtone called a knock-ſtone; then put into a wooden ſieve, and rinced in a large tub. The ore falls through, and leaves the lighter rubbiſh, which is ſkimmed off, thrown out at a hole in the wall, and thence taken to the *buddle*, where it is rinced again by a ſmall current of water, the lead falling to the bottom. What is carried down by the current is waſhed once more in the ſame manner, and the depoſit here, which is almoſt as fine as flour, is called *belland*. The beating and firſt rincing is done by women, who work nine hours in the day, and earn about ſeventeen pence, and the men about eight ſhillings a week.

After all this is gone through, an officer known by the name of the *Barmaſter* comes on behalf of the lord of the manor, and takes the proportion due to him, which is, in ſome places, every tenth, in ſome every thirteenth, in others every twentieth or twenty-fifth diſh; and till this is done, none can be removed or ſold. A *diſh* or *hoppet* is a *peck*, or ſixteen pints in the High Peak, and fourteen in the Low; nine diſhes make a *load*, and four of theſe a *horſe-load*. When the dues are thus taken, the ore is carried to the *ſmelting-houſe*, and *run* into *pieces*, two of which are called a *pig*, and weigh about eleven ſtone. Sixteen pieces make a *fother*, the weight of which is different according to the market it is deſigned for; to London, nineteen hundred and an half; to Hull, twenty-four hundred; to other places, the medium between theſe two. The price is, however, the ſame, and this difference in the weight is made to anſwer the expence of carriage, which is paid by the owner. On an average the fother is worth £.16 or £17. The lead is moſtly carried to the navigation of the river Donn, or to Cheſterfield, to be ſent to market.

Pieces of ore of about the ſize of nutmegs are called *bing*; a ſmaller ſort *peſey*: in a ſtill ſmaller ſtate it is called *ſmitham*. Some years ago the miners contended that toll was not to be taken of this laſt; but, as they had it in their power to reduce as much as they pleaſed to that ſize, they would have annihilated the toll. The duke of Devonſhire, therefore, who is leſſee of the crown throughout the High Peak, tried the queſtion, and ſucceeded. By this determination he is intituled to the thirteenth diſh of the whole, but he takes no more than a twenty-fifth, except occaſionally to aſſert his right. Mr. Rowles, who is leſſee of the crown in the Low Peak, has had the ſame diſpute, but takes the thirteenth.

The ore is run into *pieces* either in ſmelting-houſes or cupolas. The latter were introduced near ſeventy years ago, and are conſidered as leſs prejudicial to the health of the workmen than the former; but ſmelting-houſes are ſtill uſed. The ſmoke of the lead produces palſies, conſumptions, the *byon*, which reſembles the quinſy, and a diſorder in the bowels called the *belland*, and affects cattle which feed on the graſs or heath coutaminated by the ſmoak. It gives a ſweetneſs to the herbage, and makes them eat it greedily, but the proprietors are often forced to pay damages for cattle which are killed by it.

A charge of lead, which is eighteen hundred weight, takes up from ſeven to ten hours in ſmelting. Two men are employed about it; the pay of the firſt is 1*s*. 3*d*. of the ſecond 1*s*. For ſuch trifling wages do men undertake ſuch an unwholeſome employment!

Diſputes between miners are tried at the Barmoot Court, which is held about Lady-day and Michaelmas, and at any intermediate time, if required. It conſiſts of a maſter and 24 jurors, choſen from among the miners, and exerciſing juriſdiction over them both above and below ground. At the general courts a jury of twenty-four *working miners* is ſworn, who are ſummoned when a ſpecial court is called, and twelve make a jury to try the cauſe. A ſpecial jury of *holders of mines* may be had, if demanded. On complaint to the court, the twenty-four view the matter in diſpute and give their opinion. If either party is diſſatisfied, a trial is had before the ſteward of the court, who is the judge, and council often attend. If the verdict is not ſatisfactory, the matter is removed to Weſtminſter-hall; and in caſes of importance this is generally done.

People often undertake to drive a *ſough* to carry off the water from their own or other mines. If they relieve the mine of another, they are intitled to a certain proportion of all the ore got in that mine after it is cleaned; ſometimes ſo much as one-ſixth. If, in carrying on the work, they hit on a vein of lead, they frequently find that it is within the *meers* of ſome other miner, and then they are obliged to account for the produce[o]. The miners in this country are a ſet of the hardieſt and moſt brutiſh fellows imaginable. They dig about a quarter of a peck in four and ſometimes ſix hours, which they call a *cope*, at the rate of 10*d*. by which they earn a guinea a week, working all the while on their ſides. Some mines are 80 yards, others a great deal more from the ſurface, under which are three ſtrata of ſtone. The women, children, and old men earn a livelihood by waſhing and ſifting the ore. It is carried to the forges on horſeback, each horſe carrying 20 ſtone, or 2½ cwt. or ſix diſhes or pecks at one penny each, which in five turns, or a morning's work, earns 2*s*. 6*d*.

At *Buxton* Dr. Gale[p] places Aquis of Ravennas, which in a MS note he had put at *Aidon* in Northumberland. Mr. Watſon diſcovered a Roman ſtation here[q]. Buxton was certainly well known to the Romans, and it is extremely probable that they uſed Buxton.

[o] Leigh, b. 1. p. 78. Bray, p. 219—224.
[q] Archæol. III. 237.

[p] MS notes.

the

the tepid ſprings of this place for bathing. This people made two roads in the county of Derby, of which the leſſer croſſed a part of the Peak, namely from Buxton to the ſtation at Brough near Hope; which was intended propably to afford a communication between this place and the baths at Buxton. From Brough to Buxton this road may be traced, becauſe the materials of which it is compoſed are very different from the natural ground on each ſide. Upon Tideſwel moor the ſides of this cauſey may be diſtinguiſhed for many yards together where it is about ſeven or eight yards broad[r]. There was a Roman wall cemented with red Roman plaſter near St. Anne's well, where were the ruins of the antient bath.

There are no records to ſhew clearly that Buxton was a place of requeſt in the ages ſubſequent to the Roman empire in England. The Monkiſh hiſtorians appear to have known little concerning it[s].

If theſe baths were uſed by the Saxons, as by the name of *Batham gate* going to the road leading to the *Bath* by way of eminence it ſhould ſeem they were, one may deduce the name from boc, *coxit*, q. d. the warm ſtones or rocks, or warm ſprings among the rocks, or from boc, or buc, a beech tree, if it were certain any ever grew there; and Skinner derives it from beocce, bocce, beech, and ton town. Mr. Pegge[t] inclines to this laſt derivation, or to that from becca, *caper*. Jones[u] fancied it from wild bucks, or from one *Buck* an owner, which is too vague; alſo that from wounded bucks taking ſoil here the hunters named the place *Buckſtand*[x], and again from bock-ſtein or ſtein-bock, boucſtein, the ſtein-buck, a kind of goat which antiently inhabited the Peak. It ſeems to occur in Domeſday under the name of *Bectune*[y].

Buxton was a place of note ſome time before queen Elizabeth's reign[z]. St. Anne was then the patroneſs of the place, and its tepid waters were in high requeſt both for drinking and bathing. At this time accommodations were provided for the reception of patients. In 1572 we find the following deſcription by Dr. Jones, of the principal building at Buxton, which was probably upon the very ſpot where the hall now ſtands. "Joining the chief "ſpring between the river and the bath is a very "goodly houſe, four ſquare, four ſtories high, ſo "well compact with houſes of office beneath, above, "and round about, with a great chamber and other "goodly lodgings to the number of thirty, that it "is and will be a beauty to behold, and very nota-"ble for the right honourable and worſhipful that "ſhall repair thither, as alſo for others; yea, and "the poor ſhall have lodgings and beds hard by for "their uſes only. The baths alſo ſo bravely beau-"tified with ſeats round about, and defended from "the ambient air, and chimnies for fire to air your "garments in the bath ſide, and other neceſſaries "moſt decent."

This building was erected by the earl of Shrewſbury, and occaſioned the waters of Buxton to be much more reſorted to than heretofore by all ranks of people. Mary queen of Scots being at that time in the cuſtody of the earl of Shrewſbury, was brought along with him and his wife Elizabeth to Buxton in one of his viſits to that place, upon which occaſion this heroic and unfortunate princeſs applied to Buxton Cæſar's verſes upon Feltria, as before given. About the year 1670 this building was demoliſhed, and a new edifice erected by William third earl of Devonſhire. It was before the erection of the Creſcent the principal hotel, and was called the Hall.

The antient wall of Roman workmanſhip about St. Anne's well above-mentioned, together with its baſon which had been uſed from the time of Jones, was razed in 1709, when ſir Thomas Delves of Cheſhire, in memory of a cure, erected the late arch[a], which was deſtroyed to make room for the foundation of the Creſcent.

Several large and excellent houſes for the accommodation of viſitors for health or pleaſure have been erected within the laſt 70 years, and they have of late continued to increaſe almoſt annually; at length the duke of Devonſhire has erected a large and beautiful edifice called the *Creſcent*. It is built of ſtone got on the ſpot, and faced with a fine free-ſtone, from a quarry about a mile and a half off, on the Diſley road, and conſiſts of numerous apartments, ſupplied with every convenience, a grand ball-room on the right, and a coffee-room under it. In the centre of the building, are the Duke's arms cut in ſtone. At the back of the *Creſcent*, are the ſtables, forming a grand ſquare equal in magnificence to any in the kingdom; a large range of ſheds for coach-houſes are attached to them. To the front of the Creſcent is a fine riſing ground, planted with trees, and laid out in agreeable walks. The whole expence is ſaid to have exceeded £.120,000. It is leaſed to a perſon who has the entire management. In front is a building were the waters may be drank *gratis*; more to the left are the baths adjoining the old hall. The roads here being made of limeſtone are excellent[f].

Among other alterations ſubſequent to the building of the hall by the earl of Devonſhire, appear to have been the addition of two other baths, one for the uſe of female bathers, the other for the poor adjoining to the old bath, now appropriated for the men, called the gentleman's bath.

The tepid ſprings of Buxton are in a vale environed by hilly or more properly uneven wavy land, on the South ſide of the rivulet Wye, within the diſtance of forty or fifty yards from each other, and about half a mile from the ſource of this rivulet.

The uppermoſt ſtratum on the South of the Wye at Buxton is the firſt or black lime-ſtone, which is covered in ſome parts with fragments of ſhale of a few feet in thickneſs. Under this ſtratum lies the firſt bed of toad ſtone, and ſubjacent to this is the ſecond bed of lime ſtone, under which is the ſecond ſtratum of toad ſtone, which is incumbent on a third bed of lime-ſtone. On the North ſide the Wye at

[r] Dr. Pegge's account of the roads through the country of the Coritani.
[s] Ib.
[t] Ubi ſup. p. 11.
[u] The benefit of the antient baths of Buckſtones, by John Jones, 1572, 4to.
[x] Jones, ib.
[y] Fol. 273. b. 277, 278.
[z] Chemical Hiſtory of Buxton Water, 1784, 8vo. vol. I. p. 2. by George Pearſon, M. D.
[a] Jones. Lambarde's Topograph. Dict.
[f] Aikin's Mancheſter, p. 492.

Buxton the upper ſtratum is ſhale; but, after aſcending towards the ſummit of the hill on this ſide the Wye, it is the grit-ſtone bed incumbent on this ſhale and the lime-ſtone and toad-ſtone beds which conſtitute the "Cruſt of the Earth" of the Peake [a]. The above ſtrata on each ſide the Wye are ſeparated by apparently a chaſm that has been filled up with rubble conſiſting of the broken beds of the earth on each ſide of it [b].

The tepid ſprings of Buxton iſſue out of the bowels of the earth either through fiſſures in the black lime-ſtone upon the ſurface, or from the rubble that covers ſome parts of this ſtratum [c].

The gentleman's bath is 25 feet ſix inches in length, 12 feet 8 inches broad, and the average depth is 4 feet 10 inches: therefore it contains 2,697,696 cubic inches, and 9,566$\frac{3}{5}\frac{4}{2}$ ale gallons of water [d].

After the demolition of ſir Thomas Delves's arch and well above-mentioned, about four years ago the ſtreams which ſupplied this well were conducted in a different direction, and to a greater diſtance, to a new baſon called New St. Anne's, incloſed within an elegant temple of Grecian architecture. But the water in this new baſon was found to be diminiſhed in its heat, namely, to expand the quickſilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer to 80° or 80$\frac{1}{2}$, inſtead of 81° or 81$\frac{1}{4}$. This circumſtance, joined to the prejudices of the people in favour of the former well, excited general diſſatisfaction, ſome clamours and menaces. To appeaſe theſe complaints, a temporary well was made at the ſource of the ſprings that ſupply New St. Anne's well in the ſummer of 1781, until the water in the new baſon ſhould acquire its priſtine heat, which it was natural to ſuppoſe it muſt in time do from the occaſion of its loſs of heat, namely, the being conveyed in a channel through the earth near it much colder than itſelf, and the addition propoſed of covering the new baſon with a cover in contact with the water and receiving it through a hole in the ſide of it as through a pump ſpout. The effect of further time and this alteration was ſuch as was expected, ſo that the water in the new well is now 81° or 81$\frac{1}{4}$, and it is drunk with the advantages of being conveyed in a grit-ſtone channel inſtead of a leaden pipe, without previous expoſure to the air, and in a neater manner as to the filling of glaſſes or other veſſels [e].

Buxton water is of the temperature of 81$\frac{1}{2}$ or 82° in the Gentleman's Bath, and 81° or 81$\frac{3}{4}$ in New St. Anne's Well. It has no colour, taſte, or ſmell, is perfectly tranſparent, but it contains a ſubſtance, apparently a permanent vapour, in the form of bubbles ſuſpended therein. Theſe bubbles are the peculiarity of this water as far as can be diſcovered by the external ſenſes without inſtruments or experiments. Theſe bubbles ariſe in great abundance through the ſeams of the pavement in the old bath, paſs through the whole bulk of water, and burſt upon its ſurface. The nature of theſe bubbles was never examined by Short and others, although they pronounced confidently with regard to their properties. Of late years the opinion univerſally prevailed that they were gas or fixed air, a vapour that unites with quick-lime, and forms calcareous earth with cauſtic alkali, and compoſes mild alkali; certainly not becauſe they were ſhewn by experiments to poſſeſs theſe properties, but perhaps becauſe they had been found to extinguiſh flame and animal life. The error of this opinion was detected in February, 1782, when it was diſcovered that theſe bubbles did not poſſeſs the properties of gas, although they are not reſpirable, and did not contain the ſmalleſt portion of air.

A number of experiments and obſervations ſhew theſe bubbles to be a permanent vapour reſembling in many properties air united with phlogiſton, ſometimes called phlogiſticated air. From the analyſis juſt made it appears that Buxton water contains the uſual impregnations of common hard waters, namely, vitriolic gypſum, ſea ſalt, calcareous earth, and air in unuſually ſmall quantity; that its medicinal efficacy muſt be founded, as far as can be learned from chemiſtry, on its *temperature*, *purity*, and *impregnation* with a peculiar permanent vapour that ariſes from it ſpontaneouſly, which is wholly unfit for reſpiration and inflammation, but which is not gas or fixed air [f].

About one mile from Buxton, in Aſhford road, is a hill called *Staden Low*, between which and the road is the ſquare vallum, with the circle adjoining, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley [g], now ploughed down, yet ſtill diſtinguiſhable. He ſuppoſed it a circus, and ſays it is 160 feet diameter, the vallum 50 feet on each ſide, in one place the ditch inward, and on the point of the circle fartheſt from the ſquare a little ſemicircular cave of earth. His barrows on the tops of the hills may be two beacons on ſome adjacent hill [h]. Stadenlow

About three miles from Buxton are the *Marble ſtones*, probably Dr. Stukeley's Druidical marble ſtones near Hope, a natural rock, about 180 feet long, and 80 broad, three feet above the ſurface, the face deeply channelled and full of holes. At the Eaſt and Weſt ends many irregular-ſhaped ſtones, a few inches from each other [i]. At the *Tong*, a white heap, under earth and ſtones, quantities of human bones are found; and at a paſture called *Perry*, in this peak foreſt, a very great quantity, in general found, under a bank ſeveral yards in length. Another collection of bones, in a paſture called *Harrod Low*, in the ſame foreſt, and one on *Wormhill* moor [j]. Marble Stones.

"*Wye* river, good for troutes, riſith in Darbyſhire, "near St. Anne of Buckſtane's welle, ſo to Bakewel, "a market towne to Haddon, and thereabout Wye "cummith into Darwent [k]." Wye r.

Chee Torr is about five miles from Buxton. The river Wye runs between the rocks, which ſeem to have been forced aſunder. One is ſaid to be 360 feet perpendicular [l]. Chee Torr

On the moor between *Stoney Middleton* and Sheffield, on the top of a hill called *Great Owlar Torr*, is a heap of large ſtones; on the top of which are three rock baſons perfect, and one broken off. Not Great Owlar Torr.

[a] Jones. Lambarde's Topograph. Dict. [b] Chemical Hiſtory of Buxton Water, 1784. vol. I. p. 139.
[c] Ib. p. 140. [d] Ib. 145. [e] Ib. p 158. [f] See Chemical Hiſtory of Buxton Water, vol. II.
[g] It. II. 26. [h] Bray, p. 236. [i] Ib. p. 237. [j] Ib. p. 239.
[k] Leland, VII 45. [l] Bray, p. 240.

far

far from this, on the edge of a hill, a vaſt ſtone, near 20 feet high, poiſed on a tapering ſmaller, on a broad baſe ſix or ſeven feet, and covered with a cap. To the right of this a fortification called the *Carles work*, a wall of large ſtones eight or nine feet high, piled againſt a wall of ſloping earth, croſſes the neck of land higher than the adjoining part of the moor, and full of looſe ſtones. The ground to the right is irregular, incloſed with a fence of ſtones rudely placed. On the ſide towards Chatſworth is an entrance opening inwards without flanks. Near the turnpike-road from Caſtleton by Hatherſage to Sheffield was a rocking ſtone, lately deſtroyed. Above Hatherſage church is a place called *Camp Green*, a high large circular mound of earth incloſed by a deep ditch. In the church-yard they ſhew two ſtones 13 feet four inches diſtant [m], that mark the grave of Little John the friend of Robin Hood.

Carles Work.

At the foot of the hills called *Coy Moſſe* [6], behind the town of Buxton, under a hill of lime-ſtone of nine or ten different ſorts, is *Pool's Hole*, 232 yards long, pretended to have been a retreat to a robber of that name. The path to it is ſo narrow, and the entrance ſo low, that it is ſcarce perceivable. On firſt entering, for a few yards one is obliged to ſtoop, but the cave preſently riſes, and the firſt thing you are ſhewn is Pool's *ſaddle*, no bad reſemblance. Farther on, his chair hangs from the roof, and by it an exact imitation of a flitch of bacon, with its white edge. In other parts are, Cotton's haycock, a lion's head, Pool lying in ſtate, which has a tolerably exact figure of a corpſe, with the eyes cloſed, and the chin ſunk in the cheſt, of which it exhibits the brawny muſcles; his horſe, repreſenting the haunches, back, and bare ribs, of a ſmall headleſs beaſt lying down; the dark lantern or bee-hive; the organs like Gothic fretwork. The queen of Scots' pillar, a ſmooth maſs like alabaſter, projecting from the ſide of the cave about a yard from the ground, and two yards high, beyond which the paſſage narrows, and few go farther; but beyond this is a ſteep aſcent for near a quarter of a mile, which terminates near the roof, in a hollow called *The Needle's Eye*; in which a candle being placed repreſents a ſtar. Returning, you are ſhewn a vault called *Pool's Cellar*, and over it lies the ſhelf. The whole bottom of the vault is ſtrewed with ſtones, and the water continually dropping from the incruſtations above deſcribed.

Pool's Hole.

Dr. Short [n] gives the following deſcription of this cave.

"*Pool's Hole* is a very little mile off Buxton. The rock over the front of its entry is ſeven yards perpendicular, the breadth of the outward entry at the ground nine yards. The door is two yards and a half wide in the rock. Here the height is from three to five feet, therefore we muſt enter ſtooping for 18 yards before we can ſtand up. Then we come into a large cavern, 20 yards high, and ten broad, till at laſt its height riſes from 20 to 45 yards, and from 20 to 50 wide. When you are 28 yards from the outer entry you come to Pool's Shelf; a great, long, broad, flagſtone, lying overhead the whole breadth of the entry. Juſt on the right hand about five yards above the level is Pool's Chamber and Dining-room, which ſhelve into the rock a pretty depth. From this ſhelf you enter another ſubterraneous paſſage on the left hand, which opens into the other at the Queen of Scots' Pillar; but here is nothing remarkable. Returning to the firſt, when you are 60 yards in you riſe up a ſteep aſcent, and leave a hollow on one ſide, climb up eleven yards and a quarter to the Flitch of Bacon; of which whoever can ſee any reſemblance muſt have a ſtrong fancy. Fifty-eight yards beyond this is the font, four feet high, and ten feet in circumference at the bottom, with a ſmall baſon of water on its top, which dropping from the roof has formed this large pedeſtal. Juſt by, on the ſame ſide, are four very large ſtalactitious concretions, called haycocks, and very like them. Six yards beyond the Flitch is the Queen of Scots' Chair; whoſe fore and lower part is exactly in the form of an old chair. From the font to this chair are moſt magnificent, high, perpendicular walls of beautiful carved-work, adorned with variety of figures, as well of vegetables as others. Nine yards beyond the Chair is the Lion couchant on his belly, on a ſtone, with his head up. Juſt by it is the effigies of an old man, dead and laid-out, of a dun blackiſh colour. Two yards and a half farther is the Queen of Scots' Pillar; and all upon the oppoſite wall is very noble carved-work of ſtalactites. Thirty-four yards farther is St. Andrew's Needle; a ſmall paſſage, three yards long, under a great ſtone. You aſcend, 60 yards and a half beyond this, a moſt frightful precipice of rocks, this aſcent being 40 yards above the level, and all a rough rock, reaching very near the day. When you are here, your candles ſeem twinkling ſtars to the company below, as theirs do to you. Here you are at the end of the cave. At the foot of this precipice riſes up the water, which glides gently along the ſide of the Hole to a ſwallow which drinks it in, except in time of a very great flood. The organs are between the Queen of Scots' Pillar and the Lion."

Near this cave are found hexagonal quartz-chryſtals, which are coloured red by the iron they contain; but they are not ſo clear or handſome as Briſtol ſtones [o].

In the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1784, p. 581, is a deſcription of *Granvill's Hole*, in Perigord, reſembling Pool's Hole. The whole length of this cave is 230 yards.

Chapel in the Foreſt is a little village on the road from Mancheſter to Tidſwell, with a chapel of independent juriſdiction, ſo called from being ſeated in what was once the Peak foreſt, reduced to one clump of about 20 trees, round a farm-houſe called *The Chamber*, ſaid to have been once a lodge [p].

Chapel in the Foreſt.

In the high-peak between Caſtleton and Hope was an hoſpital or ſpital houſe in the reign of Edward III. valued at 40*s*. [q]

Barleborough, in the North-eaſt corner of the county, not far North of Cheſterfield, was the ſeat of the antient family of Rodes, originally of Nottinghamſhire. Gerard de Rodes was a great favourite with king John. His deſcendants Ralph and John lived in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. In the

Barleborough.

[m] Bray, p. 243—245. [6] G. [n] Ubi ſupra, p. 29. [o] Bray, 255.
[p] Ib. p. 239. [q] Tanner, 83.

days

days of Elizabeth ſir Francis Rodes, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, built the preſent manſion, where he and his poſterity have ſince reſided.

Earls of *Derby*.

According to Dugdale (I. 259), *Robert Ferrers* was created earl of Derby, 1138, by king Stephen, for the battle of the Standard, which he won; but, as he died next year, the title ſeems to have laid dormant till king John revived it in the perſon of his great-grandſon *William*, in his firſt year. The charter by which that prince gave him livery and reſtitution of his earldom is printed in Selden's Titles of Honour, part II. c. 5. p. 153. He died of the gout, 31 Henry III. as did his ſon and ſucceſſor *William*, 1254, of a fall from his chariot, to which he was confined by it. He was buried at Merevale[r]. His ſon Robert died about the end of Henry III.[s] His deſcendants remained without a title till Walter was ſummoned to parliament as lord Ferrers of Chartley, from whom the late earl of Eſſex and the late viſcount Hereford deſcended[t].

Thomas Stanley, who joined Henry VII. and ſet the crown on his head at Boſworth, was by him created earl of Derby, in the firſt year of his reign, and died 1504, 19 Henry VII. and was buried in Burſcough priory. His ſon *George* died 3 Henry VII. and was buried in St. James Garlikehythe, London. The title fell to his grandſon *Thomas*; who, dying 1521, 13 Henry VIII. was buried at Sion abbey, and ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*. He died 1572, 14 Elizabeth, and was buried at Ormſkirk, as have been all his ſucceſſors. His immediate ſucceſſor was his ſon *Henry*, 1594; and his ſon *Ferdinand*, 1595. He was ſucceeded by his brother *William*; and he, 1642, by his ſon *James*, whoſe diſtinguiſhed loyalty, and baſe execution, at Bolton, 1651, have rendered his name illuſtrious, as the defence of his caſtle at Latham, 1644, have immortaliſed his lady, who was daughter of Claude, duke of Tremouille. His ſucceſſor was his ſon *Charles*, who died 1672, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*[u]. He died, 1702, without iſſue male, and was ſucceeded by his brother *James*; and he, dying 1735-6, the title devolved on ſir *Edward* Stanley, of Bickerſtaff, co. Lancaſter, deſcended from a younger ſon of George, ſon of Thomas, the firſt earl. He died 1776, æt. 86, and is ſucceeded by his grandſon *Edward*, 12th and preſent earl.

[r] Dugdale, Bar. I. 262, 263. Mat. Paris, p. 884.

[s] Dugdale, Ib. 264. In Mr. Charles' Collections, MS. Cotton. Julius C. VII. is depicted his ſeal with his figure on horſeback, the capariſons of his horſe charged with his arms, circumſcribed *Robert de Ferrars filius et hæres Domni Willi de Ferrars quondam comitis Derby*. Counterſeal, an eſcutcheon of his arms.

[t] Ib. 266. Search being made in the Exchequer for the reliefs due from Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſon and heir of Henry earl of Lancaſter, it was found that his father had been charged *inter alia* with £.100. *pro comitatu Derby integro*, and therefore he was now charged with the like. Com. Hill. 25 E. III. Rot. 4, ex parte Rem. Theſ. and Hill, 6 E. III. Fines.

[u] Dugdale, Bar. II. 247—254.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Derbyſhire.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle, or Bear's-foot: in mountainous meadows and paſtures; common.

Arenaria *verna*. Mountain Chickweed: in the Peak about *Wirkeſworth*, and elſewhere.

Bryum *hypnoides*. Wooly Bryum: on mountainous heaths; at *Matlock* bath.

——— *hypnoides* ζ. A variety of the laſt: on the mountains in the Peak.

Byſſus *ſaxatilis*. Stone Byſſus: on limeſtone rocks.

Campanula *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort: in the mountainous paſtures by the hedge ſides, plentifully.

Cardamine *hirſuta*. Hairy Ladies ſmock: about the mouth of *Pool's hole*, plentifully.

——— *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies-ſmock: by brooks in mountainous meadows, and on moiſt rocks and ſtones.

Cochlearea *officinalis*. Common or Garden Scurvy-graſs: on the mountains at *Caſtleton* in the Peak about the great ſubterraneous vault or cavern, called *Peak's hole*.

——— *officinalis* γ Grœnlandica. Grœnland Scurvy-graſs: at the entrance into *Peak's hole*.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil: near the ebbing and flowing well at *Tideſwell*.

Draba *muralis*. Speedwell-leaved Whitlow-graſs: in the fiſſures of rocks, and in mountainous and ſtoney paſtures, eſpecially of a chalky ſoil.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black-berried Heath, Crow or Crake-Berries: on the mountains in the Peak, common.

Erica *cinerea*. Fine-leaved Heath: on the mountains near *Hatherſedge* in the Peak.

Eryſimum *chieranthoides*. Treacle Wormſeed: near *Aſhburn* in the Peak.

Geranium *lucidum*. Shining Dove's-foot Crane's-bill: about the entrance into *Peak's hole*.

Lichen *jubatus*. Fennel Liverwort: on the rocks near *Darwent* in the Peak.

——— *omphalodes*. Purple Liverwort: on the rocks in the Peak.

Lycopodium *clavatum*. Common Club Moſs or Wolves-claw: on the mountains near *Darwent* in the Peak.

——— *Selago*. Fir Club Moſs: on rocks and

Polypodium *Filix fœmina*. Female Polypody: in marſhy and ſhady places; about *Wingerworth* common.

——— *fragile*. Brittle Polypody: about *Peak's hole*.

——— *marginale*. Marginal Polypody: about *Buxton*; this plant has not been long known to be a native of *England*.

Polytrichum *commune*. Common Polytrichum, or Golden Maidenhair: in the Peak.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce: on old walls, and about the entrance into *Peak's hole*.

Rubus *idæus*. Raſpberry Buſh, Framboiſe or Hindberry: in the hedges in the Peak.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden Dock: in the meadows by the road ſide leading to *Swarſton* bridge, which in floods are overthrown by the *Trent*.

Saxifraga *hypnoides*. Trifid Sengreen; on the mountains.

Thalictrum *minus*. Leſſer Meadow-Rue: about the entrance into *Peak's hole*.

Thlaſpi *montanum*. Mountain Mithridate-Muſtard: in the Peak.

Tremella *utriculata*. Bladder Tremella: on ſtones in rivulets; near *Tideſwell*.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cranberries, Moſsberries, or Moorberries: on boggy places in the Peak.

——— *Vitis idæa*. Red Whorts, or Whortleberries: in the mountains of the Peak, plentifully.

Valeriania *officinalis* β. Mountain Valerian: near *Buxton well*, above a ſtoney and thorny place called *Aſhwood*.

Viola *grandiflora*. Yellow Violet or Panſies: about *Pool's hole* and *Elden hole*, and in the Peak.

——— *tricolor*. Panſies or Heart's-eaſe: in the mountains among the corn, and upon the mud-walls and fences of ſtone.

LEICESTERSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
WARWICKSHIRE
Derby Shire
Seckington
Newton Regis
Austrey
Shuttington
Bramcote
Orton on the Hill
Warton
Polesworth
Moreham
Newhouse
Grendon
Hall End
Birch Coppice
Badesley Ensor
Freasley
Witherley
Manduessedum a Roman camp
Merevale
Whittington
Coventry
Arley
Merevale Hall
Baxterley
Hurley Chap
Hurley Hall
Kingsbury
Whateley
Holt
Newhouse
Hockley
Wilnecote
Hermitage
Priory
Robey Br
Amington
Tamworth Castle
Lady bridge
Fazeley
Drayton Manor
Bourne River
Drayton Basset
Middleton
Mile Oak
Canal
Tame River
Watling Street
Ridge Lane
Harkhill
Oldbury
Caldecot
Ingar River
Wedington
Higham
Nuneaton
Bay Pool
Whitacre
Arley Street
Temple Hall
Arley
Smeeton
Ansley
Monkwood
Upp. Whitacre
Shustoke
Bentley Chap
Bentley Hall
Hollocal
Ansley Hall
Ansley Common
Fillongley
Coleshill Oak
Old Fillongley
White House
Birchley Hall
Coley
Master Land
Exhall
Newland
Caretey
Allesley
Allesley Hall
Coventry
Whoburley Chap.
Fleetchamsted Chap.
Alton End
Packington Magna
Packington Parva
Meriden
Maxstoke Priory
Maxstoke Hall
Hawkswell
Duke End
Blythe Hall
Marston Jabbet
Coleshill
Water Orton
Park Hall
Gilson
Curdworth
Merston
Damon
Wishaw
Lamley Hall
New Hall
Windley Wild
Sutton
Little Sutton
Moor Hall
Four Oaks Hall
Brazebridge Pool
from Litchfield 6 Miles
Pipe Hall
Wishaw Hall
Eaves
Erdington
Upper Wilton
Oken End Gr.
Pipe Hall
Erdington Hall
Castle Bromwich
Perry bridge
Handsworth
Aston
Duddeston
Deritend Chap.
Edgbaston
Birmingham
Hockley
Yardley
Sheldon
Heybarnes
Key Hall
Coleford
Kingshurst
Tyderess
Chapel Yard
Marston Gr.
Packington Parva
Stone Br.
Church Bickenhill
Hampton in Arden
Barston
Balsall Street
Balsall
Oldich
Knowle
Canal
Hearwood Estate
Kate Green
Whalley
Langley Hall
Hillfield Hall
Solihull
Widenhay Hall
Monkford Street
Shirley Street
Bell Chap
Abyn
Yardley
Stratford and Avon River
Cole River
Bushey
Kings Norton
Worcester
Canal
from Wolverhampton
from Birmingham
Alcester
Bromsgrove
Redditch
Ridditch
Tardebigge
Bittell
Hill Morton
Clifton
Stanford
Shawell
Lilburn
Rugby
Billton
Newton Harcourt
Kilworth
Leicester
Lutterworth
Lutterworth Road
Church Over
Cester over
Willey
Lodge
Newham Pedar
Monks Kirby
Pailton
Newbold Revel
Harborow Magna
Harborow Parva
Brinklow
Newham Regis
Church Lawford
Bretford
Combe Abbey
Brandon
Wolston
Binley
Stoke
Wyken
Sow
Caludon
Foleshill
Pool Fm.
Coal Pits
Bedworth
Arley
Wolvey
Burton Hastings
Burbach
Hinckley
Sharnford
Higham
Sapcote
Wibtoft
Copston Magna
Sherford
Smockington
High Cross
Watling Street
Leicester Gingage
Sketchley
Stretton
Bilton
Dunsmore Heath
Draycott
Oxford
Over Smite
Shilton
Withybrook
Ansty
Barnacle
Tuckey
Fire Engine
Wolston
Binley
Stoke
Bagington
Whitley
Stivichall
Whitley
Allesley
Coventry
Exhall
Newhouse
Caretey
Smeeton
Arley
Ansley
Monkwood
Upp. Whitacre
Shustoke
Bentley Chap
Bentley Hall
Hollocal
Ansley Hall
Ansley Common
Fillongley
Coleshill Oak
Old Fillongley
White House
Birchley Hall
Coley
Master Land
Exhall
Newland
Caretey
Allesley
Allesley Hall
Coventry
Whoburley Chap.
Fleetchamsted Chap.
Alton End
Packington Magna
Packington Parva
Meriden
Maxstoke Priory
Maxstoke Hall
Hawkswell
Duke End
Blythe Hall
Marston Jabbet
Coleshill
Water Orton
Park Hall
Gilson
Curdworth
Merston
Damon
Wishaw
Lamley Hall
New Hall
Windley Wild
Sutton
Little Sutton
Moor Hall
Four Oaks Hall
Brazebridge Pool
from Litchfield 6 Miles
Pipe Hall
Wishaw Hall
Eaves
Erdington
Upper Wilton
Oken End Gr.
Pipe Hall
Erdington Hall
Castle Bromwich
Perry bridge
Handsworth
Aston
Duddeston
Deritend Chap.
Edgbaston
Birmingham
Hockley
Yardley
Sheldon
Heybarnes
Key Hall
Coleford
Kingshurst
Tyderess
Chapel Yard
Marston Gr.
Packington Parva
Stone Br.
Church Bickenhill
Hampton in Arden
Barston
Balsall Street
Balsall
Oldich
Knowle
Canal
Hearwood Estate
Kate Green
Whalley
Langley Hall
Hillfield Hall
Solihull
Widenhay Hall
Monkford Street
Shirley Street
Bell Chap
Abyn
Yardley
Stratford and Avon River
Cole River
Bushey
Kings Norton
Worcester
Canal
from Wolverhampton
from Birmingham
Alcester
Bromsgrove
Redditch
Ridditch
Tardebigge
Bittell
Hill Morton
Clifton
Stanford
Shawell
Lilburn
Rugby
Billton
Newton Harcourt
Kilworth
Leicester
Lutterworth
Lutterworth Road
Church Over
Cester over
Willey
Lodge
Newham Pedar
Monks Kirby
Pailton
Newbold Revel
Harborow Magna
Harborow Parva
Brinklow
Newham Regis
Church Lawford
Bretford
Combe Abbey
Brandon

A MAP of WARWICKSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

Engraved by I. Cary.

E. Noble delint et curavit

REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS.

1. Hemlingford
2. Coventry County
3. Knightlow
4. Barlichway
5. Kineton

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

5° 5 5° 4 5 4° 3 5 3° 2 5 1° 2° 0 Longitude West 1 5 from London 1° 0 5

CORNAVII.

HAVING ſurveyed the countries of the Coritani who lived neareſt the Weſt, I come next to the CORNABII, or CORNAVII. The etymology of their name I leave to others: I might, indeed, twiſt the words to different meanings; but, as none of them anſwer to the nature of the ſoil, or the character of the inhabitants, I ſhall not crowd my deſcription with them. My preſent deſign is to deſcribe ſeparately thoſe counties, which, by Ptolomy's account, ſeem to have been occupied by the CORNAVII, viz. *Warwickſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, *Staffordſhire*, *Shropſhire*, and *Cheſhire*: in which not the leaſt traces of their antient name remains, though this name ſeems to have continued to the decline of the Roman empire. For under the late emperors *numeri* and *turmæ* of Cornavii ſerved, as appears from the Notitia.

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE county of Warwick, called by the Saxons as by us at preſent *Warwickſhire*[a], bounded on the Eaſt by thoſe of Northampton and Leiceſter, and the military way before mentioned; on the South by Oxford and Glouceſter ſhires; on the Weſt for the moſt part by Worceſter; and on the North by Staffordſhire; is divided into two parts, *Feldon* and *Woodland*, or the Feild and Woody Country, parted from each other by the river Avon, running obliquely through the middle of the county from South-eaſt to North-weſt.

Feldon.

Edge hill.

Warmington.

Vale of Red Horſe.

Shipſton. Kipton in Worceſterſhire. Kinton. Compton.

Wormleighton.

Shugbury.

The *Feldon* lies on this ſide the Avon, being a champaign country, diverſified with corn and graſs, and yielding a moſt delightful view from the hill called *Edge hill*. At the extremity of this hill, by *Warmington*, I ſaw a very large circular entrenchment, which, like others of the ſame kind, I take to have been originally made for preſent defence upon ſome invaſion. From the red ſoil hereabout *Rodway*, *Rodley*[b], take their names, and the greateſt part of the valley itſelf is called *The Vale of Red Horſe*, from the ſhape of a horſe cut by the country people on a red hill near *Pillerton*. The remarkable places in this part are *Shipſton* and *Kinton*, one a market for ſheep, the other for cows, for a long time back, whence alſo they had their names. *Compton in the Hole*, ſo called from its being concealed in a valley under the hills. This laſt place is not, however, without its pleaſures, and from it an illuſtrious family takes its name; of which Henry Compton was, by queen Elizabeth, 1572, advanced to the degree of baron. *Wormleighton*, famous for feeding ſheep, but more eminent ſince king James created the moſt illuſtrious John *Spencer*, before mentioned, *baron Wormleighton*. *Shugbury*, where they find the Aſtroites, or Star-ſtones, which the *Shugburies*, lords of the place, have adopted for their arms. *Southam*, a well known and frequented market; alſo *Leamington*, ſo called from the little river *Leam*, which waters this part of the county, where is a ſalt ſpring. *Vehindon*, now *Long Ichindon* and *Harbury*. Theſe two laſt are memorable only for the death of Fremund, ſon of king Offa, baſely ſlain by ſurprize between them; a perſon of great renown and ſingular piety, envied only becauſe in a moſt unhappy criſis his good fortune had given the enemy a check. But this his undeſerved fate turned to his greater glory; for being buried at his father Offa's palace, now called *Off-church*, he ſtill ſurvives to poſterity, having been ranked among the ſaints, and had divine honours paid him by the common people; and his life was written, in tolerably elegant verſe, by an antient author; from which I may, without offence, ſubjoin theſe few lines on the murderer, whoſe ambition to reign prompted him to this deed.

Southam.

Leamington.

Off church.

Non ſperans vivo Fremundo regis honore
Optato ſe poſſe frui, molitur in ejus
Immeritam tacitò mortem, gladioque profanus
Irruit exerto ſervus, dominique jacentis
Tale nihil veritum ſævo caput amputat ictu.
Talis apud Wydford Fremundum palma coronat,*
Dum ſimul & fontes occidit & occidit inſons.

Hopeleſs to reign, while Fremund lives, he frames
Secret deſigns againſt his guiltleſs life; his ſword
The daſtard ſlave forth draws againſt his lord,
And, as ſecure he ſlept, ſtrikes off his head:
Such crown at Wydford waits on Fremund dead,
The guilty wretches ſlain his guiltleſs ſoul is fled.

Theſe are the places in *Feldon*, or the plain country. I muſt not forget to obſerve that the antient *Foſſe* way croſſes it, whoſe ridge appears in paſture grounds,

* Some copies read more truly *Radford*.

[a] Þæningaeyne. Sax. Chr. 147. Warrewicana provincia. Flor. Worc. [b] *Radway*, *Ratley*, [*Rotteloic* Domeſd.]

now

Cheſterton. now out of the road near *Cheſterton*, the reſidence of the very antient family of the *Peitos*, of which was that William *Peito*, of the Franciſcan order, whom pope Paul IV. out of pique to cardinal Pole (ſuch reſentments harbour in heavenly minds) in vain created cardinal, and legate in England, having cited Pole to Rome on a charge of hereſy. But queen Mary, though much devoted to the church of Rome, interpoſed, or rather oppoſed, ſo that Peito was forbid to come into England, and the legatine authority was left intire to Pole. I know not whether it is worth while to mention here, that certain writers in the reign of Edward IV. complained that the avarice of aſſembling great flocks of ſheep like armies beſet populous towns, drove away the huſbandmen, and made ſuch havock, that one of them, a learned man in that age, exclaimed with the poet,

Quid facerent hoſtes captâ crudelius urbe!

What worſe than this could we from foes expect *!

Rugby. But on the river *Avon*, where it enters this county ſoon after its firſt riſe, *Rugby* firſt preſents itſelf, a great market for butchers: then *Newenham Regis*, on the other ſide the river, where riſe three ſprings, that ſeem to have paſſed through alom mines, whoſe water, of a milky colour and taſte, is accounted good againſt the ſtone. It certainly is extremely diuretic, heals and cloſes up wounds preſently, taken with ſalt purges, with ſugar binds. Then *Bagginton*, which has a caſtle, and once belonged to the *Bagots*, a very illuſtrious family. Not far from it is *Stoneley*, where king Henry II. founded a ſmall monaſtery †; and oppoſite to it was formerly a caſtle, on the Avon, called *Stoneley holme*, built on *Holmehull*, and deſtroyed while the Danes ravaged England under Canute.

Newenham Regis. Medicinal ſprings.

Baggington.

Stoneley.

Stoneley holme.

WARWICK. The Avon now paſſes by the chief town of this county, which we call WARWICK, the Saxons Wapppynczpyc, Ninnius and the Britans *Caer Guarvic* and *Caer Leon*; all which names ſeeming to be derived from the Britiſh word *Guarth*, which ſignifies a *garriſon*, or from the *Legions* quartered for the defence of places, in ſome ſort perſuade us (though I confeſs myſelf rather a ſceptic than a critic in etymologies), that this is the town called by the Romans in Britain PRÆSIDIUM, where the Notitia places a captain of Dalmatian horſe, under the command of the Dux Britanniarum. This cohort was raiſed in Dalmatia; and I ſhall here obſerve by the way, that ſuch was the prudent foreſight of the Romans, that they ſtationed foreign ſoldiers in garriſons in the provinces, who, by the difference in their manners and language were prevented from caballing with the natives. For, as Florus obſerves [c], "Nations not accuſtomed to ſlavery, would otherwiſe "be forward enough to ſhake off the yoke." Hence we find among the Roman armies in Britain, Moors from Africa, Aſtures and Vettones from Spain, Batavi, Nervii, Tungri, Turnacenſes from Germany, Lingones, Morini from Gaul, and from other parts, Dalmatians, Thracians, Alans, &c. as will be mentioned in their place. But, to return, we are not to ſuppoſe the Britans had that word *Guarth* from the Franks, ſince, if we may believe Lazius, it is of Hebrew extraction, and uſed by many nations. But that this was a garriſon both the authority of our own annals ſhews, aſſerting that the Roman legions were ſettled here, and the ſituation of it almoſt in the heart of the province implies; for it is equally diſtant from the Eaſt coaſt of Norfolk one way, and the Weſt coaſt of Wales the other, and Præſidium, a town of Corſica, has the ſame ſituation, in the centre of the iſland. Nor is it to be wondered that the Romans had a garriſon and ſtation of ſoldiers here, as it ſtands on the river Avon, on a ſteep rock, and all the approaches to it are hewn out of the rock. It appears to have been well defended by a wall and ditches; and the caſtle ſtrong both by nature and art, formerly the ſeat of the earls of Warwick, faces the South-weſt. The town itſelf is adorned with handſome buildings, and owes much to Edelfleda, lady of the Mercians, who repaired it A. D. 911. At the Norman invaſion it was in a very flouriſhing condition, and had many burgeſſes (as they were called), 12 of whom were bound to attend the kings of England in time of war, as appears by Domeſday Book [d]. "He that failed to attend on ſummons paid 100 ſhillings to the king: but if the king went by ſea againſt his enemies, it ſent either four Boteſuenes [e], or £.4. of money [f]. In this town the king has in demeſne 113 burgeſſes [g], and the king's barons have 112." Roger, ſecond earl of Warwick of Norman race, built in the middle of the town a moſt beautiful church to the Virgin Mary, which the *Beauchamps*, his ſucceſſors, honoured with their burial places, particularly Richard, the laſt of the Beauchamps earl of Warwick, and governor of Normandy, who died at Rouen, 1439, and was buried here, with a moſt magnificent funeral.

PRÆSIDIUM.

Foreign ſoldiers in garriſons.

Near Warwick, to the North, is *Blacklow hill*, where Piers *Gaveſton* ‡, whom king Edward II. advanced from low rank to the earldom of Cornwall, was beheaded by the nobles of the realm. By the prince's favour, and the indulgence of fortune, he had aſſumed ſuch a liberty that, having poiſoned the king's mind, he diſdained every man of worth, inſolently ſeized the property of every individual, and being an artful and cunning man, fomented diviſions between the king and the nobility. *Blacklow hill.*

Below this, on the Avon, ſtands *Guy cliffe*, or, as others write it, *Gib-cliffe*, now the reſidence of Thomas de Beaufoe, of an antient Norman family, and itſelf the ſeat of pleaſantneſs. There is a ſmall ſhady grove, clear and cryſtal ſtreams, moſſy caves, evergreen meadows, a gentle murmuring rivulet running among the rocks, and, to crown all, Solitude and Quiet, the friend of the Muſes §. Here, fame reports, Guy of Warwick, that celebrated hero, after all his labours, built a chapel, led the life of an hermit, and was at laſt buried here. Perſons better informed think the place had its name from *Guido de Beauchamp*, a much later perſon; and it is certain *Guy cliffe.* *Guy of Warwick.*

* Roſs & T. B. contra villarum deſtructores.

† Stoneley abbey regiſter. ‡ or *Gaverſden.*

§ *Roſs of Warwick.*

[c] IV. c. ult. [d] fol. 238. [e] *Batſueins.* [f] *libræ denariorum.*

[g] The original is *domus*, houſes.

Richard

Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, built here a chapel in honour of St. Margaret, and erected a gigantic figure of the famous Guy.

Charlcott. The Avon runs down from hence with a fuller ſtream by *Charlcott*, the ſeat of the noble and knightly family of the *Lucies*, which came antiently by inheritance from the *Charlcots* to them, who piouſly founded a religious houſe for the reception *Thellisford.* of poor and ſtrangers at *Thellisford*. *Thelley* was the *Compton Murdac.* name of a little rivulet which runs through *Compton Murdac*, formerly belonging to the *Murdacs*, now to the knightly family of the *Verneys*, and through this Thellisford to the Avon, which afterwards paſſes by *Stratford.* *Stratford*, a handſome ſmall market-town, which owes all its conſequence to two natives of it, John *de Stratford*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who built the church, and Hugh *Clopton*, mayor of London, who, at great expence, laid a ſtone bridge of 14 arches acroſs the Avon. He was a younger brother of an antient family, who derived their ſurname from the adjoining manor of *Clopton*, ever ſince Walter de *Cokesfeld*, named the *Knight Marſhall*, had ſettled himſelf and his poſterity at Clopton. Their eſtate fell in my time to two ſiſters, coheireſſes, one of whom married the illuſtrious ſir George *Carew*, vice-chamberlain to our moſt gracious queen Anne, on whom king James conferred the *Baron Carew of Clopton.* title of *baron Carew of Clopton*, and I mention him on this farther account, becauſe he is a great admirer of venerable antiquity. The Avon now approaching Worceſterſhire, has nothing elſe remarkable on *Bilford.* its banks except *Bilford*, a market-town, and ſome ſmall country villages.

Woodland. Let us now take a view of the *Woodland*, which lies North beyond the Avon, occupying a larger extent, being the moſt part covered with woods, though not without paſtures, corn-fields, and iron mines. As it is at preſent called the *Woodland*, ſo it had antiently the much older name of *Arden*, but, as I take it, to the ſame purport; for *Arden* ſeems to have ſignified a *foreſt* among the antient Britans and Gauls, the largeſt foreſt in Gaul being called *Arden.* *Arden*, a town in Flanders near another foreſt *Ardenburgh*, and that famous foreſt in England we ſee is called by abbreviation *Den*; not to mention that *Diana Arduenna.* Diana in antient inſcriptions is ſtyled ARDUNENA and ARDOINA [h]; *i.e.* if I miſtake not, *Sylvan*, and was the ſame who, in the inſcriptions found in Italy, is called NEMORENSIS. From this tract *Turkill de Arden*, who lived here in great honour under Henry I.[i] took his name, and his poſterity ſpread themſelves over England in great credit in after-times. The Weſt ſide of this county is waſhed by *Arrow r.* the river *Arrow*, haſtening to join the Avon by *Studley caſtle.* *Studly* caſtle, once belonging to *J. Fitz-Corbution.* Whether this river has its name from its rapidity as antiently the *Tigris* in Meſopotamia (which ſignifies an *arrow* in Perſic); or, on the contrary, from its ſlow courſe, which is the meaning of *Arra* among the old Gauls and Britans, let others determine. *Coughton.* On it ſtands *Coughton*, the principal reſidence of the knightly family of the *Throckmortons*, a very numerous illuſtrious family, productive of many bright geniuſes, and ſettled here ever ſince their marriage with the heireſs of *Speney*. Not far from hence is *Ouſley*, famous alſo for lords of its own, the *Butlers*, barons *Wem*, from whom it deſcended by inheritance to the *Ferrars*, called from it of *Ouſley*. Their eſtates *Ouſley.* were ſoon divided between J. lord of *Greiſtocke* and Ralph *Nevill*. Lower on the Arrow ſtands *Beau-* *Beauchamp's* *champ's Court*, ſo called from baron *Beauchamp* of *Court.* Powike, from whom it came by the only daughter of Edward *Willughby*, ſon of Robert *Willughby*, baron Broke, to Fulke *Grevill*, diſtinguiſhed as well by the order of knighthood as by his affable diſpoſition; whoſe only ſon, of the ſame name, has ſo devoted himſelf to true virtue and genuine nobility, that the nobleneſs of his mind far ſurpaſſes that of his birth. My great obligations to him I ſhall ever moſt gratefully acknowledge, whether I utter them or not, although I can neither diſplay nor enhance them ſufficiently.

Below this the Arrow receives the *Alne*, or *Alen*, *Alne r.* which, running among the woods, waſhes *Henley*, a *Henley.* ſmall market-town, adjoining to which the noble family of *Montfort* had a caſtle, which from its pleaſant ſituation, in the middle of the foreſt, they called by the French name of *Bel-deſert*; but it is now buried in its ruins. They derive their deſcent not from the *Montforts* of Almaria, but from Turſtan of *Baſtenburgh*, a Norman. The eſtate came at laſt, by two daughters, to the barons *Sudley* and the *Fre-* *villes*. At the conflux of the Arrow and Alen I ſaw *Aulceſter*, called by Matthew Paris [k] more pro- *Aulceſter.* perly *Allenceſter*, which the inhabitants affirm to have been a moſt famous and antient town, whence they will have it to have been called *Ouldceſter*. "This was," as appears by an antient inquiſition [l], "the free burgh of our lord Henry I. and the king "gave it to Robert *Corbet* [m] for his ſervice; and "when the ſaid Robert died, it went by deſcent to "ſir William de *Botereux* and ſir Peter Fitz-Herbert; "and William de Botereux dying, that moiety of "the town fell into the hands of ſir Reginald de "Botereux by deſcent as heir, who now holds it; "and when Peter *Fitz-Herbert* died, that moiety "deſcended to Herbert Fitz-Peter, which Herbert "gave it to Robert de Chaundays." Now from a great town it has ſunk into a ſmall market-town, but is ſtill very famous for its wheat fair. Higher up, among woods, now gradually growing thinner, are, *Wroxhall*, where Hugh de *Hatton* built a ſmall *Wroxhall.* monaſtery or priory [n]; *Badſley*, formerly the ſeat of *Badſley.* the *Clintons*, now of the *Ferrars'*; and *Balſhall*, once *Balſhall.* a preceptory of Templars *, given them by Roger de *Mowbray*, who was ſo munificent to their order that they unanimouſly decreed in chapter that he ſhould have power to remit and pardon the offences of any of their brethren againſt the rules of the order, upon his confeſſing it before him. The knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, to whom the eſtates of the Templars of England were aſſigned,

* Reg. of the Templars and order of St. John of Jeruſalem.

[h] Gruter. XL. 9 CCCXIV. 3. [i] William I. Lib. Abingdon. MS n. Gale. [k]

[l] In the Exchequer.

[m] Whoſe daughter he had debauched, and married her to his chamberlain, Fitz-Herbert, by whom ſhe had lord Peter Fitz-Herbert. (Vincent ap. Dugd. War. 568.) Her ſiſter married William Botreux. Reginald, the king's baſtard, was created earl of Cornwall, and kept the Fitz-Herberts out of this eſtate till his ſon's forfeiture of it in the reign of John. Dugd. 568.

[n] A Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen, valued at £.72. *per annum*. Tan. 577.

(our anceſtors at that time thinking it a ſin to apply what had been dedicated to God to profane uſes) granted out of gratitude to John *Mowbray*, of *Axholme*, ſucceſſor to this Roger, that he and his ſucceſſors ſhould in all their aſſemblies have the next place of honour after the knights *.

Kenelworth, vulgo *Killingworth.*

More to the North-eaſt, where a number of ſmall ſtreams uniting among parks form a lake, which, ſoon after being confined in banks, makes a canal, ſtands *Kenelworth*, antiently called *Kenelworda*, though now corruptly *Killingworth*, which gives name to a large beautiful and ſtrong caſtle, ſurrounded by parks, not built by Kenulphus, Kenelmus, or Kinegilſus, as ſome dream, but, as can be made appear from records by Galfridus *Clinton*, chamberlain to Henry I. and his ſon, after he had founded here a church for canons regular. But his great grandſon Henry, having no iſſue, ſold it to king Henry III. who beſtowed it in dower with his ſiſter Eleanor on Simon de *Montfort*, earl of Leiceſter. The king and earl ſoon after falling out and differing, and the latter being ſlain in the barons' wars, after moſt unhappy diſturbances, it held out a ſix months ſiege, and at laſt ſurrendered to Henry III. who united this caſtle to the eſtates of the houſe of Lancaſter. At this time was publiſhed here that edict which our lawyers call *Dictum de Kenelworth*, enacting, that all who took up arms againſt the king "ſhould pay him the value of "their lands for five years," &c. a ſalutary ſeverity without bloodſhed againſt rebels who diſturbed the public peace, having no hopes but in confuſion. Lately, by the bounty of queen Elizabeth, it was the reſidence of Robert *Dudley*, earl of Leiceſter, who omitted nothing to enlarge and beautify it, ſo that whether we regard the beauty of the buildings or the extent of the parks, it ſcorns to rank lower than with the ſecond caſtles in England.

Solyhill.

Bremicham.

To proceed hence, as I took my own route I came next to *Solyhill*, which has nothing remarkable but its church; then to *Bremicham*, full of inhabitants, and echoing with forges, moſt of the inhabitants being iron-manufacturers. The lower part of it is very wet, the upper adorned with handſome buildings. I conſider it as a circumſtance not a little to its honour that the noble and warlike family of the Bremichams ° in Ireland derive their deſcent and name from hence. Next, on the Northern edge of the county, ſtands *Sutton Colfield*, in a woody and barren ſituation, boaſting for its native John *Voiſy*, biſhop of Exeter, who in the reign of Henry III. raiſed the town from its declining ſtate by buildings, privileges, and a grammar-ſchool. Going down from hence Southward I came to *Coleſhull*, formerly belonging to the *Clintons*; and near it *Maxſtoke* caſtle, which owned for its lords, almoſt by uninterrupted ſucceſſion, the *Limſeys*, who were lords of *Wolverley*, the *Odingſells*, of Flemiſh extraction, and the *Clintons*, who have been very famous in this county.

Sutton Colfield.

Coleſhull.

Maxſtoke c.

Lower down, in the centre of this woodland, ſtands *Coventry*, as I ſuppoſe, named from *Conventus*, which is called in our language *Covent* and *Covenn*, and in our hiſtories and the papal decrees it is often named *Conventria*, as in that of Honorius III. † "either the biſhop of *Conventrey* is out of his ſenſes, "or he ſeems to have too great a contempt for "learning P." Some indeed derive it from the little river running through it, now called *Shireburn*, but in an antient charter of the priory *Cuentford* q. Whatever occaſioned the name, its wealth ariſing in the laſt age from the woollen and camblet manufacture made it the only mart of this part, and more reſorted to than could be expected from its midland ſituation. The city is very conveniently placed, large and neat, defended with ſtrong walls, and adorned with very handſome buildings, among which are two churches of rare workmanſhip, contiguous to, and as it were rivalling each other, one dedicated to Holy Trinity, the other to St. Michael. It has nothing very antient about it except the monaſtery or priory, whoſe ruins I ſaw near thoſe churches. It was founded by king Canute, for nuns; who being ſoon after turned out, Leofric, earl of Mercia, A. D. 1040, enlarged, and in a manner rebuilt it, "with ſuch profuſion of gold and ſilver that (to borrow the words of Malmeſbury r) the walls of the church ſeem too confined to contain the treaſures, which ſtrike all beholders with aſtoniſhment, no leſs than 50 s marks of ſilver being ſcraped off one ſingle beam." He endowed it with ſuch revenues that Robert de *Limſey*, biſhop of Lichfield and Cheſter, transferred the epiſcopal ſee hither as to the golden ſands of Pactolus, that (as Malmeſbury goes on) "he might filch from the church's treaſures enough to fill the king's coffers, deceive the pope, and gratify the avarice of the court of Rome." But this ſee a few years after returned to Lichfield; yet ſo as that the ſame biſhop is ſtyled biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. The firſt lord of this city I have met with was Leofric; who being angry with the citizens, oppreſſed them with heavy taxes, which he reſolved not to leſſen on any other terms than that his wife Godiva, who interceded earneſtly with him for their relief, ſhould ride naked through the moſt frequented part of the city; which, if we may credit the common report, ſhe did, covered up in her very long hair, unſeen of any, and delivered her citizens of Coventry from ſuch a number of taxes for ever ‡. From Leofric it came, by Lucia, his ſon Algar's t daughter, to the earls of Cheſter, by her marriage with Ranulph, firſt of that name, and third of that family, earl of Cheſter, who allowed the inhabitants the ſame privileges as thoſe of Lincoln enjoyed, gave great part of the city to the monks, reſerving the reſt to himſelf and his heirs, with *Chilmore*, a manor in demeſne u, out of the city. On their death, without iſſue male, the eſtate was parcelled out among ſiſters. Coventry fell to Roger de *Monthault* immediately, by the

Lords of *Coventry.*

1050 [10

* V. Statuta de Templariis. † Honorius III. c. 14. Decret. ‡ Florilegus, p. 423.

° Earls of Louth in Ireland. Holland.

P This ſeems to relate to biſhop Alexander de Savenſby, conſecrated 1224, in the time of pope Honorius III. who was a learned man, but pretended to incredible viſions and apparitions. Godwin. G.

q As *Conway, Coway, Convennæ, Covennæ*, MS. Gale. *Cune.* Dugd. 34. r De geſt. pont. IV. 165.

s 500. t Leofric and Algar are both reckoned earls of Cheſter and Mercia. Dugd. 135.

u The earls had a caſtle here. Dugd. 139.

earls

earls of Arundel. His daughter's ſon Robert gave up all his right "for want of heirs male of his body, to queen Iſabel, the king's [Edward III.] mother, to hold during her life; and after her death to remain to *John of Eltham*, the king's brother, and the heirs of his body begotten; and in failure thereof to remain to Edward, king of England, &c." So it runs in the fine 2 Edward III. John of Eltham was afterwards created earl of Cornwall, and this place annexed to the earldom of Cornwall. From that time it became conſiderable. Our kings beſtowed on it various privileges, eſpecially Edward III. who gave them leave to chooſe a mayor and two bailiffs[x], and Henry VI. who annexed to it ſeveral ſmall villages adjoining, granted it power to be a county corporate (ſuch are the words of the charter) of itſelf, in reality and name, and diſtinct from the county of Warwick." At the ſame time he ſubſtituted to the two bailiffs two ſheriffs, and the citizens began to incloſe their city with ſtout walls; in which are very handſome gates; and at that called *Goſford*, the huge blade bone of a monſtrous boar, which you may ſuppoſe Guy earl of Warwick, or Diana Nemorenſis, killed in hunting, after he had with his ſnout dug that pit or pool now called *Swaneſwell Poole*, but antiently *Swineſwell*, as appears by antient charters.

This city ſtands in longitude 25° 52″, in latitude 52° 25″.

So much for Coventry, for the account of which my readers are not ſo much obliged to me as (that I may acknowledge my information) to *Henry Ferrars* of *Badſley*, a perſon deſervedly illuſtrious both for his family and for his knowledge of antiquity, and my worthy friend, who often guided me in my wanderings, and allowed me to borrow light from him.

Near Coventry, to the North, is *Anſley* caſtle, formerly belonging to the *Haſtings*, who were lords of Abergavenny; and *Brand*, formerly the habitation of the *Verdons*. To the Eaſt *Caloughdon*, commonly called *Caledon*, the antient ſeat of the barons *Segrave*, from whom it came to the barons *Berkeley*, by one of the daughters of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk. Theſe Segraves, ever ſince Stephen Segrave was chief juſtice of England, bore the title of barons, and came to the eſtate of the *Chaucumbs*, whoſe arms they have ever ſince borne, S. a lion rampant Arg. crowned Or. The laſt of them, John, married Margaret, ducheſs of Norfolk, daughter of Thomas de *Brotherton*, and had a daughter Elizabeth, who carried the rank of marſhal of England, and title of duke of Norfolk, into the *Mowbray* family *. Not far from hence alſo is *Brinklo*, where was an old caſtle of the *Mowbrays*, which had many eſtates in the neighbourhood belonging to it; but time has almoſt deſtroyed its very ruins; as alſo thoſe of *Combe* abbey, endowed by the *Camvills* and *Mowbrays*, and out of whoſe aſhes aroſe the fine houſe of the *Harringtons* in this place. As we go Eaſt we meet with *Ceſter Over*, the property of the *Grevilles* before mentioned, near which the Roman military way *Watling-ſtreet*, dividing this county from Leiceſter, runs North by *High Croſs*, already deſcribed, near *Nun Eaton* antiently called *Eaton*; but when Amicia, wife of Robert *Boſſu*, earl of Leiceſter, as Henry Knighton writes[y], "founded a houſe for nuns, in which ſhe herſelf took the veil," it came to be called from the nuns *Nun Eaton*. It was in great repute in former ages for the ſanctity of theſe holy virgins, who by their devotion ſet an example of a good life. *High Croſs. Nun Eaton.*

Below this was *Aſteley* caſtle, once the principal reſidence of the family of Aſteley[z], whoſe heireſs was the ſecond wife of Reginald *Grey*, lord of *Ruthin*, from whom deſcend the *Greys* marquiſſes of Dorſet, ſome of whom are buried in the neat collegiate church here[a]. *Aſteley caſtle.* Barons *Aſteley.*

A little above, on Watling-ſtreet (for ſo I call the Roman way in compliance with common practice), where is a ſtone bridge over the river *Anker*, ſtood MANDUESSEDUM, a very antient town, mentioned by Antoninus, which has not totally loſt its name, but is ſtill called *Manceſter*, in Ninnius' Catalogue *Caer Mancegued*. This name I ſuſpect it had from the ſtones dug out of the adjoining quarry fit for building. The Gloſſaries of the Britiſh language tell us that *Main* ſignifies *a ſtone*, and *Foſſewade* in the language of the county *digging*, which united ſeem to make the old name MANDUESSEDUM. How great and conſiderable ſoever it once was, it is at preſent only a little village of ſcarce fourteen houſes, and ſhews no marks of antiquity but an antient earthwork called *Oldbury*, or the *Old Burgh*. For on one ſide *Atherſtone*, a conſiderable market-town, where was a houſe of Friars Minors[b], converted into a chapel, ſtill, however, acknowledging the church of Manceſter for the mother church, and on the other Nun Eaton, have reduced Manceſter to its preſent condition. Contiguous to Atherſton is *Merivall*, q. d. the *chearful vale*, where Robert de *Ferrars* erected a monaſtery in honour of God and the Bleſſed Virgin, in which he was buried in a bull's hide[c]. Beyond this, to the North, is *Polleſworth*, where Modwena, an Iriſh virgin of great ſanctity, founded a nunnery, repaired by R. *Marmion*, a noble perſonage, who had his caſtle in the neighbourhood at *Stipperſhull*. Near it flouriſhed in the Saxon times, though now it is almoſt gone, *Secandunum*, now *Seckington*, where Ethelbald, king of Mercia, was aſſaſſinated by Beared, in the civil war, A. D. 749. Beared himſelf was ſoon after put to death by Offa, and thus ſuddenly loſt the kingdom he had acquired by guilt. MANDUESSEDUM. *Manceſter. Oldbury. Atherſton. Merivale. Polleſworth. Stipperſhull. Seckington.*

Now follow the earls of Warwick; for, not to mention Guar, Morind, Guy, with whoſe acts all England reſounds[d], and ſuch like men, the offſpring of a fruitful invention; *Henry*, ſon of Roger de *Bellomont*, brother of Robert earl of Mellent, was the firſt earl of Norman extraction[e], who married Margaret, daughter of Ærnulphus[f] de *Heſden*, earl of Perche, a powerful nobleman. Of this *Earls of Warwick.*

* Plac. Ed. III. rot. 234.

[x] And to build and embattle a wall about it. Holland. [y] P. 2346.

[z] Out of which flouriſhed barons in the time of Edward I. II. and III. Holland.

[a] In a moſt fine and fair collegiate church which Thomas lord Aſtley founded, with a dean and ſecular canons. Id.

[b] Auguſtine friars. Id. [c] Reg. de Merivale. Dugd. 1090.

[d] *Anglicæ tympanum*, the *echo* England. Gibſon—with whoſe acts all England reſoundeth. Holland.

[e] t. William the Conqueror. Dugd. Bar. I. 68, 69. He died 1123, and is buried in Preaux abbey. [f] *Rotrode* Ib.

family

family this honour was enjoyed by *Roger*[g], ſon of Henry, *William* ſon of Roger, who died 30 Henry II.[h] *Walleran*[i] his brother, *Henry*[k] ſon of Walleran, *Thomas* his ſon, who died 26 Henry III.[l] without iſſue, leaving his ſiſter *Margery*, who died counteſs of Warwick, without children, and whoſe two huſbands, firſt *John Marſhall*, next *John de Placetis*[m], in right of their wife, and by favour of their ſovereign, roſe to the title of earls of Warwick. They dying without iſſue by the ſaid Margery, *Walleran*, her uncle, ſucceeded them. On his death, without iſſue, his ſiſter[n] *Adelicia* had the eſtate; afterwards her ſon *Maledoctus*, *Malduit*, and *Mauduit*, ſurnamed *de Hanſlap*, who died without iſſue. But *Iſabel*, ſiſter of William Maledoctus, marrying *William de Beauchamp*, baron Elmeſley, brought the title of Warwick into the Beauchamp family[o], who (if I miſtake not), becauſe they are ſprung from a daughter of Urſo d'Abetot, took a bear for their arms, and left it to their poſterity. Of this family were ſix earls and one duke; *William* ſon of Iſabel, *John*[p], *Guy*, *Thomas*, *Thomas* jun. *Richard*, and *Henry*, to whom by a new example Henry VI. granted * that he ſhould be premier of England, and take this title, "Henry *Præcomes* of all England and earl of War-
24 Henry VI. wick." He made him alſo king of Wight, and afterwards created him duke of Warwick, and granted, by the expreſs words of the patent, "that "he ſhould take his ſeat in parliament and elſe-"where next to the duke of Norfolk, and before "the duke of Buckingham." He had an only daughter *Anne*, who is ſtyled in the inquiſitions "counteſs of Warwick," and died young. She was ſucceeded by *Richard Nevill* (who married a ſiſter[q] of the duke of Warwick aforeſaid), a man of an invincible ſpirit but wavering loyalty, and the very ball of fortune. Though not a king, he gave law to kings, having dethroned his moſt gracious ſovereign Henry VI. and placed Edward IV. on the throne, afterwards pulled him down, and ſet up Henry VI. again, and involved England in all the calamities of civil war, which his own blood hardly extinguiſhed[r]. *Edward*, his grandſon by one of his daughters, and George duke of Clarence, ſucceeded him, and was, though a harmleſs child, put to death by Henry VII. for the ſecurity of himſelf and family. The title lay dormant, being an object of fear to Henry VIII. on account of the diſturbances raiſed by Richard Nevill, that ſcourge of kings, till Edward VI. conferred it on *John Dudley*, deſcended from the Beauchamps, who, like Richard aforeſaid, endeavouring to alter the ſucceſſion under queen Mary, paid the forfeit of his boundleſs ambition with his head. His ſons, firſt *John*, while his father was duke of Northumberland, by the courteſy of England bore this title a little while; and afterwards *Ambroſe*, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed bravery and courteſy, by favour of queen Elizabeth, recovered his father's title, in our time[s], bore it with great honour, and died without children[t].

In this county are 158 pariſh churches.

* Rot. Parl. 26 Henry VI.

[g] He conquered Gowerland in Wales, and died 1153. Dugd. Bar. I. 69, 70. [h] He died 1184. Ib. 71.
[i] He died 6 John. Ib. [k] He died 13 Henry III. Ib. [l] 1242, buried at Warwick. Ib.
[m] He died 47 Henry III. buried at Miſſenden abbey. Ib. 773. [n] daughter. Ib. 399. [o] See Leland, It. VI. 71.
[p] A miſtake, not mentioned by Dugdale in his Baronage or Warwickſhire, 381; or by Brooke.
[q] *Daughter.* Holland and Gibſon.
[r] After his death, Anne his wife, by act of parliament, was excluded and debarred from all his lands for ever, and his two daughters, heirs to him, and heirs apparent to his mother, being married to George duke of Clarence and Richard duke of Glouceſter, were enabled to enjoy all the ſaid lands in ſuch wiſe as if the ſaid Anne their mother was naturally dead. Whereupon the name, ſtyle, and title, of earl of Warwick and Saliſbury was granted to George duke of Clarence, who ſoon after was unnaturally diſpatched by a ſweet death in a butt of malveſey, by his ſuſpicious brother king Edward IV. His young ſon Edward was ſtyled earl of Warwick; and, being but a very child, was beheaded by king Henry VII. to ſecure himſelf and his poſterity. The death of this Edward our anceſtors accounted to be the full period and final end of the long laſting war between the two royal houſes of Lancaſter and York; wherein, as they reckoned from the 28th year of Henry VI. unto this, being the 15th of Henry VII. there were thirteen fields fought, three kings of England, one prince of Wales, twelve dukes, one marquis, eighteen earls, with one viſcount and twenty-three barons, beſides knights and gentlemen, loſt their lives. Holland.
[s] It was reſtored to him and his heirs male, and for defect of them to Robert his brother, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. Id.
[t] 1589, ſhortly after his brother Robert earl of Leiceſter. Id.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Warwick, antiently part of Mercia, is in circumference about 150 miles; in length, from North to South, 49 miles; in breadth, from East to West, 35 miles; containing 5 hundreds, 670,000 acres, 13 market-towns, and 158 parishes[a].

The principal landholders in this county at the Conquest were, the King, the bishops of Chester, Worcester, Bayeux, and Coutance; the abbies of Coventry, Abingdon, Burton, Malmesbury, Winchelcombe, Evesham; earls Roger, Hugh, Aubrey, Mellent; countess Godeva; Turchil de Warwick, Hugh Grentmesnail, Henry de Ferrars, Roger de Ivri, Robert Doili, Robert de Stratford, Robert Despenser, Robert de Veci, Ralph Mortimer, Ralph de Limesi, William Fitz-Ausculf, William Fitz-Corbucion, William Buenvasleth, Geofrey de Mandevile, Geofrey de Wirce, Gilbert de Gand, Gilbert Fitz-Turold, Gerin, Urso de Abetot, Stephen, Osbern Fitz-Richard, Herald Fitz-Ralph, Hascoit Musard, &c. &c.

That the Feldon was once exceeding populous may be inferred from the number of villages in Domesday, whose sites are now known only by their ruins, or at most by a cottage or two of a shepherd, who ranges over and manages as much ground as would have employed twelve teams, and maintained forty or fifty families. John Rous[b] recites the villages depopulated in his time. The reason of converting so much tillage into pasture here seems to have been the great progress in agriculture in the woodland, by which means the county began to want pasture. The iron works in the surrounding counties destroyed such prodigious quantities of wood that they laid the country more open, and by degrees made room for the plough. This occasioned the inhabitants of the woodland, by industry and marl, to convert so much of wood and heath land into arable and pasture that they can supply not only themselves but other counties with corn, cattle, cheese, and butter, which before they derived from the Feldon[1].

Mr. Bray has recorded a melancholy instance of the depopulation occasioned by great farms in this county. At *Chadsunt*, near Kineton, was a mansion-house, the seat of Mr. Newsam, and ten farm-houses, on as many farms, let all together at about £.800 a-year. Not long since this estate was sold to lord Catherlogh, and the ten farm-houses pulled down, and all the lands and the mansion-house let at £.1000 a year to one farmer, who manages the business as a grazier with two or three servants. One effect of this monopoly of farms has been to more than double the price of provisions[c].

At Kineton, or *Keinton*, antiently *Chinton*, by which name Henry I. gave it to the canons of Kenelworth[d], was antiently a castle, where tradition says king John resided, and left his name to a well at the foot of the hill[e]. Its being a royal residence may have given it its name. Henry IV. granted a market here. Keinton.

Near Keinton, which gives name to the hundred, in the valley or plain under *Edgehill*, a ridge of hills running about four miles between this county and Oxford, was fought one of the most signal battles between the king and parliament, September 2, 1642, in which our historians make the number of the slain 5 or 6000, but by a survey taken by Mr. Fisher, vicar of Kineton, by order of the earl of Essex, it was found not to be much above 1300, and among the rest several of the nobility. Night prevented greater slaughter, and both armies kept the field. The king took Banbury castle, and though his way was opened to London retreated to Oxford, and the parliament voted a thanksgiving[2]. Kineton field was at that time common. In a ploughed field about one mile West of the town is a kind of tumulus, over a pit wherein 500 of the slain were buried, planted with trees by Dr. Bentley, whose ancestor held the manor at the time. A gold ring was found in harrowing Kineton field, and bodies are frequently found. Nearly in the centre ridge of the hills is a good lone inn. On the road, within a few miles of the inn, are found great quantities of Cornua Ammonis and Vertebræ. A mile West of it is a mock ruin, on the spot where the royalists encamped the night before the fight. On *Queynton* hill, I suppose mis-spelling for *K*einton, co. Warwick, Aubrey puts a camp with treble works[f]. Edgehill.

At *Upton* is a hunting seat of the late Mr. Child the banker. Upton.

The Red Horse is about a mile from the inn cut in the side of a hill fronting Tysoe church, and is of the following dimensions and form. From the croup to the chest 34 feet; from the shoulder to the ears 14; from the ear to the nose $7\frac{1}{2}$; from the under-jaw to the bottom of the chest 10; from the shoulder to the ground 16 feet or 57 hands. Length of the off fore leg 12 feet, near one 9, hind legs 10, belly $19\frac{1}{4}$, sheath 8, and tail, which is more like a lion's, 18; width of each leg 1 foot; diameter of the eye 1 foot 2 inches; saddle 11 feet long. A farm of £.60 *per annum*, called *Red Horse farm*, belonging to lord Northampton, is subject, on pain of forfeiture, to the charge of scouring it anew, at which time the people who assist are treated with cakes and ale. Mr. Wise supposes it a memorial of the famous Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, whose castle Red Horse.

[a] Mag. Brit. V. 581. [b] MS Hist. p. 144. ap. Dugdale, Warwickshire, 2d edit. 568. [1] G.
[c] Tour, p. 40, 2d edit. [d] Reg. de Kenelworth, p. 143. [e] Dugdale, 560. [2] G.
[f] Monumenta Britannica.

Fulbrook c. of *Fulbrook*, now entirely demoliſhed, ſtood 8 or 9 miles off, facing this hill. He, juſt before the battle of Towton, killed his horſe with his own hand on the field. This battle was fought on Palm Sunday, which is the anniverſary of ſcouring the horſe. It is in the manor of *Temple Tyſoe*, which formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, and with *Over Tyſoe* forms the pariſh of *Tyſoe*[g].

Tyſoe.

Warmington. *Warmington* had a Benedictine abbey ſubject to that of Preaux in Normandy[h]. The camp, called in the maps *Nadbury*, is ſquare, but rounded at the corners, containing about 12 acres; and near it was found a braſs ſword and battle axe[i]. Here Salmon places TRIPONTIUM.

Between Wormleighton and Stanton was found, in a pit, a trunk of a tree hewn into a coffin, with bones in it, and many coins, particularly of Conſtantine[i].

Wolfhamcote. At *Wolfhamcote*, on the Leam, in ſinking a well, they came to a vault with urns and coins[k].

Chadſhunt. *Chadſhunt*, near Kineton, was one of the 24 towns given by Leofric earl of Mercia to the monaſtery of Coventry; and is called in his charter *Chaddeſleyhunt*, and in Domeſday *Cedeſlehunte*, and might be named from *Cedda*, a Saxon owner, or an image of St. *Chad*, which ſtood in the antient chapel, and was an object of pilgrimage, which by the inquiſition, 4 Elizabeth, was worth to the prieſt £.16 *per annum*[l]. Here was alſo a well called St. Chad's.

Nether Eatendon. *Nether Eatendon* was held at the Conqueſt by Henry de Ferrers, and continues in the hands of his poſterity of the male line to this day, which is ſuch an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of owners as we ſeldom meet with. Till the time of Henry III. it was their principal ſeat. Then, removing into Derbyſhire, they took the name of Shirley, and are now earls Ferrers[m].

Idlecote. At *Idlecote* is a ſeat of Mr. Ladbroke, purchaſed by the late ſir Robert, of the heirs of baron Legge.

Ladbroke. The family of *Ladbroke* had been ſeated at a village of their name near Southam from the time of Henry II. to that of Henry VII.[n]

Compton Murdak. *Compton* belonged till the reign of Edward III. to the *Murdaks*, who gave it their name. It came afterwards to the Verneys, of whom ſir Richard Verney, being deſcended, through an heireſs of Grevil, from Robert Willoughby, baron Brooke, took that title. His ſon George lord Willoughby de Broke built the houſe in the laſt century[o]. Out of a bank near it, on the eſtate of ſir Charles Mordaunt, were dug up, 1774, three ſculls, lying in a row, and with them two Saxon jewels ſet in gold, which were probably once hung round the necks of two of the parties to whom theſe ſculls belonged. One of them was ſet with an opal and two rubies: the other was adorned on both ſides with a croſs between two rude human figures, with a ſword or lance at the outer hand of each, and an inſcription, which Mr. Pegge[p] explains, *Mary & Oſwald*, and refers to St. Oſwald, the patron of Worceſter, as if ſtruck by Wulſtan biſhop of that ſee about 1088. He compares it with a ſimilar piece engraved by him in his Diſſertation on ſome Anglo-Saxon Remains 1736, p. 23, with St. Mary and St. Peter mentioned by St. Wulſtan II. archbiſhop of York about the ſame time. See Pl. XIV. fig. 8, 9.

Little Compton. *Little Compton*, or Compton *Wyngate*, called by Mr. Camden *Compton in the Hole*, was the ſeat of the Comptons from the reign of Edward I. Sir William, in the reign of Henry VIII. built, in a bottom ſurrounded by hills, the preſent irregular houſe, with the materials of Fulbrook caſtle, with a handſome chapel and beautiful painted Eaſt window[q]. It is moated round, and narrowly eſcaped demolition for its owner's loyalty, by drawing up the bridges, and by Cromwell's want of artillery. Some muſket-balls are ſtill to be ſeen in the front door. Spenſer, then earl, and great-grandſon of the firſt earl, was ſlain at Hopton-heath. His father William was created earl of Northampton 15 James I. ſucceeded, 1630, by his ſon *Spenſer*; he, 1642, by his ſon James; he, 1681, by his ſon *George*; he, 1727, by his ſons *James* and *George*; and the latter, 1758, by his ſons *Charles* and *Spenſer*; the latter by his ſon *Charles*, the preſent and ninth earl, ſixth in deſcent from the firſt. The church, with the fine monuments of the firſt and third earls, was totally deſtroyed in the civil war, but ſince rebuilt[r]. Of this family was Dr. Henry Compton, the amiable biſhop of London, born 1632, died 1713. Over the gateway are the arms of France and England, under a crown, ſupported by the greyhound and griffin, and ſided by a roſe and crown, probably in memory of Henry the Eighth's viſit here; whoſe gilt bed was ſold, with every think elſe, in the late wreck of this fine eſtate by parliamentary influence and gaming[s].

Compton Scorſen. At *Compton Scorſen* was born ſir Thomas Overbury, 1581, who fell a martyr to the intrigues of Carr earl of Somerſet, and the counteſs of Eſſex, 1613[t].

Long Compton Weſton. At *Long Compton* is *Weſton*, the ſeat of the Sheldons, of Beoly, co. Worceſter, ever ſince the time of Henry VIII. Ralph, who died 1613, built the preſent houſe; and, being a great encourager of the Flemiſh weavers, had the oldeſt maps of England woven in tapeſtry[u]; which, at the ſale of the library and furniture, 1781, were purchaſed by Mr. Walpole, who preſented them to the earl of Harcourt. Three large pieces of tapeſtry near 80 feet ſquare, covering two ſides of a large room, were intituled maps of Warwick, Oxford, and Worceſter, but comprehended all the reſt in different parcels as borderers. The firſt had in the corner an abſtract of Mr. Camden's Introduction to this county and deſcription of Warwick. At the corners were the arms of Sheldon and England, and the names of Francis and Richard Hickes, as the improvers of theſe maps, the orthography of which ſavours of Flemiſh artiſts. I have the pleaſure to ſay that the preſent noble proprietor of theſe ſpecimens of the introduction of a double art among us has had them completely reſtored, and intends to erect a Gothic tower at Newnham on purpoſe to receive them.

[g] Wiſe's farther Obſervations on the Vale of White Horſe, p. 49. Dugdale, 422. [h] Tanner, 571. [i] G. Stukeley, II. 21. [k] Ib. [l] Dugdale, 351. G. [m] G. Dugdale, 618. [n] Dugdale, 331. [o] G. Dugdale, 563. [p] Archæologia, III. 373. [q] Dugdale, 548. [r] Dugdale, 548, 50. [s] Bray's Tour, 37. 38. [t] See Extract from ſir S. D'Ewes's Journal, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XV. p. 3—11. [u] Dugdale, 584.

Henry,

Wormleighton.

Henry, grandſon of lord Spenſer, baron Wormleighton, was created earl of Sunderland by Charles I. in whoſe cauſe he loſt his life, at the battle of Newbury, 1642. His ſon and ſucceſſor Charles married Anne, ſecond daughter of John duke of Marlborough; and their third ſon, John, enjoyed the title; which deſcended to his ſon John, created viſcount and baron Spencer of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, 1761, and earl Spencer viſcount Althorpe 1765, who died 1783, and is ſucceeded by his only ſon George John.

Shuckborough.

The Shuckboroughs were created baronets by Charles II. and ſtill continue here. Sir Stewkley is the ſeventh and preſent baronet. Their arms are, S. a chevron between three mullets, G. [x]

Southam.

Southam was another of Leofric's 24 manors abovementioned, and is ſtill a market-town [y].

Lemington.

"Palmer of *Lemington* in the very edge of "Gloceſtre a three miles from Rolleriche ſtones, "cummith out of the eldeſt houſe of the Palmers "of Warwickſhire. He began firſt with a very "ſmaul portion of lande, and beinge a galant felow, "and clothed yn migtie colours, got a riche widow "of Lemington town to wife a 80 years or more "hens: and ſins there hath planted themſelves and "buildid a fair houſe and bought faire landes to it. "He that now hath it married one of the Gravilles "daughter of Milcot, where a late as at a newer, "fairer, and more commodious houſe they uſed to "ly at. He that is now the chief heire of the "Gravilles hath a brother called Fulco Graville: "he married one of the daughters and heirs of the "lord Brooke's ſon [z].

Barton.

"There is a bigge ſtone, a three miles Weſt from "Rollerich ſtones, and ſtandith yn a hethe bering "the name of *Barton*, a village therby longing to "Mr. Palmer. This ſtone is a very marke or limes "of Gloceſtre, Wiceſtre, Warwickſhire, and Ox-"fordſhire. And Palmer's ſon told me that this "ſtone of certente is the marke, and not Rolleriche "ſtones [a]."

Leamington Haſtings.

Leamington Haſtings, ſo called from its lords till the reign of Edward III. came ſince to ſir Thomas Trevor and his nephew ſir Charles Wheler, whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy it. His wife founded here an alms-houſe, and another was founded in the reign of James I. by Humphrey Davis [b].

Leamington Priors.

Leamington Priors belonged to the canons of Kenilworth. The ſalt ſpring is uſed by the inhabitants for ſeaſoning their bread, and by ſtrangers medicinally [c].

Long Itchington.

Sir William Dugdale does not notice the antient name of *Long Itchington* to have been Vchindon [d], nor the death of Fremund between it and *Great Harborough* [e]; nor is Fremund mentioned by Math. Paris in his life of Offa. Long Itchington takes its name from the river Ichene, on which it ſtands, and is written in Domeſday [f] book *Icentone*. It gave birth to Wolſtan biſhop of Worceſter, who was educated in Peterborough abbey, and ſhorn a monk at Worceſter, to which ſee he ſucceeded on the tranſlation of Aldred to York, 1060. This town was formerly one of the chief in the county, and at the Conqueſt contained not leſs than 24 hides, and was ranked among the ſeveral which 15 Henry II. were put under the title *de auxilio villarum & burgorum ad maritandam filiam regis*, whereto its inhabitants paid 100 ſhillings [g].

The family de Peito, or Pictavia, is as antient at *Cheſterton* as 28 Edward I. Sir William rebuilt the manor houſe here in the reign of Edward IV. and his ſon Peter, confeſſor to queen Mary, was the cardinal mentioned by Mr. Camden when the pope would have recalled Pole, on the queen's declaring war againſt France, 1557 [h]. There is a ſquare fort, within which Roman coins have been found. Chesterton.

Ros of Warwick in his "Hiſtoria regum Angliæ," printed by Hearne at Oxford, 1716, ſpends 20 8vo pages in declamation againſt the deſtruction of the villages in this country, and reckons above 60 nearly deſolated in his time, comparing the preſent ſtate of many with that in Domeſday [i].

"There appere certain diches at *Rugby*, the "market-town in Warwickſhire, where the Rug-"bys, gentlemen of fame, dwellid; among whom "one ſir Henry Rugby was much ſpoken of. The "place thus dichid is yet caullid the haule place. "The duke of Buckingham a late was lord of "Rugby town [k]." Rugby.

Rugby, written in Domeſday *Rocheberie*, q. d. the *caſtle* or *manſion on the rock*, had a little caſtle, whoſe earthworks remain near the church, which Dugdale thinks one of thoſe that Stephen, fearing an invaſion from Maud, permitted every one of his nobles to build on his own eſtate, as we are told by John Tinmouth [l]. Here is a celebrated and flouriſhing free-ſchool, endowed with a moſt ample eſtate; and four alms-houſes. *Braunſtone* adjoining is ſingled out by biſhop Gibſon to correct ſir William Dugdale's explanation of *Over* to mean *ſupra*, or *ſuperior*, which the biſhop ſays it never does unleſs oppoſed to *Nether*, which is not the caſe here. But ſir William only means that it implies a *hilly* ſituation; though after all this with *Church over* and *Cheſterover* in its neighbourhood are in Domeſday written *Gaure*, or *Waure*, and only by modern pronunciation *Over* [m].

In *Newbold* pariſh, near Rugby, is *Lawford hall*, the ſeat of the Boughtons from the reign of Henry VI. of whom William was created a baronet 1641 [n]. His lineal deſcendant Theodoſius was poiſoned by his brother-in-law, captain Donnellan, 1780. He was ſucceeded by his couſin, ſir Edward; and he by his brother, ſir Charles William Rous Boughton, the preſent baronet.

Stretton.

Stretton ſuper Dunſmore takes its name from the Foſsway on which it ſtands, and which paſſes over Dunſmore heath [o].

Monk's Kirby.

A little farther on the ſame ſtreet is *Monk's Kirby*, where have been found, near the church, foundations of old walls and Roman bricks; and in an adjoining paſture are three or four tumuli. Here Dugdale places the Eynesbiry built by Elfreda the Mercian; but biſhop Gibſon with more probability

[x] Dugdale, 310. [y] Ib. 338. [z] Leland, VI. 19. [a] Ib. 20. [b] Dugdale, 318, 20.
[c] Ib. 367. [d] Ib. 343. [e] Ib. 92. [f] Ib. 345. [g] Ib. 477. [h] Ib. 470.
[i] f. 103—123. Q. who is *T. B.* [k] Leland, VI. 62. Dugdale, 22. [m] Ib. 11.
[n] Ib. 99. [o] Ib. 40.

removes

removes it to *Chirbury* in Shropſhire, on the frontiers of Mercia, and not far from the Severn [p]. Here was a Benedictine priory, cell to St. Nicholas abbey, at Angiers, founded about 1077, valued 1 Richard II. at £.220 *per annum* [q].

Newnham Regis. *Newnham Regis* was in the king's hands 13 Edward I. as appears by the Quo Warranto Roll [r]. The waters here are but a weak chalybeat [s]. They are in three wells near Mr. Liſter's houſe. Dr. Baily, phyſician to queen Elizabeth, wrote about it 1582, ſoon after its diſcovery by a labouring man, who found a ſpeedy cure for a grievous wound in his hand by lopping trees juſt by [s].

Baggington. *Baggington* belonged to the Bagots from Richard II. to Henry V. and ſince to the Bromleys. Only the earthworks of its caſtle remain. Henry duke of Hereford lodged here previous to his combat with Thomas duke of Norfolk, 21 Richard II. [t]

Stoneley. Henry II. 1154 tranſlated the Ciſtertians from Radmore, co. Stafford, to *Stoneley*, where there ſtill remains the gate-houſe, with his arms, built by abbot Hockele, before 1349 [u]. It was valued at £.151 *per annum* [x]. Here is an hoſpital, founded for ten poor perſons, by Alice lady Leigh, wife of ſir Thomas Leigh, lord mayor of London, 1 Elizabeth, whoſe great-grandſon Thomas was, by Charles I. 1643, created baron Leigh of Stoneley, with whoſe fifth lineal deſcendant Edward, the fifth lord, the title became extinct, in 1786.

Warwick. Warwick is called in the Saxon Chronicle [y], and by Brompton Pæpingpic from Pæping *agger*, though Baxter [z] renders it alſo *Præſidium Huicciorum*, and a charter of Burthwulf, king of Mercia, in the Textus Roffenſis, is dated from "villa regalis *Werburgewic* [a]."

Præsidivm. Mr. Ward takes Præsidium to be the *Prætorium* of the Itinerary, and places it at *Broughton* in Lincolnſhire. So that Warwickſhire has not a ſingle ſtation [b]. Salmon, indeed, gives five, and transfers hither Benones [c], which Baxter tranſlates *Caput inſulæ*. "The toun of Warwicke hath been right "ſtrongly defended, and walled, having the com- "paſs of a good mile within the wall. The dike is "moſt manifeſtly perceived from the caſtle to the "Weſt gate, and there is a great creſt of earth that "the wall ſtood on. The magnificent and ſtrong "caſtle being at the Weſt-ſouth-weſt end of the "town, hard by the right ripe of Avon, is ſet upon "an huge rock of ſtone, and hath three goodly "towers in the Eaſt front of it. There is a fair "tower on the North ſide of it, and in this part of "the caſtle king Richard III. pulled down a piece "of the wall, and began and half finiſhed a mighty "tower to ſhoot out great guns, which remaineth "unfiniſhed as he left it. The dungeon, now in "ruins, ſtands in the Weſt-north-weſt part of the "caſtle [d]." It is now a delightful manſion. The rock on which it ſtands is forty feet from the river, which falls in a caſcade under the windows of the great hall, but on the North the caſtle is level with the town [5], and the park on the other ſide the river flat and low. The entrance to the caſtle is by a gateway between Guy's tower, on the right, which is twelve angled, and Cæſar's tower on the left, which is of three circular ſegments. The magnificent hall is 62 feet by 37, wainſcoted with the original oak, but ſince painted. In the dreſſing-room, among a variety of ſmall antient portraits, is an original one of ſir Philip Sidney. Near the caſtle, to the North-eaſt, was a place fenced with ſtrong ſtone walls, called *The Vineyard* in the reign of Henry IV. Dr. Stukeley [e] thought he ſaw ſigns of a camp on the Eaſt ſide of the river, overagainſt the caſtle, in a cloſe where is an old chapel, now a barn. "The town ſtands on a main rokky hill riſing "from Eaſt to Weſt. The beauty and glory of it "is in two ſtreets, whereof the High-ſtreet goes "from Eaſt to Weſt, having a right goodly croſs "in the middle of it, and the other croſſith the "middle of it, making a quadrivium, and goeth "from North to South [f]." The approach to the town is by four roads, leading by as many religious houſes, through a rock, over a current of water. The wells and cellars are all made in the rock, and the deſcent every way keeps it clean, and ſince the fire it has ariſen fairer [6]. £.110,000 was collected by brief, and queen Anne added £.1000 more. The tower of the church alſo coſt £.1600. "With- "in the precinct of the town is but one paroche "church dedicated to St. Mary ſtanding in the "middle of the town, fair and large. Roger de "Bellomont tranſlated the college in the caſtle to "this church, endowing it with fair poſſeſſions. "Thomas de Bello Campo, earl of Warwick, grand- "father to Richard earl of Warwick, lieutenant to "Henry VI. in France commanded by teſtament "that his executors ſhould re-edify the chancel or "Eaſt part of St. Mary's church; ſo they did, and "he is buried there with his wife [g]. Earl Richard "of Warwick, lieutenant of France, deviſed a right "fayre large and ſumptuous chapel on the South "ſide of the choir. This ſtately piece of work "was afterwards made by his executors, and ther "he is intombed right princely, and portrayed "with an image of copper gilt, hooped over with "ſtaves of copper [h]."

This earl had a ſumptuous funeral ſolemnized in this church, and his magnificent tomb has this inſcription:

"Preieth devoutly for the ſowel whom God aſſoile, "of one of the mooſt worſhipfull knightes in his dayes "of manhode and conning *Richard Beauchamp*, late "eorle of Warrewik, lord Deſpenſer of Bergevenny, "and of many other grete lordſhips, whos body "reſteth here under this tumbe in a ful feire vout "of ſtone ſet on the bare roochs, the which viſited "with longe ſikneſs in the caſtel of Roan thereinne "deceſſed full criſtenly the laſt day of April the "yer of oure Lord God A. M. ccccxxxix, he being "at that time lieutenant-generall and governer of "the roialme of Fraunce and of the duchie of Nor- "mandie by ſufficient autorite of our ſoveraine lorde "the kyng Harry the VI. the which body with grete "deliberacon and ful worſhipful conduit by ſee and

[p] G. Dugdale, 75. [q] Tanner, 569. [r] Dugdale, 101. [4] G.
[s] Short's Hiſtory of Mineral Waters, I. 42. [t] Dugdale, 228. 237. [u] Ib. 257. [x] Tanner, 578.
[y] P. 104. [z] Gloſſar. 21. 75. 118. Ly. [a] MS. Gale. [b] New Survey, p. 498.
[c] Horſley, 407. 481. 494. [d] Leland, IV. 162, 163. [5] G. [e] Itin. II. 20. [f] Leland, ib.
[6] G. [g] Dugdale, 397. [h] Leland, IV. 163.

by

"by lond was broght to Warrewik the IIII day of "October the yer above ſaide, and was leide with "ful ſolenne exequies in a feir cheeſt made of ſtone "in this chirche afore the Weſt dore of this chapel, "according to his laſt wille and teſtament, therein "to reſte til this chapel by him deviſed in his lief "were made. Al the whiche chapel founded on "the rooch and all the membres therof his execu- "tours dede fully make and apparaille by the auc- "torite of his ſeide laſt wille and teſtament, and "thereafter by the ſame auctorite they did tranſlate "ful worſhipfully the ſeid body into the vout above "ſaide. Honired be God therefore[i]." Bears and ragged ſtaves are interſperſed.

Here is alſo the monument of earl Thomas, father of Richard, and ſon of Thomas above mentioned. The charge of this chapel, and the founder's tomb, inferior to none in England but that of Henry VII. came to £.2481. 4s. 7¼d. by indenture[k].

The body of the church was burnt, with the greateſt part of the town, 1694; but the beautiful choir eſcaped, with the portraits of the Beauchamp family, and the monuments of Ambroſe Dudley, earl of Warwick, his brother, Robert earl of Leiceſter, and his counteſs and ſon, ſir Thomas Puckering, and Fulk Greville, lord Brook. In this church were alſo buried Henry Parr, marquis of Northampton, father of queen Catherine Parr, whoſe body was found intire and dry 1626; John Rous, the hiſtorian, a native; Thomas Cartwright, firſt maſter of the earl of Leiceſter's hoſpital, whom Mr. Camden, in his hiſtory of Elizabeth, ſtyles *inter Puritanos anteſignanus*, who firſt introduced extempore prayer before ſermon; deans Berkſwell and Aleſtre, the one executor of earl Richard's will, who finiſhed this building, as the other removed the earl's body into it; and dean Haſeley, ſchool-maſter to Henry VII.[l] Henry Newburgh, firſt Norman earl of Warwick, intended to make this church collegiate, but his ſon Roger finiſhed it, after 1123, eſtabliſhing a dean and ſecular canons, whoſe revenues and buildings were increaſed by ſucceeding earls. At the Diſſolution here was a dean and five prebends or canons, ten prieſts, and ſix choriſters, whoſe poſſeſſions amounted to £.247 *per annum*[m].

Rous mentions ſeveral religious houſes, and even an epiſcopal ſee here in the ſixth century, and the Saxon times[n]; but thoſe which remained at the Diſſolution were, the priory of Auſtin canons, founded by the Newburghs earls of Warwick, in the reign of Henry I. valued at £.41 *per annum*[o], granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Hawkins, *alias* Fiſher, who pulled down the old building, and erected a very fair houſe, which he called *Hawk's Neſt*. His ſon ſold it to ſir John Puckering; ſince which it has paſſed to the family of Wiſe[p]. Dr. Stukeley ſays that two galleries of the original building remain[q]. Black Friars, founded by the Botelers lords Sudley, and the Montforts, in the reign of Henry III. valued at £.4 18s. 6d. *per annum*[r]. White Friars, ſaid to be founded by John Peyto, jun. 18 Edward III.[s] An houſe of Templars, founded by Richard earl of Warwick[t]. A college of St. James, begun in the reign of Richard II.[u] St. Michael's hoſpital, founded for lepers, by Roger earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen, ſubſiſting for eight poor women[x]. Another of St. John Baptiſt, founded by William earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry II. for ſtrangers and poor, valued at £.19 *per annum*[y]. Warwick was incorporated by Charles II. and has three charity-ſchools and two more hoſpitals. The bridge is of ſtone, of 12 arches.

Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, with the earl of Lancaſter, ſurprized Gaveſton at Walingford or Dedington, and, forcing him from the reſt of the barons, who were carrying him to London, brought him to Blacklow hill, and on its top beheaded him, without any further proceſs. On the ſpot was erected a croſs called Gaveſton's Croſs, and on the South ſide of the hill near the top is cut in a rock among other letters this inſcription:

1311 *P. Gaveſton earl of Cornwall beheaded here*[z].

He was buried at the Friars Preachers, at Oxford, and two years after removed to King's Langley, co. Herts, where Edward II. founded a priory for him.

"There is a right goodly chapel of St. Mary "Magdalen upon Avon river, ripa dextra, ſcant a "mile above Warwicke. This place of ſome is "called *Gibcliffe*, of ſome *Guy cliffe*, and old fame "remaineth with the people there, that Guido earl "of Warwike in king Athelſtan's days had a great "devotion to this place, and made an oratory there. "Some add unto it that after he had done great "victories in outward parts, and had been ſo long "abſent that he was thought to have been dead, "he came and lived at this place like a hermit, "unknown to his wife Felice, untill at the article "of his death he ſhewed what he was. Men ſhew "a cave there in a rock hard on Avon ripe, where "they ſay that he uſed to ſleep. Men alſo yet ſhew "fair ſprings in a fayre meadow thereby, where they "ſay earl Guido was wont to drink. This place had "before the time of Richard earl of Warwick, only "a ſmall chapel, and a cottage wherein an hermit "dwelt. Earl Richard bearing a great devotion "to the place made there a goodly new chapel "dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and founded "two chantry prieſts there to ſerve God. He ſet "up there an image of earl Guido giant like, and "encloſed the ſilver welles in the medow with pure "white ſlicke ſtones like marble, and there ſet up a "praty houſe open like a cage, covered only to keep "comers thither from the rain. He alſo made there "a pretty houſe of ſtone for the chantry prieſts by "the chapel. The lands that he gave to it lie about "the houſe. It is a houſe of pleaſure, a place meet "for the muſes. There is ſylence, a praty wood, "*antra in vivo ſaxo*, the river rolling over the ſtones "with a praty noiſe, *nemuſculum ibidem opacum, fontes "liquidi & gemmei, prata florida, antra muſcoſa, rivi "levis & per ſaxa diſcurſus, necnon ſolitudo & quies "muſis amiciſſima*[a]." Sir William Dugdale adds[b],

[i] Leland, IV. 164. Holland. Dugdale, 410. [k] Dugdale, 445. [l] Leland, IV. 164. Dugdale, 443.
[m] Tanner, 570. [n] Tanner, 568, 569. ex Dugdale. [o] Tanner, 571. Dugdale, 454. [p] Ib. [q] It. II. 21.
[r] Tanner, 583. Dugdale, 461. Leland, IV. 165. [s] Tanner, 585. [t] Tanner, 575. Dugdale, 467.
[u] Tanner, 586. Dugdale, 462, by earl Richard; Leland, 165. [x] Leland, ib. Tanner, 575. Dugdale, 451.
[y] Tanner, 581. Dugdale, 459. [z] Dugdale, 273. [a] Leland, IV. 165. [b] P. 275.

a place this of ſo great delight in reſpect of the river gliding below the rock, the dry and wholeſome ſituation, and the fair grove of lofty elms overſhadowing it, that to one who deſireth a retired life either for his devotions or ſtudy the like is hardly to be found. One of the caves is ſaid to have been made by Guy when hermit there. Within the precinct is only a mill. But this romantic place is now ſacrificed to modern taſte, the chapel converted to a carpenter's ſhop, and the figure of Guy miſerably defaced and mutilated [c]. On the edge of the cliff Mr. Greethead built a houſe.

John Roſs, who was a chantry prieſt here, wrote the Antiquities of Warwick and of Guycliff, on the Britiſh univerſity, a roll of the earls of Warwick, with their portraits and arms, in the Cotton library, and the Hiſtory of England, to the time of Edward IV. publiſhed by Hearne, 1716. He founded a library over the South porch of St. Mary's church, Warwick; and, dying 1491, was buried in the ſaid church [d].

The ſtory of Guy is ſo obſcured with fable that it is difficult to aſcertain its authenticity. He was the hero of ſucceeding earls of Warwick. William Beauchamp called his eldeſt ſon after him. Thomas by his laſt will bequeathed the ſword and coat of mail of this worthy to his ſon. Another chriſtened a younger ſon after him, and dedicated to him a noble tower, whoſe walls are 10 feet thick, the circumference 126, and the height 113 feet from the bottom of the ditch. Another left as an heir-loom to his family a ſuit of arras wrought with his ſtory. His ſword and armour, now to be ſeen in Warwick caſtle, were by patent, 1 Henry VIII. granted to William Hoggeſon, yeoman of the buttery, with a fee of 2*d. per* day [e]. In the porter's lodge at the caſtle they ſtill ſhew his porridge-pot, fleſh-fork, iron ſhield, breaſt-plate and ſword, horſe-furniture, walking-ſtaff nine feet high, and even a rib of the dun cow which he pretended to have killed on Dunſmore heath. In ſhort his fame and ſpirit ſeem to have inſpired his ſucceſſors; for from the Conqueſt to the death of Ambroſe Dudley there was ſcarce a ſcene of action in which the earls of Warwick did not make a conſiderable figure [f]. I ſhall make no apology for inſerting an abſtract of an elucidation of his legend by my learned friend the rev. Dr. Pegge, read to the Society of Antiquaries, 1767, and communicated by him to Mr. Nichols, for inſertion in his Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica, N° XVII.

"Some authors of great note [g] having eſpouſed the ſtory of Guy earl of Warwick, and his ſingle combat with the giant Colbrand, conceiving it to be a genuine and real matter of fact, it may be worth while to examine the truth of this ſingular portion of our hiſtory in few words. It is true the great names I have mentioned may deſerve the higheſt regard, and exact from us a very particular and accurate diſcuſſion, on account of the high rank which they hold amongſt our Britiſh antiquaries; but enough may be ſaid in a ſhort compaſs to diſcredit the ſtory.

"That there might be ſuch a perſon as Guy in the Saxon times, and a ſoldier of eminence, I ſhall not deny; but that he was earl of Warwick, and fought a duel with Colbrand for the crown of England, is extremely improbable, for certain reaſons to be aſſigned below. As to the earldom, it is ſuppoſed that Rohand earl of Warwick, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Elfred and king Edward the Elder, left iſſue only one daughter, named Felicia, who married Guy, ſon of Siward, baron of Wallingford, which Guy, who is the perſon here in queſtion, became, in her right, earl of Warwick [g].

"The account of this duel by Rous the famous Warwick antiquary is briefly this: that it was fought at Wincheſter, A. D. 926. IIII. id. Julii *pro jure Angliæ* between Guy earl of Warwick and *Collibrand* an African giant, and conſequently a Pagan, who was defeated by the Engliſh champion. For this he cites Henry Knyghton, Thomas Rudburn, Giraldus Cambrenſis, John Strench, John Hardyng, John Greſley, John Poutrel, and others.

"All this ſir William Dugdale implicitly ſwallows. After which this great man proceeds to give us the ſtory of the monomachy at large, from Rudburn, Gerard de Cornubiâ [h], and Knighton; authors, as he ſtyles them, of good credit.

"Rous cites various authors, and indeed he tells us, p. 54, that many books had been written on the ſubject of this pretended champion's life. The oldeſt of theſe he mentions, I preſume, are Henry Knighton and Giraldus Cambrenſis [i]. Knighton flouriſhed in the reign of Richard II. and has left us a very full and ample account of the combat; and it is certain that Chaucer, who was ſomething older than Knighton, mentions the romance of ſir Gie [k]. Beſides, there was a tradition of ſir Guy in the time of king Edward I. for it is ſuppoſed that William Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who died A. D. 1298, or 26 Edward I. called his eldeſt ſon Guy, in memory of this famous Guy earl of Warwick, ſo renowned for his valour in the Saxon times [l]. Dugdale alſo tells us, in his Baronage, II. p. 76, that Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey, in 21 Richard II. had a grant from the king of thoſe pieces of arras hangings at Warwick caſtle which did concern the ſtory of Guy of Warwick. All this ſhews that the legend of ſir Guy was of great antiquity. Indeed it may be carried up much higher than the times here ſpecified. Giraldus Cambrenſis is ſaid to have been 70 years of

[c] See a print of it in its preſent ſtate in N° XVII. of the Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica.
[d] Dugdale, ib. Leland. Tanner.
[e] Afterwards to John Thoroughgood, and on his death to Edward Creſswell, 33 Henry VIII. Rymer, XIV. 745. [f] G.
[f] As John Leland, Itin. vol. IV. p. 63. Mr. Camden, Brit. col. 143. Dr. Heylin, Hiſtory of St. George, p. 63. Coſmogr. I. p. 270. Sir William Dugdale, Ant. of Warw. p. 183. 298, 299, and others.
[g] Dugdale's Antiq. of Warw. p. 299.
[h] This author, I imagine, is the ſame with Giraldus Cambrenſis above; for ſee Tanner's Bibl. p. 326; however, his narrative is printed by Hearne, in Append. ad Annal. Dunſtapl. p. 825. See Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, I. 87. n.
[i] Some of the authors he cites are not now known.
[k] The Romance (which I ſuppoſe was what John Skelton had read, ſee him, p. 233) was firſt printed, as I take it, by William Copland about 1560, Ames's Typogr. Antiq. p. 153. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 146. Copland's I imagine to be the metrical Romance. See Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, I. 169—175.
[l] Dugdale, Baron. I. p. 229. Mr. Baxter, in his Gloſſary, p. 58, would deduce his name from the Britiſh *Kei*, or *Caius*; but I take it to be a foreign name. See Alcuin's book below.

age

age *anno* 1210[m]; and he is quoted by Rous: and John Hardyng in his Chronicle names Colman as the author followed by him; now this muſt be either Colman Sapiens, or Colman the monk of Worceſter, who died A. D. 1113[n]. However, theſe are the moſt antient authorities[o] I can find concerning this affair. The combat was fought A. D. 926, and yet, ſuppoſing Colman to be the firſt perſon that recorded it, we have no account of it till almoſt 200 years after.

"Guy could not be earl of Warwick at this time. According to Dugdale's narrative[p], Rohand, earl of Warwick, whoſe daughter Guy had married, was living when Guy ſet out on his pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, for Guy did not know of his death till his return from thence and his arrival at Portſmouth; and yet Guy in that page is ſaid to have been earl of Warwick before his embarkation for Jeruſalem, which is a flat contradiction. But, paſſing this, the earldoms in theſe days were not titular honours, as now, but provincial offices. Now Warwick was part of the province of Mercia, which before Ethelſtan's reign had been governed by earl Ethelred and his wife, the great heroine Æthelfleda, daughter of king Ælfred, and ſiſter of Edward the Elder. To Æthelfleda ſucceeded her daughter, and then Elfere, who died *anno* 983, long after king Athelſtan, in whoſe reign the combat was fought; ſo that in king Athelſtan's time there could be no ſuch title as earl of Warwick; or, if there was, it muſt be in the hands either of Æthelfleda's daughter, or of earl Elfere. But here perhaps it may be ſaid the earl was called earl of Warwick becauſe he chiefly reſided at Warwick, according to an obſervation of ſir William Dugdale, who tells us in the Baronage, tom. I. p. 9, that, though they were earls of counties, yet they were ſometimes named from the places of their principal abode. But this could not be the caſe here, becauſe Guy is no where ſtyled earl of Mercia, but is always called earl of Warwick. It is pretended again by our authors that Rohand, Guy's father-in-law, was earl of Warwick; but this aſſertion is attended with the ſame difficulty. In ſhort, the earldoms of Rohand and Guy ſtand both upon the ſame bottom, which appears to me to be a falſe one; and ſir William Dugdale ſeems to give it us himſelf, when he ſays, 'The earls of Warwick in the Saxon times, 'or before the Norman conqueſt, were but ſubſti-'tutes or lieutenants to the earls of Mercia, or elſe 'had the cuſtody of the county to the king's im-'mediate uſe[q].' And one cannot but obſerve that he is cautious enough not to name theſe earls in his Baronage amongſt thoſe that preceded the Norman æra.

"It cannot be ſuppoſed that earldoms at this time deſcended in this manner from a father to a daughter, and ſhe to carry the honour to her huſband?

"Knighton and Rous pretend that Colbrand was a Pagan, or Saracenical giant of Africa; and Dugdale calls him a Saracen. But how ſhould an African, of any ſize, come to England with the Danes? What communication could that Northern nation have with the Saracens? One may venture to ſay, they had not ſo much as heard of the name. Beſides, Colbrand[r] is evidently a Daniſh, and not a Mooriſh, name. This appears plainly from the Saxon coins, Colbrand being one of the mint-maſters of king Sihtric[s].

"A fifth objection ariſes from the unſuitable age of earl Guy; for, as he died anno 929[t], æt. 70, he was not leſs than 67 at the time of the combat, 68 according to Mr. Hearne; rather too old to be engaged in ſuch a perilous affair, and wherein ſo much was at ſtake, as the right to the crown of England.

"6thly, Great exception is to be taken to this duel on account of the place and the occaſion of it. Rous ſays it was at Wincheſter; and Knighton adds, that king Athelſtan had been beſieged two years in that city by the Danes; after which a truce for a year enſued, wherein Athelſtan was to find a champion to encounter Colbrand. But it does not appear that the Danes ever beſieged Wincheſter, or ever had it in their power to conteſt king Athelſtan's title to the crown. The Danes at this time were ſeated chiefly in the Northern parts of the iſland, where they raiſed frequent diſturbances; but they were never capable of marching an army into Weſſex, or ſitting down before Wincheſter. Athelſtan, inſtead of being ſhut up by Anlaf at Wincheſter, was actually in a capacity of doing what he pleaſed in Northumberland, forcing at once Anlaf, and Godfrid, and Reginald, to fly. And when Anlaf, in league with Conſtantine king of Scotland, returned from thence with a great armed force, Athelſtan marched into the North, and, giving him battle, worſted him at Brunanburgh. Knighton and Rous are therefore ſtrangely miſtaken in placing the ſcene of the monomachy at Wincheſter. Hardyng has much more reaſon to lay it at Brunanburgh or Burneſburgh. But ſtill no antient author relates any ſuch combat at that place; and it is a ſtrong preſumption, when authors diſagree ſo much about the ſcene, that the whole affair is a fiction.

"But to conſider the time of this action. John Rous is very preciſe in this; for he fixes on the 12th of July, in the third year of king Athelſtan's reign, or 926. Now the nature of theſe ſingle combats, wherein the right and title to a kingdom was to be tried, is this: The two armies are ſuppoſed to be in the field ready to engage; wherefore, to ſave the effuſion of blood, the deciſion of the matter is agreed to be left to a pair of combatants, by the fate of whoſe arms the quarrel is to be finally determined. But king Athelſtan was in no ſuch ſituation 12th

[m] Tanner, Biblioth. p. 325. not. [n] Ibid. p. 191.

[o] This indeed is running up the matter very high; but it ſeems the Romance of Guy is one of our oldeſt. See Dr. Percy's Reliques of Engliſh Poetry, III. p. vii. This author thinks it may have been the invention of ſome Engliſh minſtrels; but query, ſince one of the Colmans was rather the inventor.

[p] P. 300. [q] Warw. p. 298.

[r] *Colbrondus* and *Colebrandus*, Annal. Dunſtapl. II. p. 827, 828. *Collibrundus*, Rous above. In the extracts by Mr. Warton, from the Romance of Guy, Guy is upbraided by the ſoldan with having killed his couſin *Coldran*; and then follows the relation of his combat with the *Daniſh* giant *Colbronde*. Ubi ſupra, p. 173, 174.

[s] Sir A. Fountaine, IX. tab. of the Anglo-Saxon coins.

[t] Dr. Percy, III. p. 105, is miſtaken in ſaying Dugdale fixes the date of the combat anno 929, æt. 70 of Guy, for according to Dugdale it happened anno 926. Guy dies in Dugdale anno 929, and this was the occaſion of Dr. Percy's error. Hearne would read 927 inſtead of 926. Annal. Dunſtapl. p. 825.

July,

July, A. D. 926. And Knighton moreover varies greatly from Rous in this. Olavus, he ſays, ſat down before Wincheſter in the fifth year after Hugh, the French king, had made his preſents on account of the princeſs Hilda; that he kept Athelſtan ſhut up there two years; that Athelſtan was allowed, by a truce, one year for the finding of a champion; and that he reigned ſeven years after the duel. This agrees well enough with the term of king Athelſtan's life, who acceded to the crown anno 925, and died anno 941; but the misfortune is, it accords but ill with hiſtory. According to this the duel happened 954, a year very different from that ſpecified by Rous, and even poſterior to Guy's death. But what is as bad, Anlaf was then in Ireland, and the battle of Brunanburgh, which was moſt likely to be the time of the combat, was not fought till 938, and the affair there was actually determined by a general engagement; ſo that though John Rous is ſo accurate as to note the day of the month, there is no finding any probable year of our Lord.

"Another very improbable thing is, that Knighton ſays earl Warwick was gone at the time the city of Wincheſter was beſieged upon a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Our Saxon anceſtors went often to Rome on theſe religious errands, but never to Jeruſalem; ſuch voyages not coming in vogue till about the Norman conqueſt; and ſo we read that earl Swane, eldeſt ſon of earl Godwin, went thither by way of penance for a vile murder he had committed. This is the firſt inſtance of any pilgrimage to Jeruſalem performed by the Saxons; for as to Arcuulphus, whoſe voyage thither is mentioned by Bede, p. 200 and 324, he was a French biſhop. John Rous, who was a limner and herald, as well as an eccleſiaſtic and hiſtorian, has given us the figure of earl Guy in complete armour, with his ſhield and coat of arms, whereas we had no ſuch things as coats of arms in Athelſtan's reign. The arms are, chequé Azure and Argent, a bend ſiniſter Ermine, a coat evidently formed upon that of Thomas de Bellomonte, the ſeventh earl of Warwick, as may be ſeen in Brook.

"There might be a great warrior of the name of Guy; and Colman, or ſome other genius, to ingratiate themſelves with the powerful earls of Warwick, were pleaſed to give him that title, and to embelliſh his ſtory with this combat, after the model of that of David and Goliah[u]; and as the ſtory was invented after the Norman conqueſt, it is from thence that we hear of Jeruſalem and the Saracens, the introduction of both which cannot eaſily be accounted for upon any other ſuppoſition. The inventor, whoever he was, effectually gained his ends; for it appears from this ſhort account, that Guy afterwards became a chriſtian name of the Beauchamps earls of Warwick, in honour of the champion, and that his ſtory was pourtrayed in the old hangings at Warwick caſtle. Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, was alſo induced to believe the fame[x], as likewiſe were the town's-people of Warwick, for they had his ſtatue in ſtone[y], as the citizens of Wincheſter preſerved Colebrand's axe[z]; to which I may add, that the tablet formerly hanging at the high altar at Wincheſter, tranſcribed from Girardus Cornubienſis[a], ſhews how generally the legend of Guy and Colbrand was received in England; but, as rightly is obſerved by Dr. Percy, 'many of our antient hiſtorians have recorded the fictions of Romance[b].'"

Two miles South, below Warwick, is *Barford*, where one Samuel Fairfax, born 1647, when he was 12 years old, lived under the ſame roof, and eat at the ſame table, with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great-grandfather and great-grandmother, who all lived very happily together, and none of the three generations of either ſex had been twice married[g].

The following epigram was made on the birth of Samuel Fairfax by Durand:

Quartus in ætheream Fairfaxius editur auram,
Patris, avi, proavi gaudia magna ſui:
Hos tegit una domus cum terna uxore maritos,
Unaque alit lautis menſa benigna cibis.
Non magis unanimes nôrunt hæc ſecula mentes;
Eſt bis corporibus mens velut una tribus.
Totque ex conjugibus bis vincla jugalia nemo
Nexuit, & nemo nexa ſoluta cupit.
More columbarum lætatur conjuge conjux,
Deſeruit rugas nec juvenilis amor;
Hiſce tribus paribus Barfordia jure ſuperbit;
Nam par his paribus quis locus alter habet!

Engliſhed thus:

Fairfax the fourth is born a gallant boy,
Father's, grandfather's, great-grandfather's joy.
Under one roof dwell theſe with their three wives,
And at one well-ſpread board ſupport their lives.
Our times a ſweeter harmony have not known;
They are ſix perſons, yet their hearts but one.
And of theſe ſix, as none has hitherto
Known marriage twice, ſo none deſire to do.
Mate is to mate what deareſt dove to dove,
Nor Age's trace has frighted away love.
In theſe three pairs *Barford* may juſtly glory:
What other place can parallel this ſtory!

"*Beuforde* bridge, of eight faire arches over "Avon[c]."

Charlcot

Charlcot belongs ſtill to the Lucy family, of whom Thomas built the preſent houſe in the reign of Elizabeth[d]; and by driving Shakeſpear to London, for ſtealing his deer, made his fortune, at leaſt his fame.

Thelesf

"At Talesford was a priory of Maturines, otherwiſe "called ordinis Scæ Trinitatis. It was a houſe of "very ſmall poſſeſſions, and they ſay about them "the Lucies were founders of this priory, and divers "of them lay there. From Telesford to Charlcot a "mile. Here Mr. Lucy hath an antient manor "place on the left ripe of Avon. There cometh in "hard at the very manor place of the Lucies a little "brook on the left ripe into Avon from Welleſburne "a mile off[e]."

William de Lucy, ſon of Walter de Charlcot, was the firſt who aſſumed the name of Lucy, in the reign of Henry III. or John, and founded the Maturine priory of *Thelesford*, valued at *£.23 per annum*[f].

[u] Girardus Cornubienſis in Hearne's Annals of Dunſtaple, II. p. 827, expreſsly alludes to the ſtory of David and Goliah on the occaſion.

[x] Leland, Itin. IV. p. 63. [y] Percy, vol. III. p. 3. [z] Girardus Cornub. p. 828. [a] Ibid. p. 830.
[b] Percy, vol. III. p. 10. [g] G. [c] Leland, IV. 166. [d] Dugdale, 506. [e] Leland, IV. 166.
[f] Tanner, 582. Dugdale, 498.

The

Stratford.

"The town of *Stratford* ſtandeth on a plain "ground on the right hand of Avon. The biſhop "of Worceſter is lord of it. It hath two or three "very large ſtreets, and a fair on Holyrood day. "The town is reaſonably well builded of timber. "The pariſh church is a fair large piece of work, "renewed in building, as it is ſuppoſed, by John de "Stratford, archbiſhop of Canterbury in the begin-"ning of Edward III. who was born at Stratford, "whereof he took his name, and made this church "collegiate for a guardian, four prieſts, three clerks, "four choriſters; and their manſion place is an an-"tient piece of work of ſquare ſtone hard by the "cemitary[g]. The quire was a late re-edified by "one Dr. Thomas Balſhall, guardian of the college, "who died 1491, and lies in a fair tomb on the "North ſide of the preſbytery. There is a right "goodly chapel in the South end of the town, dedi-"cated to the Trinity, and newly re-edified by "Hugh Clopton, mayor of London, who built a "praty houſe of brick and timber on its North ſide, "where he lived and died. There is a grammar-"ſchool on the South ſide of this chapel, of the "foundation of one Mr. Jolepe, M. A. born in "Stratford, whereabout he had ſome patrimony, "which he gave to this ſchool. There is alſo a "alms-houſe of 10 poor folks at the ſide of the "chapel maintained by the fraternity of the Holy "Croſs. Hugh Clopton made all the great and "ſumptuous bridge upon Avon at the Eaſt end of "the town, which hath fourteen great arches of "ſtone, and a long cauſey made of ſtone. He was "a gentleman born at Clopton village half a mile "North of Stratford, where yet one of the name "dwellith, whoſe houſe he much advancid[h]." His executors rebuilt the tranſepts of the church[i]. Stratford was given by Ethelard, petty prince of Wiccia, to the church of Worceſter, 300 years before the Conqueſt.

This town has derived honour ſince Mr. Camden's time from a third native, the immortal Shakſpeare, who, with his wife and daughter, and their daughter's huſband, are buried all together before the altar. Juſt above him lies the uſurer, and object of his ſatire, John Coombes[k]. The houſe in which "Nature's Darling" lived, and the mulberry-tree planted by his own hand, remained till within theſe few years, when they were made to give place to an unmeaning modern houſe; but the houſe in which conſtant tradition has uniformly affirmed he firſt drew breath remains unaltered, being built of timber and plaſter, like moſt in the town. The only epitaph over the author of forty-eight plays are theſe artleſs lines:

Good friend, for Jeſus ſake forbear
To dig the duſt encloſed here.

Bleſt be the man who ſpares theſe ſtones,
But curſt be he who moves my bones.

He was born 1564, and died 1616.

opton.

The Cloptons had *Clopton* for four generations before Walter de Clopton aſſumed the name of Cokfield from his eſtate in Eſſex. Hugh was fifth in deſcent from him, and by marriage with the ſixth from Hugh's elder brother Thomas the eſtate came to the Carews; of whom ſir George here mentioned was created earl of Totnes 1 Charles I. and dying 1629, was buried in Stratford church, under a ſumptuous monument[l].

Peter de Corbiſon, or Studley, removed to *Studley*, in the reign of Henry II. the Auſtin Canons, whom he had ſettled at Wicton, co. Worceſter. Their houſe was valued at £.117 *per annum*[m]. The ſite of the caſtle belongs to the Hunts[n]. Studley.

"The lord Corpeſſun that was founder of Studley "abbey, and had a fair maner place half a mile thens, "gave a lordſhip of his in Stafordſhire called *Chil-"lington* in frank marriage with his daughter to one "of the Giffards[o]."

"Mr. Throgmorton hath a fayre mannour place "at *Coughton*. The paroch churche is very faire, Coughton. "exceedingly well glazed, partly by ſir George "Throgmorton, partly by his father. There is a "goodly tomb [a plain altar-tomb, Dugd. 753.] in "the body of the church, made by ſir George his "father that died in peregrination going to Jeruſa-"lem[p]." Sir George built only the gate of the houſe[q].

"*Aulceſter* is a praty market-town. The town Aulceſter. "hath been a great thing. Some ſay there hath "been three pariſh churches in it, and that the "priory now a little without the town by Eaſt-"north-eaſt was in the middle of it. Many tokens "of buildings and bones of men be found in places "without the town, eſpecially in Black field. The "priory was of antient times a great monaſtery, ſince "impropriate to Eveſham. Aulceſter as it is now "ſtandeth on the ripe of Arrowe water; yet, ſeeing "that it beareth the name of Aulne, it is an evident "token that the old town ſtood moſt by Aulne[r]." The priory was founded by Ralph le Boteler of Overſley, 1140, for Benedictines, valued at £.65 *per annum*[s]. Alceſter takes its name of Allenceſter from the river Alne, to which Leland probably enough conjectured it once extended. It has now two handſome ſtone bridges over this river and the Arrow. Roman coins of all metals and other antiquities have been diſcovered in great abundance in the town and the environs called Black fields. Lately, in making the turnpike-road to Stratford, were found ſeveral entire ſkeletons, with Roman coins, in a bed of gravel. In the church is a monument of ſir Foulke Grevil, lord of Beauchamp's Court, in this neighbourhood, and grandfather to ſir P. Sidney's friend lord Brook[t]. Here Salmon[u] places MANDUESSEDUM.

"Arden dwelleth at .....[x] by Alceſtre in "Wirceſterſhire, is of a very antient ſtok ruined by "Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter[y]."

"The Beauchamps were lords of Aulceſter, and Beauchamp's "had a houſe by the priory called Beauchamp's *court*. "hall. It came by marriage to the lord Brooke, "and now by marriage to Fouk Grevill, who now "buildeth at Beauchamp's hall and taketh ſtones "from Aulceſter priory, the which he alſo hath[z]."

[g] He rebuilt the South aile. Dugdale, 684. [h] Leland, VI. 166, 167. [i] Dugdale, 684.
[k] On the epigram here alluded to ſee Malone's Supplement to Shakſpeare, 1780, I. 654. [l] Dugdale, 700.
[m] Tanner, 570. Dugdale, 744. [n] Ib. 742. [o] Leland, VI. 74. [p] Ib. IV. 167. Dugdale, 751.
[q] Ib. [r] Leland, IV. 168. [s] Tanner, 575. Dugdale, 771. [t] Ib. 761. G. [u] P. 503.
[x] q. if Parkhall in Warwickſhire. [y] Leland, VI. 20. [z] Ib. IV. 168.

Sir Fulke Greville was one of thoſe heroes of the Elizabethan age who panted after opportunities of ſignalizing their valour and virtues in foreign courts, or under famous generals, or on diſcoveries and conqueſts. The queen having checked his genius, he gave himſelf up, with his loving and beloved Achates, ſir Philip Sidney, to learned retirement, and to the patronage of the arts. Sir Fulke never ceaſed ſoliciting the queen till ſhe promoted Mr. Camden to the office of Clarencieux king at arms; in gratitude for which Mr. Camden left him in his laſt will a piece of plate, beſides immortalizing him in his Britannia. Speed, in his Theatre of Great Britain, p. 53, ſpeaking of Warwick caſtle, expreſſes himſelf thus: "The right worthy knight ſir Fulk "Greville, in whoſe perſon ſhineth all true virtue "and high nobility, whoſe goodneſs to me ward I "do acknowleddge in ſetting this hand free from "the daily employments of a manual trade, and "giving it full liberty thus to expreſs the inclina-"tion of my mind, himſelf being the procurer of "my preſent eſtate."

Sir Fulke had the office of the ſignet at the council in the marches of Wales, and that of treaſurer to the navy, and a grant of Wedgenock park under queen Elizabeth. At the coronation of James I. he was made knight of the bath, chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the privy council. He obtained a grant of Warwick caſtle, and laid out about £.20,000 in repairing it, and making it fit for his own reſidence, beſides purchaſing and planting the Temple grounds adjoining, with an intention of putting in execution a deſign which George duke of Clarence had formed of making a park of them under his windows, and which George, the preſent earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick, ſince he became lord of the manor, has been able to accompliſh. Sir Fulke had in his own perſon the hereditary right of a peerage, being by his grandmother heir-at-law to Robert Willoughby, lord Brook. But it probably being not then a clear point in law, that after an honour had been ſome time in abeyance of the female line, it could afterwards be claimed by the heir-at-law (as indeed this queſtion was firſt determined in this very caſe decided on in the Houſe of Lords, 8 William III. on the petition of Richard Verney, of Compton Murdoch before mentioned), Sir Fulke accepted of letters patent, 18 James I. creating him lord Brooke, baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court, in this county, with reverſion to his couſin Robert Greville, on whom he ſettled all his eſtates, which he had cleared from all intails and other incumbrances. He executed his will February 18, 1627-8, and added a codicil of annuities to ſeveral gentlemen in his ſervice; but, omitting one of them, whoſe name was Haywood, he reſented it ſo highly, that being one day alone with him in his bed-chamber at Brook-houſe, Holborn, he, after warm expoſtulations, ſtabbed him in the back; and, eſcaping into another room, which he locked, murdered himſelf before he could be ſeized. His lordſhip, after languiſhing a few days, died September 30, 1628, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried with great ſolemnity in his vault in Warwick church, under a monument erected by himſelf, with this remarkable inſcription:

Fulke Greville,
Servant to Queen Elizabeth,
Councellor to King James,
And Friend to Sir Philip Sidney.
Trophæum Peccati.

His couſin Robert ſucceeded to his eſtate and title; and, being ſlain at the ſiege of Lichfield cloſe, was ſucceeded by his three ſons, and by the deſcendants of the youngeſt of them, whoſe grandſon Francis was created earl of Warwick, 1759, and is ſucceeded by his ſon George, preſent and ſecond earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick.

Alceſter hath for a near neighbour *Arrow*, whoſe lord, for his dependance upon George duke of Clarence, words unadviſedly uttered, and hardly conſtrued, through the iniquity of the time, loſt his life. But by his grandfather marrying to Edward Conway, brother to ſir Hugh Conway of Wales, a gracious favourite of king Henry VII. the knightly family of the Conways have ever ſince flouriſhed and laudably followed the profeſſion of arms[a]. Arrow.

Ouſley or *Overſley* is in *Arrow* pariſh, as is alſo *Ragley*, the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Hertford, baron of Ragley[b]. Ouſley. Ragley.

"Half a mile lower than Bereford on the river "Avon, I ſaw on the right ripe a fayre park called "*Fulbroke*. In this park was a praty caſtle made of Fulbrok "ſtone and bricke, and as one told me a duke of "Bereford lay in it. There is a litle lodge or piete "of building in this park called *Bargeiny*, made, as "I conjecture, by ſome lord or lady *Bargeiny*. This "caſtle of Fulbroke was an eye-ſore to the earls that "lay in Warwick caſtle, and was cauſe of diſpleaſure "between each lord. Sir William Compton, keeper "of Fulbroke parke and caſtle, ſeeing it go to ruin, "helped it forward, taking part of it, as ſome ſay, for "the buildings of his park at Compton by Brayles "in Warwick, and gave or permitted others to take "it down[c]."

"*Aulne* runneth by *Henley* a market towne five Aulne r. Henley. "miles above its confluence with Arrowe at the Eaſt "end of Aulceſter[d]."

In *Ullenhale* pariſh, at *Pinley*, Robert de Pilardington founded a Ciſtertian nunnery, valued at £.22 *per annum*[e]. Ullenhale. Pinley.

At *Wotton Wawen*, near Henley, was a Benedictine priory, cell to the abbey of Caſtellion or Conches in Normandy[f]. Lord Catherlough, ſon of the famous Mr. Knight, caſhier of the South Sea Company, has a ſeat at Barrels green, about three miles off, and built a tower in his grounds for his own burial and that of his family, who were removed from their vault[g]. Charles Smith, created baron Carrington of Wotton by Charles I. 1643, had a good houſe at Wotton, but the two wings have been pulled down. His ſon Francis married Anne, third daughter of William Herbert, marquis of Powis; but the title became extinct 1705. Wotton Wawen.

Roger de Mowbray gave *Balſhall* to the Knights Templars in the reign of Stephen, and it became a preceptory of that order and of the Knights Hoſpi- Balſhall.

[a] Holland. [b] Dugdale, 254. 257. [c] Leland, IV. 266. Dugdale. [d] Leland, IV. 168.
[e] Tanner, 574. Dugdale, 821. [f] Tanner, 572. [g] Bray, 40.

tallers.

tallers[h]. The tenants of this manor could not marry their daughters, nor their daughters or widows marry themſelves, without leave of the knights to whom they were ſubjected in other inſtances. Lady Catherine Leveſon founded here an hoſpital for 20 poor women, 1677, ſince increaſed to 27. On the kitchen chimney piece is cut in wood a chevron ingrailed between 3 fermaux, in chief a Jeruſalem croſs; motto *Sane Baro*[i]. Here is a large barn 140 feet long, 40 wide, 38 high, and 90 tiles deep[k].

Kenilworth. *Kenilworth* is a long ſcattering town; having, in a ſingle houſe, a manufactory of horn combs, and lanterns. The priory founded about 1122 was valued at £.538 *per annum*[l]. Three of the Tankervilles, father, ſon, and grandſon, were buried in the chapel here[m].

The caſtle, whoſe ſiege made ſo conſiderable a figure in the hiſtory of Henry III. was granted to his younger ſon Edmund earl of Lancaſter, who, 7 Edward I. held here a famous tournament, called the Round Table. His ſon Thomas enlarged the park; but on his death forfeited the whole. His brother Henry confined here Edward II. whom he had taken priſoner in Wales, and from hence ſoon after hurried to death at Berkeley caſtle. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, began all the buildings here, except Cæſar's tower, about the end of Richard the Second's reign, and his ſon Henry brought it to the crown. Henry V. built here. "Henry VIII. "did of late yeares great coſt in repayre of the "caſtle. Among theſe reparations the pretty ban-"keting houſe of timbre that ſtood in the mere, and "bore the name of *pleaſant*, was taken down, and "part of it is ſet up in the baſe court of the caſtle[n]." Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, built the magnificent gate-houſe to the North; where, formerly having been the back of the caſtle, he made the front, filling up much of the deep and wide ditch. The ſtately buildings on the South-eaſt bear his name, and he raiſed the Gallery tower and Mortimer's tower at each end of the Tilt-yard, and enlarged the chace, laying out not leſs in all than £.60,000. Here, in 1575, he entertained his royal miſtreſs 17 days with all the fanciful and coſtly pageantry of the times, deſcribed in a particular pamphlet called "The princely Pleaſures of Kenilworth caſtle;" on which occaſion no leſs than 320 hogſheads of ordinary beer were conſumed. He left it to his natural ſon Robert; who, having in vain attempted to prove his legitimacy, ſold it to prince Henry for £.14,500, of which no part ever came to his hands. Prince Charles had it next, and committed the cuſtody of it to Robert Carey, earl of Monmouth, Henry lord Carey, his eldeſt ſon, and Thomas Carey, eſq. Cromwell granted it to his officers, who ruined the caſtle, cut down the woods, and drained the pool. At the Reſtoration the crown renewed the leaſes to the daughter of Henry Carey, earl of Monmouth, and granted the reverſion to Lawrence lord Hyde, created baron of Kenilworth caſtle and earl of Rocheſter, and his ſon Henry held it 1720°, and Henry earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter 1729. In this family it ſtill remains, and the late earl was particularly attentive to the preſervation of its ruins. The gateway is inhabited by a farmer.

The earl of Denbigh has a draught, with manuſcript references, of Kenilworth caſtle, as entire as when it belonged to the earl of Leiceſter, taken 1620; a painting on the whole ſide of a room, a copy of which was taken at the expence of the late John Ludford, eſq. of Anſley, in this county; a beautiful large finiſhed drawing, which he deſigned to have had engraved for Mrs. Beighton's benefit had ſhe lived.

At *Solyhull* is a handſome church, and a ſmall market, and three fairs. Solyhull.

"I came through a praty ſtreet or ever I entered "Bermingham. This ſtreet as I remember is called "*Dirtey* [Deritend]. In it dwell ſmithes and cutlers, "and there is a brooke that divideth this ſtrete from "Bermingham, and is an hamlet or member belonging "to the pariſh thereby. There is at the end of "Dirtey a proper chapel and a manſion-houſe of "timber hard on the ripe as the brooke runneth "down, and as I went through the ford by the "bridge" [rebuilt of ſtone, with five arches, 1750][p], "the water ranne downe on the right hand, and a "fewe miles lower goeth into Tame *ripa dextra*." "This brooke above Dertey breaketh in two armes "that a litle below the bridge cloſe againe. This "brooke riſith as ſome ſay four or five miles above "Bermingham towards *Black hilles*. The beauty of "Bermingham, a good market-town in the extreame "parts of Warwickſhire, is one ſtreet going up "alonge almoſt from the left ripe of the brooke up "a meane hill by the length of a quarter of a mile. "There is one paroch church in the town. There "be many ſmithes in the towne that uſe to make "knives and all manner of cutting tooles, and many "loriners that make birtes, and a great many nay-"lours: ſo that a great part of the towne is main-"tained by ſmithes who have their iron and ſea cole "out of Staffordſhire[q]." Birmingham.

"Birmingham began with the productions of the anvil, and probably will end with them. The ſons of the hammer were once her chief inhabitants, but that great crowd of artiſts is now loſt in a greater[r]." Part of the riches, extenſion, and improvement of this town is owing to the late Mr. John Taylor, who firſt introduced the manufacture of gilt buttons, japanned and gilt ſnuff-boxes, and the variety of enamel works. The toy trades firſt made their appearance here in the beginning of the reign of Charles II. gun-making and braſs-foundery in that of William III. Hackney coaches were introduced here 1775, and a bank eſtabliſhed ten years before. The town is governed by two bailiffs and two conſtables. The great increaſe of this town from its trade occaſioned another church to be built, 1711, and four chapels of late years. Here are ſix meeting-houſes and a theatre. Here was a market and fair before Henry III.

The lordſhip of Birmingham was given up to the crown 28 Henry VIII. by the baſe act of lord Dudley, who obtained it nine years after, and ſoon forfeited it with his life. It belonged (1785) to the

[h] Tanner, 577. Dugdale, 965. [i] Q. if *Any Boro* on the Weſton arms at Clerkenwell church. [k] Dugdale, 964-5.
[l] Tanner, 572. [m] Leland, VI. 73. [n] Ib. 191. [o] Dugdale, 248. 252.
[p] Hutton's Hiſtory of Birmingham, p. 270. [q] Leland, IV. 186. [r] Hutton, p. 73.

dowager

dowager lady Archer. Two old monuments of the Birminghams, lords here from 1154 to 1500, remain in the old church. The moat of their manſion-houſe may be ſeen, about 60 yards South from the church. The old or lower part of the town is called Deretend. Digbeth was formerly inhabited by tanners [s]. The navigation, canal, and wharf, eſtabliſhed here, have greatly contributed to the increaſe of trade, which has extended the town to the North-eaſt. Between 1741 and the preſent year Birmingham has received an augmentation of 72 ſtreets, 4172 houſes, and 25,032 inhabitants [t]. Here is a free-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. a charity-ſchool, and a general hoſpital. Here was an hoſpital or priory, founded by ſome of the lords, valued at £.8 5s. 3d.[u] The ſite is now the ſquare. This town gives title of baron to lord Dudley and Ward.

Icknield ſtreet.

Icknield-ſtreet paſſes by the extremity of Birmingham, about five furlongs North of the navigation-bridge in Great Charles-ſtreet. The foundations of a Roman bridge may be felt nearly level with the bottom of the river. Joining the water are the veſtiges of a caſtle, probably built by ſir John de Birmingham, in the 14th century, now an orchard. Roman coins are frequently diſcovered. In 1765 Mr. Hutton recovered one of Veſpaſian. In breaking up this old road, to make a new turnpike one, the ſoil appeared to have been taken out for about 20 yards wide and one deep, and filled up with ſtones of all ſizes, brought from Duffield, four miles up the river, and cemented with coarſe mortar. It enters Birmingham pariſh at the obſervatory in Lady-wood-lane, croſſing the Dudley-road at the ſand-pits; along Worſtone-lane, through the little pool and Hockley-brook, where it quits the pariſh. It proceeds thence over Handſworth heath, and croſſes the Tame at Offord mill directly to Sutton Coldfield. It paſſes the Ridgeway a few yards Eaſt of King's Standing, a little artificial mount where Charles I. is ſaid to have ſtood when he harangued the troops he brought out of Shropſhire at the beginning of the civil war, 1642. From thence the road proceeds through Sutton park, and the remainder of the Coldfield, over Radley moor; from thence to Wall, a Roman ſtation, where it meets the Watling-ſtreet: leaving Lichfield a mile to the left it leads through Street-hay, over Fradley heath, thence through Alderwas hays, croſſing the river Trent at Wichnor-bridge to Branſon turnpike, over Burton moor, leaving the town half a mile to the river, thence to Monk's bridge upon the river Dove, along Egington heath, Littleover, the Rue dyches, Stepping lane, Nun green, and Darley ſlade to the river Derwent, a mile above Derby, on the Eaſtern bank of which ſtands Little Cheſter, built by the Romans. It then proceeds over Morley moor through Scarſdale, by Cheſterfield, Bolſover, through Yorkſhire and Northumberland to Tinmouth [x].

By act of parliament, 1766, a navigable canal was opened between Birmingham and the coal delphs about Wedneſbury, 22 miles to the Staffordſhire canal, at the expence of £.70,000. divided into ſhares of £.140. which now or lately ſold for about £.370 [y].

Two miles from Birmingham, in Staffordſhire, is a manufactory of buttons, &c. erected 1758, by Meſſrs. Boulton and Fothergill, and called *Soho* [z].

About five miles South of Birmingham, and five furlongs from Solihull lodge, on an eminence, is a Daniſh camp, containing about nine acres, nearly triangular, the ditch 20 feet wide, having only one entrance [a].

Upon King's wood, five miles from Birmingham, and 200 yards Eaſt of the Alceſter road, runs Mortimer's bank, near a mile in length, thrown up by the famous earl of that name in the reign of Edward II. to incloſe the wood. The pariſhioners of King's Norton, Solihull, and Yardley, threw it down, and murdered the earl's bailiff, for which the earl recovered £.300 damages againſt them, but did not live to receive it [b].

The veſtiges of a camp, occupied by the parliament's forces 1643, may be ſeen in the angle formed by the Stratford and Warwick roads on Camp hill. Prince Rupert fired the town, and William Fielding, earl of Denbigh, loſt his life here by a random ſhot from an officer whom he was purſuing [c].

About two miles to the South-weſt is *Edgebaſton*, the ſeat of Charles Gough baron Calthorpe, whoſe father ſir Henry was ſo created June 15, 1796; formerly of the Middlemores, a family now reduced to poverty. The houſe was rebuilt ſince the civil wars. Edgebaſt

To the North of Birmingham, at *Aſton*, is the ſeat of the family of the Holts, barts. now extinct, whoſe family have been ſettled there from the reign of Edward III. Thomas was created a baronet 1612 by James I. and died in his 83d year 1654, having founded an hoſpital for five poor men and as many women [d]. Aſton.

Caſtle Bromwich was purchaſed, about 1657, of the Devereux family, by John Bridgeman, ſon of ſir Orlando Bridgeman, keeper of the great ſeal, and is now the ſeat of his deſcendant lord Bradford [e]. Caſtle Bromwich

Biſhop Veſey, *alias* Harman, who died 1555, aged 103, is buried at *Sutton Coldfield*, where he built a market-houſe, moot-hall, and priſon, ſchool, and two bridges, and 50 houſes for kerſey manufacturers, and converted the chace into a common for the poor. He was a very learned man, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, tutor to the princeſs Mary, preſident of Wales; but he oppoſed the progreſs of reformation too warmly, and parted with almoſt all the eſtates and houſes of the ſee of Exeter, to which he was advanced 1519, ſo that he reduced it from £.1560 *per annum* to £.500, and was obliged to reſign it 1551. He was reinſtated by queen Mary, but ſoon after quitted it, and retired to his native town, rich with the plunder of his ſee [f]. This chace belonged to the earl of Warwick, who alſo obtained the market, now almoſt diſuſed [g]. *Four Oaks*, in this pariſh, was the ſeat of lord Foliot, who died 1719 [h], and was ſon and heir of Thomas lord Foliot, of Lich-hill, co. Worceſter, baron of Bally-ſhannon Sutton Coldfield.

[s] Hutton, p. 79. [t] Ib. p. 46. [u] Tanner, 583. [x] Hutton, p. 140—145. [y] Ib. 266.
[z] Ib. 271. [a] Ib. 272. [b] Ib. 274. [c] Ib. 37, 38. [d] Dugdale, 73, where is a view of the houſe.
[e] Ib. 887. [f] Godwin, ed. Richardſon, p. 415. [g] G. [h] Dugdale, 909.

in

in Ireland, and descended from the famous house of Fenwicks and Folliots in Yorkshire. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Henry Pudsey, of Langley, in this county, but by her had no issue.

Coleshill. "*Coleshill* town a pretty thoroughfare lying by "North and South upon a hill. It has but one long "street and a parish church at the end of it[h]." It seems to have had a castle, and in certain old foundations was found a copper coin of Trajan. It passed by marriage from the Clintons to the Mountforts, and on the attainder of Simon Mountfort, 12 Henry VII. to the Digbys, whose descendant, the present lord, has a seat here, now deserted[i]. In the church are monuments for Simon Digby 1519, his son Reginald 1549, grandson John 1558, and great-grandson George 1586; for Kildare lord Digby of Geashil in the kingdom of Ireland 1661, and his lady 1692; for John Clinton, in the reign of Henry III. 1241, and for another of the same family[k]. Aubrey places a camp near Coleshill.

Moxhull. In *Wishaw* parish is *Moxhull*, the seat of Mr. Hacket, descended from the bishop of Lichfield, whose son by marriage had it from the De Lisles[l].

Omberslade. *Omberslade*, in the parish of *Tanworth*, has been from the reign of Henry II. the seat of the Archers, one of the most antient families in this county[m], of whom Thomas was created 1747, 21 George II. lord Archer, baron of Omberslade, and dying 1768, was succeeded by his son Andrew, who, dying 1778 without issue male, the title is extinct.

Henwood. Six miles South of Coleshill, at *Henwood*, was a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.21. 2s.[n]

Meriden. *Meriden*, six miles South-east of Coleshill, had a seat of the late earl of Aylesbury, now an inn.

Blithe hall. Not far from Coleshill, in *Shustock* parish, is *Blithe hall*, the seat of the great antiquary sir William Dugdale[o], who was born here 1605, and bought Blithe manor of sir Walter Aston 1625; and, dying 1675, was buried here, with his wife, his father and mother, and his son. It belongs now to his great-granddaughter's son Richard Geast, esq. who had formed the laudable design of republishing all his works, but the plates of his history of this county have been destroyed[p]. The compiler of these additions boasts a distant alliance with this great antiquary by the marriage of a paternal great-aunt with sir William's grandson John.

Maxstoke. *Maxstoke* castle came from the Clintons to Humphry Stafford, duke of Bucks, who plated the gates richly with iron, still remaining, as is the castle itself very entire. On his attainder it was given to the Comptons, and now belongs to William Dilke, esq.[q] William Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, founded, 1336, a priory of Austin canons, valued at £.87.[r] The priory house remained in Dugdale's time[s]. The ruins of the church, drawn by Buck 1729, belonged to lord Leigh.

Great Packington. At *Great Packingdon* is the seat of the earl of Ailesford. It was parcel of the priory of Kenelworth, purchased at the Dissolution by John Fisher, esq. gentleman pensioner to Henry VIII. and four succeeding monarchs. It passed by marriage of Mary, daughter and heiress of sir Clement Fisher, bart. with Heneage, second earl of Ailesford[t].

Coventry. "The town of *Coventrye* by West is set on a low "ground, but by East it somewhat condescendeth. "It was begun to be wallid t. Edward II. and "has six gates and many fair towers. It is but "a late ago since the walls were finished. The "privilege and dignite of a mair were given to "it but 180 years ago. There be many fair streets "well builded with timber. There were three "statelie churches in the heart and midle of the "towne and all in one cemitery. The abbey "church where king Canute the Dane made an "house of nunnes. Leofric earl of Merches turned "it in Edward Confessor's time to an house of "monkes, and adorned it with gold and silver "incredibly. It is now suppressed. St. Michael a "parish church and exceeding goodly and ample "piece of worke. There is a church or college of "St. John Baptist in the town, and there was a "master and brethren professed, and an hospital. "The church yet standeth. There is also a colle-"giate church [now parochial since 1734, and re-"built since[u]] at Bablake hard within the West "gate, of the foundation of the burgesses, and there "is a great privilege, guild, or fraternity, with a "master and eight ministers and lately 12 ministers "[valued at £.45.[x]] One Bonde a rich merchant of "Coventry annexed to it an hospital builded for "10 poor men and women," augmented by the city of late years[y], and maintaining 18 poor[z]. Part of the building is allotted for charity children[a]. "The White Friars, founded by sir John Poultney, "four times mayor of London, 1342, 17 Edward III." valued at £.7. 13s.[b] The West gate with his arms on it, the refectory and dormitory, and other offices, and part of the cloisters remain[c], and the house is let to weavers. The Grey Friars built 1234[d]. Their steeple remains an ornament to the city; and near it a fine gate, called the Grey Friars' gate, the most beautiful of any left standing[e]. In this house were acted the Corpus Christi plays remaining in the Cottonian library, Vespasian D. IX. "The "Carthusians without the town by a queen, or John "of Norbury, a Carthusian friar." This is now the seat of Mr. Inge[f], but only the precinct wall remains. William lord Zouche, 1381, intended to build it, but being prevented by death, Richard II. at the request of his queen Anne, completed and endowed it with many alien priories; it was valued at £.131. 6s. 4d.[g]

The beautiful cross, 57 feet high, was built by sir William Hollis, lord-mayor of London between 1541 and 1544, at the expence of £.200. It cost £.323 to repair it 1629[h]; but it suffered so much in the civil war that only the lower story and one figure of the second remained 1760, and these have been since removed.

[h] Leland, IV. 190. [i] Dugdale, 1006. Pennant's Tour from Chester to London, 129—131.
[k] Dugdale, 1016, 1017. [l] Pennant, 127. [m] Dugdale, 780. [n] Tanner, 580.
[o] Pennant, ib. 131—134. [p] See Brit. Top. II. 300. [q] Pennant, ib. 134. [r] Tanner, 583.
[s] P. 1000. [t] Pennant, ib. 135, 136. [u] Ib. 148. [x] Tanner, 585. [y] Dugdale, 194.
[z] Tanner, 587. [a] Pennant, 148. [b] Tanner, 584. [c] Dugdale, 186. Pennant, 165.
[d] Dugdale, 182. Tanner, 582. [e] Pennant, ib. 564, where both are engraved. [f] Pennant, 181.
[g] Tanner, 586. [h] Dugdale, 143-6.

The Benedictine priory, founded by earl Leofric, who with his countefs was buried in its porches, was valued at £.731 [i], and the prior had fummons to parliament. It was converted into a bifhoprick foon after the Conqueft, Peter being the firft bifhop of Chefter, Coventry, and Lichfield united, and fucceeded by John de Limfey, who removed hither, and had five fucceffors, who ftyled themfelves bifhops of Coventry only; and fince its union here have been five bifhops including the prefent. The cathedral and the monaftic buildings are all gone, except the lower part of the Weftern towers, from whence fome idea of the grandeur of the church may be formed. The bifhop's palace retains only the name.

St. Michael's church, rebuilt 1434, has a beautiful fteeple 136 feet high, begun 1372, 23 years building, finifhed 1395, and with the fpire 300 feet high. The fteeple, one of the moft ftriking inftances of Gothic art and elegance, was erected by two mayors of Coventry named Botoner, who fpent upon it more than £.100 a year for upwards of 22 years. Two ladies of the fame family finifhed the fpire 1434, and built the middle aile.

In Trinity church lies Dr. PHILEMON HOLLAND, fchool-mafter and phyfician in this city, the great tranflator, who firft tranflated Mr. CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA, and died 1636, the year of his fecond edition, aged 85 [k]. His epitaph here is of his own compofing.

St. John's hofpital, founded by Laurence prior of Coventry in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.67 [l], converted into a free-fchool by John Hales, clerk of the Hanaper in the reign of Henry VIII. [m] Mr. Hales intended to found here a college for education like thofe at Weftminfter and Eton. He refided in the houfe of the White Friars, and maintained a fchool in the choir of the church; but fome of the magiftrates finding that the church was not included in his patent, obtained licence of queen Mary to make it a parifh church, and he was obliged to remove the fcholars to St. John's hofpital. They difturbed him again in poffeffion of thefe lands, but he kept up the fchool while he lived, and by his will left to it an eftate there worth £.43 *per annum*, now advanced to £.153. [n]

Grey Friars hofpital, founded 1529, for poor men and women, ftill fubfifts [o].

St. Mary's hall, belonging to the gild of St. Catherine in Bablake chapel, and built in the reign of Henry VI. 1413, is adorned with portraits in glafs of nine kings and earls of Warwick, and others of its noble members, now much defaced [p], fome curious old tapeftry, and couplets of Engliſh and Latin verfes. Sponne hofpital, founded by Hugh Cyvelioc, earl of Chefter, in the reign of Henry II. [q] The chapel and gateway remain, but the gate of the city called from it has been taken down [r].

"There be divers fair fuburbs without the walls. "The king hath a palace there, now fomewhat in "ruin [s]."

At *Cheleyfmore* is part of the manfion-houfe, a wooden building, which, or fome other on its fite, was the refidence of the lords of the place, and of the kings and earls of Mercia and of Chefter, and falling to the crown when that earldom was refumed, belongs, with the park, about three miles in circumference, to the prince of Wales, as earl of Chefter. The caftle ftood not far from it [t].

There was a parliament, held in the chapter-houfe 38 Henry VI. and called the *Deviliſh parliament* from the many attainders [u]. Another 6 Henry IV. from the excluſion of the lawyers called the *unlearned* parliament [10]. "There was a mint of coinage in Co- "ventry [in which groats and perhaps fmaller pieces "were coined]. The bifhop hath alfo a palace here. "The town rofe by making of cloth and cappes, "which now decaying the glory of the city alfo "decayeth [x]."

Sir Thomas White, 1542, gave the corporation £.1400, which was laid out in purchafe of lands of the yearly value of £.70, fettled in truft, to give £.24 a-year to 12 poor men, and to lend £.40 a-year to induftrious young men of Coventry, to enable them to fet up in trade. After 30 years the towns of Northampton, Leiceſter, Nottingham, and Warwick, were to have the fum of £.40 for the like purpofe, in rotation, which was duly received. A quarrel among the corporation, 1692, difcovered a great improvement of the eftate, and a bill in chancery was filed againft them. In 1705 it was difcovered that the rents of the eftate amounted to near £.800 a-year, befides fines for renewals; and four years after to £.930 a-year clear; and a decree was made, that they fhould account for more than £.2000 which they had received. The corporation tampered with the feveral towns to put an end to the fuit, on receiving a fmall proportion of what was due. But it being found that they let long leafes to their own members and families at fmall rents, feveral public-fpirited gentlemen filed an information on behalf of the poor, and to fet afide the private agreement; and it was decreed, that inftead of £.24 annually divided between 12 men, £.243. 3s. fhould be divided between 61 men, £.4 a-piece to 60, and £.3. 3s. to the odd one. The corporation refufing to refund the £.2000, the court ordered that the eftate fhould be conveyed to the honourable William Bromley, efq. and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and a fequeftration iffued againft the corporation eftates (upwards of £.700 *per annum*), to levy the above fum, which was at laft raifed by fale of part of their eftate; and then in 1722 they applied to the court of Chancery, to have the truft eftates reconveyed to them. This was oppofed by the new truftees, and the towns of Leiceſter, Northampton, and Warwick. The chancellor, however, in 1725, thought fit to order a reconveyance, the feveral charities being augmented as by the former decree, and the corporation are now in poffeffion of the eftate [y]. Sir Thomas White gave this town a farther fum, to pay £.40 a-year to two fellows of

[i] Tanner, 566. Pennant, 150. 154. [k] Dugdale, 166. 176. [l] Tanner, 581.
[m] Dugdale, 180. Pennant, 149. [n] Account of Charities given to Coventry, p. 72. Bray, p. 61.
[o] Dugdale, 184. Tanner, 587.
[p] Dugdale, 190. where they are engraved, and fome of them by J. Carter in his IVth number of Engliſh Antiquities, with buſts and a chair there.
[q] Dugdale, 197. Tanner, 582. [r] Pennant, ib. 146. [s] Leland, ubi fup. [t] Pennant, 164.
[u] Dugdale, 143 [10] G. [x] Leland, IV. 90. [y] Bray, 62. 65.

St.

St. John's college, Oxford, ſons of freemen of this city. Mr. Jeſſon gave the town £.2000, with which an eſtate in Glouceſterſhire was purchaſed, the rents to be applied in putting out apprentice and charitable doles, and a loan of £.20 *per annum* to poor tradeſmen. Other charities, to a conſiderable amount may be ſeen in an account of the charities of Coventry, printed 1733, 8vo.

In 1768 an act paſſed for making a navigable canal from Coventry to communicate with that which was carrying on to join the Trent and Merſey, and next year another paſſed to make a canal from hence to Oxford.

Edward IV. for the diſloyalty of the citizens, took away their liberties and franchiſes, which they redeemed with 500 marks. The walls were demoliſhed by order of Charles II. ſo that only a ſmall part remains[11] complete between Cookſtreet gate and the Priory gate. On the outſide was a paved road[z]. This city gave title of earl to George Villiers, duke of Bucks, 21 James I. which ended with his ſon and nameſake. It was conferred 9 William III. on *Thomas* lord Coventry, of Alleſborough, who died 1699; as did his ſon *Thomas* 1710; who was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*; and he, 1711, by his uncle *Gilbert*; and he, 1719, by his nephew *William*; whoſe great-grandſon *George William* is the ſixth and preſent earl.

In Coventry great park is a chalybeate water[a].

Tradition ſays the privilege of cutting wood in the Herdnolls by the pariſhioners of St. Briavel's caſtle, co. Glouceſter, was obtained of ſome earl of Hereford, then lord of Dean foreſt, at the inſtance of his lady, on the ſame hard terms that lady Godiva obtained the privileges for the citizens of Coventry[b].

The remiſſion of the tolls by Godiva's unremitted interceſſion was commemorated in the portraits of herſelf and her huſband ſet up in the South window of Trinity church in the reign of Richard II. with this inſcription:

I Luricke for the love of thee
Doe make Coventre tol free.

My learned friend Mr. Pegge has ſuggeſted the following doubts concerning the truth of that indecent tranſaction.

"Leofric, the great earl of Mercia, flouriſhed in the reigns of Ethelred II. Canute, Harold, Hardicnut, and Edward the Confeſſor, and left a moſt excellent character behind him. He married Godiva, ſiſter of Thorold de Bukenhalc, a lady whoſe qualifications were not at all inferior to his, and ſhe was equally pious, as the great foundation at Coventry was ſet on foot chiefly at her inſtigation. The ſtory of her riding naked through the town of Coventry, is that ſhe intreated her huſband, 'that for the love of God he would make Coventry toll-free[c],' which he would comply with on no other terms. It is added by Monſ. Rapin[d], that the counteſs, previous to her riding, commanded all perſons to keep within doors, and from their windows, on pain of death: but, notwithſtanding this ſevere penalty, there was one perſon who could not forbear giving a look, out of curioſity, but it coſt him his life. And 'in memory of this event, there is a ſtatue of a man looking out of a window, always kept in a certain houſe in Coventry.' And the annotator farther adds, 'There is a proceſſion or cavalcade ſtill made here every year, in memory of Godiva, with a figure repreſenting a naked woman, riding through the city.' Nobody hath hitherto thought fit to diſpute the fact, and yet it is a ſtrange and moſt improbable ſtory.

"It is extremely legendary at firſt ſight, and Matthew of Weſtminſter, who firſt mentions it, hints, there was a miracle in the caſe, that though the *people were aſſembled*, Godiva was not ſeen by any one. This is very inconſiſtent with the relation of others, who tell us that Godiva commanded all perſons to keep within doors, and from their windows, on pain of death.

"It is highly improbable a lady of Godiva's rank and exemplary piety ſhould have ſubmitted to an action ſo ſhameful, or that Leofric ſhould ſuffer his wife, had ſhe been inclined to it, to expoſe herſelf in ſuch a meretricious manner. He might, in jeſt, make the propoſal to her, as a condition impoſſible for her to comply with, but he never would have permitted her to put it into execution; and he was ſufficiently inclined to favour the town of Coventry, without ſuch prepoſterous terms as theſe, as we learn from the magnificent monaſtery he erected at this place.

"But, what is moſt material, Leofric died 1057, and yet the ſtory is not mentioned by any writer older than Matthew of Weſtminſter, who did not flouriſh till 1307, 250 years after the fact. The more antient authors, though they ſpeak of Leofric's foundation at Coventry, and of Godiva's concurrence and benefactions to it, yet they take not the leaſt notice of this fact: as the author of the Saxon Chronicle, Ingulfus, Ordericus Vitalis, Henry of Huntingdon, Simeon Dunelmenſis, Chron. Mailros, Florence of Worceſter, John Abbas de Burgo, and William of Malmſbury; which laſt, particularly treating of the monaſtery at Coventry, had a fair opportunity of recording a circumſtance ſo ſingular. As to Matthew of Weſtminſter he tranſcribes Hoveden, who flouriſhed A. 1204, as appears by his words and expreſſions. Hoveden, however, has not a ſyllable of Godiva's exploit; but Matthew, 100 years after, has added it at large; whence it follows, that he was the firſt reporter from ſome vulgar or legendary tradition. It may be alledged perhaps in his favour, that the tranſaction was repreſented in a window of Trinity church at Coventry, the effigies of Godiva and her huſband, with an epigraphe expreſſing that the earl freed the town from tolls at the requeſt of his wife. But ſuppoſing it to exhibit all the particulars included in Matthew's legend, yet, as it was not made till Richard the Second's time, it might be grounded on the teſtimony of Matthew of Weſtminſter or Brompton, who all lived before Richard II. The ſame may be ſaid of the proceſſions or cavalcades, which now for

[11] G. [z] Pennant, 150. [a] Short's Hiſtory of Mineral Waters, II. 42.
[b] Rudder's Hiſtory of Glouceſter, p. 307. [c] Dugdale, Warw. p. 86. and Baron. I. p. 10.
[d] Rapin, I. p. 135. This man is commonly called *Peeping Tom.*

ſome

ſome centuries have been uſed annually at Coventry in commemoration of this event, ſince in all appearance they ſtand upon no better ground, but have been taken up by the inhabitants without examination from authors of little credit.

"I pretend not to decide peremptorily, yet I cannot but conſider this hiſtorical occurrence as very queſtionable in every view, and particularly inconſiſtent with the amiable portrait given of this lady by the hiſtorians in point of accompliſhments, virtue, and piety."

Whitley. At *Whitley*, South of Coventry, is a large old houſe, in which Charles I. reſided during his attempt on Coventry. Mr. Pennant was told, many of his actions had been painted on the wainſcot [e].

Gosford green. *Gosford green* is memorable for the duel that was to have been fought there 1398, between the duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV. and Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, earl marſhal, on a charge brought againſt the former for betraying private converſation. The king came in perſon to Coventry, every thing was prepared on the field, a French nobleman had actually come over poſt to be a ſpectator of the combat, and the champions had entered the liſts, when the king commanded them to deſiſt, and ordered both parties to quit the kingdom, and bound them both by an oath never to come into each other's company willingly [f].

Hanſley. *Hanſley*, mentioned by Mr. Camden, is *Anſley* in *Fillongley* pariſh, where are the ruins of two caſtles; one North-eaſt of the church, about a quarter of a mile, ſtill called the *Caſtle hills*; the other ſcarce half ſo far South of the church, called the *Caſtle yard*, whoſe caſtle was ſtanding 18 Edward II. and had a large park. Here the family of Haſtings were ſeated in the reign of Henry I. [g]

Brandon. *Brandon* came from the Verdons to the Willoughbies and Yelvertons [h].

Brinklow. The keep of *Brinklow* caſtle remains, which ſir William Dugdale concludes, from its ſituation on the Foſſe way, was of Roman origin [i]. Salmon [k] deſcribes it as a camp of about 25 acres, of an oblong form, adjoining to the Foſſe way. The North part is a precipice on one ſide. Hence the name *low* ſignifying a hill. On this point has been a fortreſs of more antient date than the Norman Conqueſt. This town once gave name to the hundred, though now it is included in that of Knightlow. In Edward the Third's time here was held a court called *Leta de Brinklow*, and 45 towns and villages were under it. The fortreſs is much like that deſcribed in p. 52, at Kaynoe in Bedfordſhire; the keep on the North ſide fenced by a precipice; without the South ditch are three other works, which altogether ſeem to take up ſix acres. The ditches of all three are drawn into a point at the precipice, as thoſe at Kaynoe are at the moor. Here Salmon places RATÆ.

Combe. Richard de Camville founded *Combe* abbey, for Ciſtertians, 1140, valued at £.311 *per annum* [l]. It came from the heirs of John lord Harrington, by purchaſe, to the Cravens, and is now the ſeat of lord Craven; a venerable manſion, with a cloiſter on three ſides of the court, glazed as antiently. Mr. Pennant deſcribes ſome capital portraits here [m].

Ceſter Over, or more properly *Theſter Over*, q. d. *The Eaſtern Over*, denoting its ſituation from Monks Kirby, the family ſeat of the antient family of Waver, of whom ſir Henry built the houſe in the reign of Edward IV. afterwards by marriage of the Browns, and by purchaſe, in the reign of Henry VIII. of the Grevilles, from whom the Brookes now have it. In the ſame pariſh of Monks Kirby is *Claudeley buſh*, a tumulus with a beacon, perhaps the grave of ſome Roman of the name of *Claudius* [n]. Ceſter Ov

Near *Bedworth*, at Erdbury, is a ſeat of the late ſir Roger Newdigate, bart. and a coal-mine, from which he made a cut to communicate with the navigation. Here is a wheel of 36 feet diameter, which throws out the water and draws up the coals at the ſame time. In the mines here, it is ſaid, that large toads have been often found in the ſolid coal [o]. Bedworth

Nun Eaton was a nunnery of the order of Font Evraud, where was a prior as well as a prioreſs, as uſual in the foreign houſes of this order. It was valued at £.253. 14*s. per annum* [p]. The ruins are to be ſeen at the North-weſt end of the town [q]. One arch lately fell, and one remains. The town has a market and fair, a free-ſchool, and ribbon manufactory. Nun Eato

Not far from this place is *The Hyde*, a depopulated hamlet of Hinckley, memorable for the fate of the manor, one of its lords being murdered, and another cheated out of it. It now belongs to the earl of Stamford [r]. The Hyd

North-weſt of Nun Eaton is *Caldecote*, the ſeat of the Purefoys, memorable for the defence of it with eight men, againſt princes Rupert and Maurice with 13 troops of horſe and dragoons, in 1642, recorded on the tomb of George Abbot, who married a Purefoy. In the neat church here are many good monuments of the Purefoys; from which family Caldecote was purchaſed by ſir Nathan Wright, lord keeper of the great ſeal, whoſe ſon (William, recorder of Leiceſter) ſold it to —— Prinſeps, eſq. and his ſon conveyed it to Thomas Fiſher, eſq. who built an elegant modern manſion, without deſtroying the convenience of the venerable manor-houſe [s]. It has ſince been in the poſſeſſion of Ambroſe Saliſbury, eſq. Caldecote

In *Chilverſcoton* church is buried, with a ſmall mural monument, which does not record his merit, Mr. Henry Beighton, who aſſiſted a ſmall income here of £.100 a-year by ſurveying, in which, for elegance, accuracy, and expedition, he had few equals. He began his excellent ſurvey of this county 1725, and finiſhed it 1729, but failed of encouragement to publiſh it by ſubſcription, which was done for the benefit of his widow [t], 1750, with the ſeveral emendations left by him. Chilverſc ton.

In Chilverſcoton was *Erdbury*, an Auſtin priory, founded by Ralph de Sudley, in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.94 *per annum* [u]. Erdbur

Sir Thomas de Aſtley founded at *Aſtley* a collegiate church for a dean and ſecular canons 17 Edward III. valued at £.46 *per annum* [x], building a beautiful church with a tall ſpire. The eſtate came Aſtley.

[e] P. 182. [f] Pennant, 166—173. et aut. ibi citati. [g] Dugdale, 1024. [h] Ib. 43. [i] Ib. 218.
[k] New Survey, 493. [l] Tanner, 576. [m] Pennant, 175—181. [n] Dugdale, 90. 92.
[o] Bray, 68. Stukeley, It. II. 19. [p] Tanner, 578. [q] Dugdale, 1067. Bray, 69.
[r] Nichols's Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 105, 106.
[s] Dugdale, 1097. Nichols's Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 236. Gent. Mag. 1783, p. 225. [t] Pennant, 184.
[u] Tanner, 580. Dugdale, 1074. [x] Tanner, 584.

by

by marriage to the Greys, of whom Thomas was created marquis of Dorſet 15 Edward IV. and with his ſon buried here. Their deſcendant Henry duke of Suffolk, father of Jane Grey, was betrayed by his park-keeper here, and beheaded. His widow Frances remarried Andrew Stokes; who, by taking down the leaden ſpire called the *lantern of Arden*, a way mark, and the ailes, occaſioned the fall of the ſteeple, which was rebuilt 1607; when the reſt of the church, except the choir, was taken away with the Dorſet tombs, and the body of the firſt marquis taken out of the coffin. It was afterwards buried, but the monuments caſt by into the belfrey, &c. A South chapel was removed to the Eaſt end, and now ſerves as a chancel, the original chancel being made the nave. The Aſtley monuments and the arms in the windows deſcribed by Dugdale are all gone [y]. It is now the ſeat of Mr. Ludford.

lanceſter. Dugdale derives the name of *Manceſter* from *Man* little and *ceſter*, and ſays, coins of ſilver and braſs are frequently brought to light there. The church ſtands on an eminence, which Dr. Stukeley ſays ſeems to have been a camp, having been intrenched very deeply. Near it is a neat hoſpital. To the left of the church is *Oldbury*, an oblong fort of about ſeven acres, with large ramparts; the proprietor, Mr. Okeover, building a manſion-houſe in the centre will alter the entrance. On the North ſide have been found flint axes about four inches and a half long, wrought into an oval form, one of which is in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, and engraved in Dugdale [z]. The nuns of Poleſworth retiring here in the reign of William the Conqueror, when they returned left a cell [a].

That part of the old Roman city which lies on the North-weſt ſide of the Watling-ſtreet is in Warwickſhire, called *Caſtle banks*, and that on the South-eaſt in Leiceſterſhire *Oldfield banks*. It is 600 feet long and 200 broad on each ſide the road: the ditch and bank very perfect. Great ſtones, mortar, Roman bricks, pieces of iron, and many coins of braſs and ſilver, and ſome of gold, have been dug up there. There is a ſpring at the North-eaſt gate. The bridge over the river Anker is lately rebuilt [b]. Here Dr. Salmon [c] places PENNOCRUCIUM.

therſton. At *Atherſton* was a houſe of friers hermits of St. Auſtin, founded by Ralf lord Baſſet, of Draiton, 49 Edward III. The Repingtons built a houſe on the ſite [d]. Atherſton chapel [e], belonging to the monks of Bec, was ſubjected to Manceſtre church [f]. The church of the friars yet remains, and is kept in good repair, the nave or Weſtern part being uſed as a chapel of eaſe for the inhabitants every Sunday. The antient chapel, founded by the monks of Bec, has been ſo long demoliſhed that not the leaſt trace of its ſituation can be found. Here is a free-ſchool, founded by ſir William Devereux and others, which is kept in the chancel or Eaſtern part of the friars church.

Here, in 1661, was born Dr. Nehemiah Grew, the naturaliſt, his father, the rev. Obadiah Grew, being then maſter of the free-ſchool. Nehemiah died 1711: and in the adjacent hamlet of *Hartſhill* was born Michael Drayton [g].

Merivale was founded 1148, for Ciſtertians from Bordſley, valued at £.254. 18*s*. *per annum* [h]. Merivale.

Poleſworth nunnery was founded by king Egbert, or his ſon, at the inſtance of Modwenna; repaired in the reign of Stephen, by the Marmions, who had diſpoſſeſſed them, valued at £.109. *per annum* [i]. It was granted to Francis Goodwin, whoſe ſon-in-law, ſir Francis Netherſol, public orator of Cambridge, founded a free-ſchool here, at the deſire of his lady, and rebuilt the vicarage-houſe [k]. Poleſworth.

At *Stipperſhal* are ſome works of a ſmall fortification [l]. Stipperſhal.

At *Sekindon*, near the church, on a hill, is a circular fort, whoſe outer ditch is 20 feet at top, and 10 at bottom, and 12 deep, the diameter within the bank 297 feet. On the North ſide, oppoſite the entrance is an artificial round hill, 42 feet high, and 23 broad at top. A battle was fought here A. D. 757, between Cuthred, king of the Weſt Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of Mercia, when the latter was ſlain, by Burgred, one of his own officers, and buried at Repton, co. Derby. William Burdet founded at *Aucote* here a ſmall Benedictine priory, cell to great Malvern, 1159, valued at £.34. 8*s*. *per annum* [m]. Sekindon. Aucote.

At the confluence of Anker and Tame ſtands *Tamworth*, Saxon Tama Ƿeoꝛðiȝe, q. d. a manſion in an iſland in Tame, ꝑeoꝛð prædium, iȝe inſula, & Tame; in Heming's Chartulary Tome Ƿeoꝛðinȝ: Tomopoꝛðis, Tompoꝛðie, Tomopoꝛðin & Tomanpoꝛðiȝ; a market-town, where Robert Marmion, to whom the Conqueror gave it, built a caſtle. It came afterwards to the Ferrars, whoſe monuments are in the collegiate church here [n]. The church is in Staffordſhire. Here was an hoſpital founded by Philip Marmion, 15 Edward I.° This town was the ſeat of the Mercian kings till deſtroyed by the Danes. It lay in ruins till 914, when Ethelfleda reſtored it, and built its caſtle [p]. See more of it in Staffordſhire. Aubrey places near Tamworth in Warwickſhire two camps of Vortigern and Hengiſt, for which he refers to Holinſhed's Chronicle, once called *Colemore*, now *Blackmore*. Spearheads and a braſs key have been found there [q]. Tamworth.

William de Beauchamp, firſt of the name, earl of Warwick, figured in Edward the Firſt's Welſh wars, and died 1298, 26 Edward I. He bore G. ſeme of croſs croſſlets, with a feſs, O. which croſſes were an addition to his coat [r]. His ſon *Guy* was in Edward the Second's Scotch wars, ſurprized and beheaded Gaveſton; and, dying 1315, was buried in Bordeſley abbey [s]. His ſon *Thomas* figured in Edward the Third's French wars; and, dying of the plague, near Calais, 43 Edward III. was buried at Warwick. His eldeſt ſon *Guy* died 11 years before him, 1351, and was buried at Vendoſme in France. His ſecond ſon *Thomas* ſucceeded; who was in Edward the Third's French wars, was appointed by parliament governor to Richard II. and, retiring to his caſtle *Earls of* Warwick.

[y] Dugdale, 106. 119. Burton's Leiceſterſhire, 51. [z] 1081. [a] Tanner, 570.
[b] Stukeley, Itin. II. 20. Bray, 70. [c] P. 507. [d] Dugdale, 1085-6. Tanner, 585.
[e] Not the friary church as Camden. [f] Dugdale, 1084. [g] Ib. 1086. [h] Tanner, 575.
[i] Ib. 566. [k] Dugdale, 1106-14. [l] Ib. 1121. [m] Tanner, 581. Dugdale, 1126.
[n] Dugdale, 1130. Tanner, 489. [o] Tanner, 502. [p] Dugdale, 1131. [q] Mon. Brit.
[r] Dugdale, Bar. I. 229. [s] Ib. 230.

at Warwick, built the ſtately North-eaſt tower there. He narrowly eſcaped death after the murder of the duke of Glouceſter, and was baniſhed into the Iſle of Man, and his caſtle and eſtate given to Thomas Holland earl of Kent. He had his lands reſtored by Henry IV. rebuilt the church at Warwick; and, dying 1401, 2 Henry IV. was buried in it[t]. His ſon *Richard* ſucceeded, and was appointed governor to Henry VI. in his minority, and on the death of the duke of Bedford lieutenant of France; and, dying at Rouen in France, 1439, was buried in the chapel in Warwick church built by his executors. His ſecond wife, Iſabel, has a handſome tomb at Tewkſbury[u]. His ſon *Henry* ſucceeded, and by the precedency granted him by Henry VI. gave ſo much offence to Humphry duke of Buckingham that the king was forced to appoint that they ſhould take place of each other by turns every year, Warwick to have the firſt year. He died in his 22d year, 1445, and was buried at Tewkſbury, at the head of prince Edward, about the midſt of the choir. He was ſucceeded in the title by his ſiſter's huſband, *Richard Nevill*, earl of Saliſbury, whoſe ſiſter he had married[x], and who was ſlain at the battle of Barnet, 1471, on the ſide of king Henry, and buried at Biſham abbey. Comines[y] ſays he loſt his life by fighting on foot, at the inſtigation of his brother the marquis Montacute, contrary to his uſual practice; and Stow[z] ſays, ſuch was his hoſpitality that at his houſe in London ſix oxen were uſually eaten at a breakfaſt, and every man had as much meat as he could carry away on the point of his dagger. His eldeſt daughter Iſabella married George duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. and his youngeſt Anne Edward prince of Wales, ſon of Henry VI. and after Richard duke of Glouceſter, afterwards Richard III.[a] Brook ſays, p. 583, that *George duke of Clarence* bore the title of earl of Warwick in right of his wife. His ſon *Edward* was beheaded on a charge of favouring Warbeck, being only 24 years old, 15 Henry VII.

Dudley lord *Liſle*, ſon of Edmund Dudley, Henry the Seventh's miniſter, and by his mother deſcended from Margaret, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Richard *Beauchamp*, earl of Warwick, was, by Edward VI. created earl of Warwick; and, in his fifth year, duke of Northumberland. He was beheaded by Mary for favouring lady Jane, 1553, and buried in the Tower chapel. His eldeſt ſon *John* died in priſon, but Elizabeth reſtored his brother *Ambroſe* to the title, who died 1589, and was buried in the chapel at Warwick[b]. James I. conferred the title on *Robert* lord Rich, of Leigh, co. Eſſex, 1618; who, dying the ſame year, was buried at Felſted, and ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake, who died 1658, and was buried at Felſted; and he by his ſon and nameſake, who died 1659, and was buried at Felſted[c]. His ſucceſſor was his brother *Charles*, who, dying 1673, left the honour to his neareſt kinſman of the male line, *Edward* earl of Warwick and Holland, grandſon of *Robert* Rich earl of Holland, who was beheaded 1648, and ſucceeded in his honours by his ſon *Robert*, who died 1658. *Edward*, dying 1701, was buried at Kenſington, and ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward Henry*; and he, 1721, by *Edward*, ſon of Cope Rich, fourth ſon of Henry Rich earl of Holland, with whom the title became extinct after 1759. It was once more revived in *Francis Greville*, earl Brooke (a lineal deſcendant of Fulke lord Brooke), who was created earl Brooke 1746, and earl of Warwick 1759, and whoſe ſon *George* now enjoys theſe titles[d].

[t] Dugdale, Bar. I. 231—238.
[u] Ib. 247. It is engraved in his Warwickſhire, p. 413.
[x] Dugdale, Bar. 248.
[y] B. III. c. 6.
[z] P. 421.
[a] Dugdale, Bar. I. 307.
[b] Ib. II. 217—220.
[c] Ib. 388.
[d] See before, p. 458.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Warwickſhire.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale: in hedges and on rubbiſh; at *Sutton Coldfield*.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſſes, or Ladies-ſmock: in damp meadows and paſtures; at *Middleton*.

Carex *veſicaria* β. A variety of greater Bladder Carex: in ſeveral pools about *Middleton*.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Rough Horſe-tail, or Shave-graſs: in a moiſt ditch at *Middleton*, towards *Drayton*.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Wood Horſe-tail: in moiſt places, and by the watery ditches by the wood-ſide, on the right hand, as you go from *Middleton* to *Sutton*, a little before you come to the heath.

Hydnum *imbricatum*. Common Hydnum: in a wood near *Middleton*.

Hypochæris *glabra*. Smooth Hawk-weed: on the gravelly grounds neer *Middleton*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow: in hedges, and at the ſides of fields.

Narciſſus *Pſeudonarciſſus*. Wild Engliſh Daffodil: in ſome paſtures about *Sutton Coldfield*, on the Eaſt ſide of the town, plentifully.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moonwort: found in ſeveral cloſes about *Sutton Coldfield*: on the Weſt ſide of the town.

Oſmunda *regalis*. Flowering Fern, or Oſmund Royal: on the moiſt banks by the New Park at *Middleton*; on that ſide next the *London* road.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. The Greater Biſtort, or Snake-weed: in the meadows at *Tamworth* and *Faſely*.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants, or Squinancy-berries: in damp woods, and on banks of rivers.

Scirpus *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus-graſs: frequently by the river *Tame* ſide, near *Tamworth*, and elſewhere.

Schoenus *mariſcus*. Long-rooted Baſtard Cyperus: in boggy places by the river *Tame*, near *Tamworth*.

Turritis *glabra*. Great Tower Muſtard: on *Dorſthill* hill, near *Tamworth*.

Vaccinium *Vitis idæa*. Red Whorts, or Whortle-berries: on the black boggy heaths between *Middleton* and *Sutton*.

——— *Oxycoccus*. Cranberries, Moſs-berries, or Moor-berries: in the mooriſh grounds and quagmires in *Sutton Coldfield* park, plentifully.

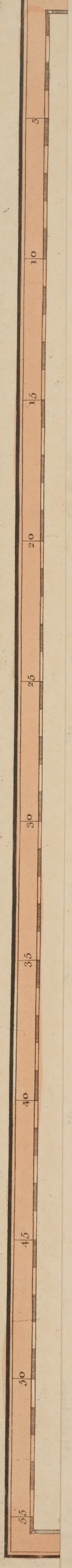
A MAP of WORCESTERSHIRE, from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly, 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary

SHROPSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
WARWICKSHIRE
HEREFORDSHIRE
WORCESTERSHIRE
DUDLEY
STOURBRIDGE
HALES OWEN
BIRMINGHAM
KIDDERMINSTER
BEWDLEY
BROMSGROVE
DROITWICH
TENBURY
ALCESTER
Priory
Castle
Barrow Hill
Densley Hill
Windmill Street
Netherton Hall
Bryerley Hill Chap
Fire Engine
Lady Dudley's Plantation
Bewley
Your River
New Pool
Hays Lye
Old Swinford
Oldenhall
Grange
Pedmore
Obelisk
Wittington
Churchill
Hagley
Clent
Walton Hill
Hollenbury
Hasberry
Alley
Mount Street
Wesley
Bourn Brook
Bourn Ric.
Hall
Moseley Chap
Hall Green Chap
Stichford
Yardley
Heybarnes
To Coventry
To Warwick
Snark Hall
Tibbots Gr.
Langley
Six Ways
Old Mills
To Stratford
Lodge
Rattlebarr
Branwood End
Kings Norton Chap
Northfield
Farm
Wast Heath
Long Bridge
Hapwood
Trumans Heath
Wichorn Chap
Inkford
Fashaw
Cotton Hacket Chap
Bittel
Barn Gr.
Chadwich
Fitbury
Bramsmore Lodge
Ramsley Hall
Stapley Heath
Burcot
Broadmore
Longfield
Rowney Cors
Alvechurch
Short Wood
Tunnel
Bells Park
Beamstons Frees
Beoley
Tarley End
Henbury Abbey
Forcothall
Barrels Green
Oldborough
Red Ditch
Tardebigg
Stoke Prior
Upper Bentley
Lower Bentley
Webbs House
Hanbury Common
Hanbury Church
Ashwood Green
Upton Warren
Hobon
Elmbridge
Doverdale
Addis
Botanist
Foxwalks
Sidbury Ric.
Whitford Lodge
Gruton
Bradford Walton
Rushock
Eversfield
Foxberry
Barshall Hall
Gorsey Berry Lane
Hartlebury
Hartlebury Park
Hartlebury Castle
Ehuley Lovet
Pepwell
Bishops Wood
Winnals
Combampton Hall
Brookhampton
Sytchampton
Northampton
Oldfield Gr.
Westwood Park
Ombersley
Court
Knights Gr.
Holt Castle
Holt Heath
Shelsey Beauchamp
Shelsey Wash
Shelsey Walsh
Witley
Lit Witley
Ockeridge
Bentley Wood
Shrawley
Shrawley Wood
Hillington Wood
Astley
Astley Wood
Dunley Hall
Redstone
Areley
Areley Kings
Mitton
Stone
Harrington Hall
Mustards Gr.
Shenstone
Chaddesley Corbet
Harvington
Merchants Wood
Belbroughton
Hill Pool
Mount Sion
Blitcot Hill
Harrington
Bromsgrove Lickey
Lickey
Rednal
Frankley Chap
The Moor
Kidderminster Road
Grafton Manor
Grafton Wood
Wribbenhall
Bridge
Bewdley Hill
Bewdley Common
Ribbesford
Park End
Ribbesford Ho.
Buckridge
Fortunes Green
Mamble
Mamble Hall
Payton
Tandys
Shakenhurst
Thornhaugh
Neen River
Knighton
Kington Canal
Martinsick
Old Mill
Glay Wood
Foxley
Clows Top
Gib House
Heightington
Bower House
Aka or Rock
Waste Houses
Dudley Hall
Dick Brook
Pensax
Abberley
Abberley Lodge
Abberley Hill
Hundred House
Lower Gr.
Elms
Orleton
Stockton
Lyttelfield Wood
Hawley Court
Handley William
Upper Handley
Kyre Park
Kyre Pond
Wolferlow Park
Upper Sapy
Sapy Wood
Stoke Bliss
Newtons Common
Adway
Frith
Sutton Fullhams
Sutton Ho.
Old Wood
Sutton Co.
Berrington Court
Dean Park
Rochford
Easham
Lindridge
Menith
Comb
Pound Green
Eastham
Tenbury
Cleobury Brook
Kyre Ward
The Vine
Horse Hill
Upper Ho.
Newton Ho.
Hanley Castle
Hanley William
Hanley Swan
Hanley Child
Hanley Ho.
Hanley Wood
Hanley Common
Hanley Castle
Hanley Green

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS
1. Doddingtree
2. Halfshire
3. Oswaldslow
4. Pershore
5. Upton
6. Westminster
WORCESTER
WORCESTER SHIRE
GLOUCESTER SHIRE
WARWICK SHIRE
HEREFORD SHIRE
Malvern Chain
Malvern Hills
Severn River
Avon River
Teme River
Arrow River
Stour River
TEWKSBURY
UPTON
EVESHAM
PERSHORE
LEDBURY
BROMYARD
ALCESTER
CAMPDEN
SHIPSTON upon STOUR
Stratford upon Avon
Birmingham
Broadway Hill
Bredon Hill
Cutsdean or Cuddesden
Worcester Shire
Dalesford



WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE ſecond part of the country of the Cornavii has now changed its name to *Worceſterſhire*, called by the Saxons Wiꝛe-ceaꝛtep-ꝛcyꝛe, whoſe inhabitants, with others round about, were called in Bede's[a] time, before England was divided into counties, *Wiccii*. If this name does not come from the winding river whoſe banks they inhabit (the creeks of a river being called by the Saxons *Wic*, as was before obſerved) it ſeems derived from the *ſalt-pits*, which in the old Engliſh language are called *Wiches*. Here are moſt noble ones, and many ſalt ſprings are often found, but ſtopped up again, becauſe it has been provided (as appears from old writings) that ſalt ſhall be made but in one place, for the better preſervation of the woods. It is not extraordinary that places ſhould take their names from ſalt-pits, as there are many inſtances in different countries; and our German anceſtors, as Tacitus[b] reports, thought ſuch places neareſt approaching to Heaven, and that the prayers of men were never ſo favourably received by the gods from any others.

Wiccii.

Salt-pits.

This county is bounded on the Eaſt on Warwick, on the South on Glouceſter, on the Weſt on Hereford and Shropſhires, and on the North on Staffordſhire. To give a brief idea of it, the air and ſoil are ſo favourable that it yields to none of the neighbouring counties for healthfulneſs and plenty[c]. It particularly abounds in pears, which, though leſs pleaſing to nicer palates, and not keeping well, have a kind of wine made of their winey juice, called *Pyrry*, in great demand, though, like all thoſe kinds of liquors, cold and flatulent. Nor is it leſs happy in the article of water, having every where pleaſant rivers yielding plenty of delicate fiſh. To omit thoſe of leſs note, the noble river Severn directs its fertilizing courſe through the middle of the county, from North to South; and the South part is watered by the Avon, coming from Warwickſhire, and haſting to the Severn.

Pyrry.

The Severn enters the county between *Kidderminſter* and *Beawdley*. This laſt, juſtly denominated from its beautiful ſituation, moſt pleaſantly overhangs the river to the Weſt, on the ſide of a hill, having near it *Wyre* foreſt, remarkable lately for the tallneſs of its trees, which are now almoſt all gone. Whence our antiquarian poet Leland:

Beawdley.

Wyre foreſt.

> *Delicium rerum* Bellus locus *undique floret*
> *Fronde coronatus* Virianæ *tempora ſylvæ.*
>
> Fair ſeated Bewdley, moſt delightful town,
> Whom Wyre's tall oaks with lofty leafage crown.

This little town is now remarkable only for its pleaſant ſituation and beauty, and for *Tikenhall*, a palace built there by king Henry VII. as a retreat for prince Arthur. The other town *Kidderminſter*, called alſo *Kidelminſter*, ſtands oppoſite to it to the Eaſt, but farther from the river; a very neat town, with a good market, divided by the little river Stoure. Its greateſt ornament at preſent is a handſome church, in which ſeveral of the famous family of the *Cockſeys* are buried, and the beautiful houſe of the knightly family of the *Blounts*, deſcended from thoſe of *Kinlett*. This place was antiently very conſiderable for the Biſſets, its lords, perſons of great eminence in their time, whoſe fine eſtates were at laſt divided among ſiſters, and came partly to the barons *Abergavenny*, and partly to the hoſpital of leprous women in Wiltſhire, built by one of the ſiſters, who was herſelf afflicted with that diſtemper, and endowed it with her fortune. It had afterwards a baron of its own, John de *Beauchamp*, created by Richard II. to whom he was "ſteward of the houſhold," by patent baron *Beauchamp* of *Kidderminſter*, and afterwards, with other illuſtrious perſonages, condemned and beheaded by the barons rioting with the commons in contempt of the king's authority, and calling all the king's favourites to account for mal-adminiſtration.

Tikenhall.

Kidderminſter.

Baron Beauchamp of Kidderminſter.

The Severn, directing its courſe more obliquely from hence, paſſes by *Hertelbury*, a caſtle of the biſhops of Worceſter, not far from it, and runs to *Holt* *, ſo called from the thick foreſt, formerly a caſtle of the *Abetots*, afterwards of the *Beauchamps*, who deſcended from William Beauchamp, ſurnamed "the Blind Baron[d]," and roſe to a moſt honourable family, whoſe inheritance came at laſt by females to *Gyſe* and *Peniſton*. From hence the Severn runs down, feeding ſo many river lampreys that nature ſeems to have formed a ſtew for them here, ſuch as the antient Romans in the height of their luxury invented. We call them lampreys from the Latin name *Lampetra*, as if from *lambendis petris*, their licking the rocks. They are like eels, ſlippery and blackiſh, but their bellies ſomewhat blue, having on each ſide of the throat ſeven parallel holes[e], at which they take in the water, having no gills. They are found to be beſt and ſweeteſt in ſpring, for in ſummer the interior nerve, which ſerves them for a back bone, grows hard. The Italians heighten the flavour by a particular pickle; for they kill them with Malmſey[f], ſtop their mouths with nutmegs, and the holes with cloves, and roll them round with pounded filbuds, crumb bread, oil,

Hertlebury.

Lampreys.

* *Holt*, old Engliſh for a foreſt or wood.

[a] Hiſt. Ecc. c. 22. [b] An. XIII. c. 57.
[c] and in one part for dainty cheeſe ſurpaſſeth them. Holland.
[d] Q. which of the *William* Beauchamps mentioned by Dugdale, Bar. I. 226, 7, 8?
[e] *paribus* is omitted by Gibſon. [f] *Vinum Creticum.*

Malmſey, and ſpices, and ſtew them in a pan over a gentle fire for a few minutes. But what have I to do with culinary matters and good eating?

Salwarp r. Below Holt the Severn opens her Eaſtern bank for the river *Salwarp*; which, flowing from the *Bromeſgrove.* North part of the county, paſſes by *Bromeſgrove*, *Grafton.* no contemptible market-town, not far from *Grafton*, the ſeat of the famous family of the *Talbots*, which Henry VII. gave to Gilbert Talbot, younger ſon of John ſecond earl of Shrewſbury, and for his bravery and conſummate prudence made a knight of the garter and governor of Calais in France. From *Droitwich.* hence the Salwarp runs down to *Droitwich* (called by ſome *Durtwich*, from the ſalt-pits and moiſt ſituation, as Hyetus in Bœotia had its name from its clayey ſituation[g]) where three plentiful ſprings, divided by a freſh ſtream, by a peculiar favour of nature yield plenty of brine, from which the pureſt and whiteſt ſalt is made every year for ſix months, from the ſummer to the winter ſolſtice, in a number of furnaces built round the ſpot. What a pro- *Fekenham foreſt.* digious quantity of wood this conſumes, *Fekenham* foreſt, once exceeding thick, and the adjoining *Richard de la Wich.* woods, ſufficiently declare. If I ſay that *Richard de la Wich*, biſhop of Chicheſter, native of this place, procured theſe ſprings by his prayers, I fear I ſhould be thought injurious to Providence, and too credulous of old wives tales. But ſuch was the pious credulity of our anceſtors, that they not only firmly believed and recorded this, but paid him a ſort of divine worſhip on this very account, Urban IV. having ſolemnly canonized him for his knowledge in the canon law and his good life. But Gervaſe of Tilbury, before this Richard was born, gives this account of theſe ſprings, though not altogether true: "In the biſhoprick of Worceſter is a ſmall "village[h] called *Wich*, in which the ſweeteſt water "iſſues from the foot of a hill. On the bank of "this ſtream are a few wells of moderate depth, and "very ſalt water. When this water is boiled in "kettles it thickens to the whiteſt ſalt, and it is "affirmed by the whole province, that from Chriſt-"mas to Michaelmas the water is ſalteſt. The reſt "of the year it is rather freſh, and unfit to make "ſalt; and, which I think the moſt extraordinary "circumſtance, though the water iſſues out for the "purpoſes of ſalt during part of the year[i], it ſcarce "ever overflows the pits, and when the ſeaſon comes "for it to be ſalt, it is never affected by the neigh-"bouring river water, nor is it found any where "near the ſea."

In the royal ſurvey called Domeſday[k] we read, "In Wich are eight ſalt-pits belonging to the king "and the earl, which the week they are boiled and "worked[l] pay every Friday ſixteen *bulliones*, &c."

The Severn has not flowed five miles from hence when it approaches, in a gentle manner, as if admir- Worces- ing, WORCESTER, the chief city of the county, ter. ſituate on it, and deſerving admiration whether we regard its antiquity or beauty. Antoninus mentions it under the name BRANONIUM, and Ptolemy, in whom by the fault of tranſcribers it is out of its place, gives it that of BRANOGENIUM[m], by which name it paſſes as *Caer Wrangon* among the Britans, and in Ninnius' catalogue *Caer Guorangon*[n] and *Caer Guorcon.* The Saxons afterwards called it Weogaſe-ceaſtep, Wegeorna-ceaſtep, and Wiſe-ceaſtep, perhaps from the thick foreſt of Wire adjoining. Its Latin name is *Wigornia*, which name was firſt uſed, if I miſtake not, by Joſeph of Exeter, a moſt elegant poet for that time, who paſſes under the name of Cornelius Nepos, in theſe lines to Baldwin archbiſhop of Canterbury:

In numerum jam creſcit honor, te tertia poſcit
Infula, jam meminit Wigornia, Cantia diſcit,
Romanus meditatur apex, & naufraga Petri
Ductorem in mediis expectat cymba procellis.

Succeſſive honours thicken round thee now,
And a third mitre waits thy ſacred brow:
Worceſter and Kent record thy gentle ſway,
The Roman mitre's thine without delay;
And Peter's ſhatter'd veſſel aſks thy hand
To ſteer her ſafe thro' raging ſtorms to land.

It was probably founded by the Romans when they built cities at proper intervals on the Eaſt ſide of the river, to check the Britans on the other ſide that river, as they did on the South ſide of the Rhine. It ſtands on a gentle deſcent to the Severn, over which it has a bridge with towers, and "formerly (as an old parchment MS. has it) boaſted Roman walls[o]." It has now a tolerably ſtrong wall. But its glory ariſes from its inhabitants, who are numerous and polite, and poſſeſſed of great wealth, by the woollen manufacture; from the luſtre of its buildings, the number of its churches, and eſpecially from the epiſcopal ſee ſettled here by Sexulphus, biſhop of the Mercians, A. D. 680, building a cathedral in the South part of the city, which has been frequently repaired, and, by the biſhops and monks, gradually lengthened to the Weſt almoſt to the banks of the Severn. It is a beautiful and magnificent building, ennobled by the monuments of king John, Arthur prince of Wales, and ſome of the Beauchamps; and the college is no leſs eminent for its very learned prebendaries, than was antiently the monaſtery of monks or convent of prieſts. For in this, immediately upon its foundation, were placed, as in the other monaſteries in England, married prieſts, who *Married prieſts.* long governed the churches, with great reputation for ſanctity, till Dunſtan, archbiſhop of Canterbury, decreed in a council, that, from thenceforth, all the religious in England ſhould lead a ſingle life. Then Oſwald, biſhop of this city, a moſt zealous promoter of monkery, removed the prieſts, and introduced monks. This king Edgar ſets forth

* Regiſt. eccl. Wigorn. Spelm. Concil. p. 433.

[g] So Stephanus Byzantinus; but Pauſanias (Bœot. c. 9.) from Hyettus, an Argive exile who ſettled here. G.

[h] *villa ſuburbana*, a village not far from that city, ſc. Worceſter. G. Holland.

[i] *oportuni partem*, a corruption in the MS. Biſhop G. reads *opportuna parum*. Holland, "when the ſalt water is run ſuffici-"ently for the uſe of the country." Perhaps *per anni* partem, and ſo I tranſlate it.

[k] Not in the printed Domeſday.

[l] *bulliebant & exercebant*, day of *wealling*. G. literally of *boiling* and *working*, and ſo Holland tranſlates it.

[m] quaſi *Barangonium*. MS n. Gale.

[n] q. d. a frontier town garriſoned with the perſons called by the Britans *Barangi*, or *Guarangi*, whence the city itſelf had the name of *Wrangon, Gorongus, Gerongus, Guorongus*, cuſtos, oſtiarius. So Camden, in Kent, vol. I. p. 308, ſays, Vortigern appeared a *Guorong*, or Viceroy, over that province. MS n. Gale. See Spelman, Gloſſar. v. *Baro, Barongus*.

[o] Compare a MS. cited by Dugdale, Mon. Angl. I. 137.

in

in the following words: "The houſes both of monks "and nuns were deſtroyed and utterly neglected in "England, when I determined to repair them, for "the honour of God and the welfare of my own ſoul, "and to increaſe the number of ſervants and hand-"maids of God. I have already founded 47 houſes "for monks and nuns, and if Chriſt grant me life I "am reſolved to proceed in the offering of my devout "munificence to God, as far as 50, for the remiſ-"ſion of my ſins. For this reaſon the reverend "biſhop Oſwald, having enlarged the monaſtery in "the epiſcopal ſee at Wiɲe-ceaſtep, in honour of "Mary the holy mother of God, aboliſhing all the "chanting clerks[p] by my conſent and approbation, "I by my royal authority confirm to theſe religious "men their monaſtic rules, eſtabliſhing, conſigning, "&c. by the advice and concurrence of my princes "and nobles." A long while after, the church being ruined and reduced, by the inroads of the Danes and civil commotions, ſo low that ſcarce twelve perſons remained of the numerous flock of religious placed here by Oſwald, Wulſtan, who was biſhop here about A. D. 1090, relieved it, augmented them to 50, and built a new church. He was even for thoſe times a man of no great learning, but of unfeigned ſimplicity and ſincerity, and of ſuch auſterity of life, that he was a terror to the wicked, the delight of the good, and canonized by the church after his deceaſe. But theſe monks, after living as ſovereigns in the greateſt affluence above 500 years, were turned out by Henry VIII. who ſubſtituted to them a dean and prebendaries, and eſtabliſhed a grammar-ſchool for the inſtruction of youth. Cloſe by this church remain the bare ſite and name of a caſtle, which, as we read in William of Malmeſbury's Lives of the Biſhops[q], was "built by Urſo, who was appointed ſheriff of Worceſter by William, in the mouth of the monks, ſo that the ditch cut off part of the church-yard." But this caſtle, by length of time and accidental fire, has been long deſtroyed. The city itſelf has been burnt more than once *. A. D. 1041, it was fired by Hardicnute, in reſentment for the citizens having killed his *Huſcarles* (ſo the Danes called the officers who collected the Danegelt), and all the inhabitants maſſacred except thoſe that ſaved themſelves in Beueɲleʒ, a ſmall iſland in the river. Notwithſtanding this, we find in Domeſday Book[r], that in the Confeſſor's time it had many burgeſſes, and defended itſelf for 15 hides, and on a new coinage[s] each mintmaſter paid 20*s.* to London for dies." A. D. 1113, an accidental fire that conſumed the caſtle deſtroyed the roof of the cathedral alſo. In Stephen's reign the city was more than once ſet on fire in the civil wars, but ſuffered moſt when king Stephen, who had unadviſedly given this city to Walleran earl of Mellent, ſeized upon it, at which time he could not force the caſtle. It roſe, however, every time more beautiful out of its aſhes, and is governed by an excellent form, by two bailiffs elected out of 24 citizens, two aldermen, and two chamberlains, with a common-council of 48 citizens. It ſtands in longitude 21° 52″, in latitude 52° 12″.

St. Wulſtan. *Huſcarles.* *5 Steph.*

From Worceſter the river proceeds Southward, paſſing by *Powick*, antiently the ſeat of John *Beauchamp*, advanced to the dignity of baron by Henry VI. and in a ſhort time[t] the eſtate paſſed by females to the *Willoughbies of Broke*, the *Reads*, and *Lygons*. Thence it goes, through moſt pleaſant and fragrant meadows, to *Hanley*, once a caſtle of the earls of Glouceſter; and *Upton*, a conſiderable market-town, where Roman coins are frequently dug up. Not far from hence, on its right bank, the Severn views *Malvern* hills, or rather high and ſteep mountains, riſing like ſteps for near ſeven miles, and parting this county from Herefordſhire. On their brow Gilbert de *Clare*, earl of Glouceſter, antiently drew a ditch to divide his poſſeſſions from thoſe of the church of Worceſter, which is ſtill viewed with aſtoniſhment. Oppoſite to theſe, almoſt at the ſame diſtance from the oppoſite bank, *Bredon* hills, much lower, riſe as it were emulating the others, and among them ſtands *Elmeley*, formerly a caſtle of Urſe, or Urſo, *d'Abetot*, by whoſe daughter and heireſs Emeline it came by inheritance to the *Beauchamps*. At their foot lies the town of *Bredon*, of whoſe monaſtery Offa, king of the Mercians, ſays thus: "I Offa, king of the Mercians, will give land "containing five times ſeven acres of tributaries[u] to "the monaſtery called *Bradun*, in the province of "the Wiccii, and to the church of St. Peter, chief "of the Apoſtles, ſituate in the ſaid place, which "Eanwulf, my grandfather, erected to the praiſe "and glory of that God who liveth for ever †."

Powick. Barons of *Powick.* *Hanley.* *Upton.* *Malvern* hills. *Bredon* hills. *Elmeley.* *Bredon.*

Below theſe Bredon hills, to the South, are the two little villages of *Waſhborn*, which give name to a very antient and illuſtrious family in theſe parts, in a part of the county ſeparated as it were from the reſt, as are ſeveral other parts up and down. The reaſon of this I cannot tell, unleſs thoſe who antiently governed it annexed their own eſtates, which lay near to the county they governed. The river Avon runs above in its way to the Severn, and waters in this county *Eoveſham*, which the monks pretend takes its name from *Eoves*, ſwineherd to Egwin biſhop of Worceſter, being before called *Eath-home* and *Heathfield*. It is a very handſome town, ſtanding on a hill riſing from the river, in whoſe ſuburb, if I may ſo call it, was antiently *Bengeworth* caſtle, "at the "head of the bridge, which caſtle abbot William "de Audeville gained from William de Beauchamp, "razed it, and conſecrated its ſite for a burial-place ‡." This town is remarkable for this monaſtery founded by Egwin aforeſaid, by the aſſiſtance of king Kenred, ſon of Wulpher king of Mercia, about A. D. 700; and alſo for the valley below, called from it *The Vale of Eveſham*, which, for its fruitfulneſs, deſerves to be called the Granary of theſe parts, ſuch is the richneſs of the ſoil in producing plenty of the fineſt grain. But it was antiently more noted for the ſlaughter of the barons, and our Cataline, Simon

Waſhborne. Parts of ſhires ſeparated from the body. *Eoveſham.* *Bengeworth* caſtle. About 1154. *Vale of Eveſham.*

* Marianus. † Liber Wigorn. ‡ Lib. Mon. Eveſham.

[p] *Clericorum nœnia.* [q] [r] Fol. 172. a. [s] *quando moneta vertebatur*, when the Mint *went*. H. and G.

[t] In the reign of Edward IV. Mag. Brit. VI. 266.

[u] *terram ſeptieſquinos tributariorum jugera continentem*; 35 acres of tributary land. G. Holland as I.

de

Simon Montfort. de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter. That abandoned traitor verified the aſſertion [x] that favours were well beſtowed no longer than they ſeem capable of a return. For when Henry III. had heaped on him all the favours he poſſibly could, and given him his ſiſter to wife, he received no other return than an inveterate hatred. He ſtirred up a moſt perplexing war, ravaged in a moſt violent manner great part of England, under pretence of reforming the government, and aſſerting the liberty of the ſubject, and did all he could to reſtrain the king's authority [y], change the government, and turn the monarchy into an oligarchy. But, after a little ſucceſs, he was 1265. ſlain here, with many more, in a pitched battle, by the bravery of prince Edward; and, the ſink of evils being thus emptied out of the government, joyful peace, which he had ſhut out, beamed on all ſides. On the ſame river, in this neighbourhood, *Charleton.* ſtands *Charleton*, formerly the ſeat of the famous knightly family of *Hanſacre*, but now of the *Dinleys* or *Dingley*, who deſcended from the antient family of the Dinleys in Lancaſter, and poſſeſſed this eſtate by inheritance. Lower down in the early times of the Saxon church was another place occupied by *Flatbury.* religious, then called Fleodanbyrig, now *Flatbury*, *Perſhore.* and near it *Perſhor*, Saxon Peorpeopan, from the pears, which place, as that excellent hiſtorian William of Malmeſbury [z] writes, "was founded and finiſhed in the reign of king Eadgar, by Egelward, duke of Dorſet, a man of a generous ſpirit, but profuſely bountiful. But what has it ſuffered? Part of it has been ſeized by the ambition of the rich, part loſt in oblivion, the greater part given by the kings Edward and William to Weſtminſter." *Strenſham.* From thence Avon glides gently by *Strenſham*, the ſeat of the knightly and antient family of the *Ruſſels*, and afterwards empties its waters into the Severn.

Oſwaldſlaw hundred. Near this, to the South, is the hundred of *Oſwaldſlaw* ſo called from Oſwald, biſhop of Worceſter, who obtained it of king Edgar; the privilege of which, when William the Conqueror made his ſurvey of England, was thus entered in the record [a]. "The church of St. Mary at Worceſter has the "hundred called Oſwaldſlaw, in which lie 300 hides, "of which the biſhop of this church, by antient "conſtitution, had all the revenues of the ſocs and "other cuſtoms therein belonging to the lord's main- "tenance and the king's ſervice and his own, ſo "that no ſheriff can have any claim there, neither "in any plea nor any other cauſe. This is atteſted "by the whole county."

There is a place, whoſe ſituation is not exactly *Auſtin's Oak.* known, in this county called Auzurtyner ace, *Auguſtine's oak*, where Auguſtine, the Apoſtle of the Engliſh and the Britiſh biſhops, met; and, after A.D. 603. ſome ſquabbling about the obſervance of Eaſter, the preaching of the Goſpel, and adminiſtration of baptiſm according to the ritual of the Romiſh church, ſeparated with as little agreement as before.

This county in the Norman times had for its firſt Earls of Worceſter. ſheriff *Urſo d'Abetot*, or *d'Abtot*, to whom and his heirs king William I. gave land, with that title. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Roger* [b], who, as William of Malmeſbury informs us [c], "after he had got "poſſeſſion of his father's eſtate, was turned out of "it by the heavy reſentment of king Henry I. for "having in a violent paſſion commanded one of "that prince's ſervants to be ſlain." But this ſheriffdom paſſed with *Emeline* his ſiſter to the family of *Beauchamp* by inheritance. She married *Walter de Beauchamp*, whom king Stephen, after turning out Milo of Glouceſter, made conſtable of England. A few years after king Stephen created *Walleran earl of Mellent*, brother to Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter, firſt earl of Worceſter [d], granting him the city of Worceſter *. He afterwards turned monk, and died at Preaux, in Normandy, 1166. His ſon *Robert*, who had married the daughter of Reginald earl of Cornwall, and ſet up the ſtandard of rebellion againſt Henry II. and Robert's ſon *Peter*, 1023, who rebelled and revolted to France, uſed only the title of earl of Mellent, not of Worceſter, that I can yet find. Henry II. who ſucceeded Stephen, did not eaſily conſent that any ſhould bear under him honours received from his enemy. "He (as we read in the Annals of Waverley abbey [e]) put down all falſe earls to whom king Stephen had too eaſily given the crown lands." Till Richard II. I find none that bore the title of earl of Worceſter. He conferred it on *Thomas Percy* [f], who, being ſlain in the civil war by Henry IV. *Richard de Beauchamp*, deſcended from the Abtots, received this honour from king Henry V. [g] Upon his death without iſſue male Henry VI. [h] created *John Tiptoft*, deputy of Ireland, earl of Worceſter; but he immediately taking part with Edward IV. and prepoſterouſly ſubmitting to be the executioner of all Edward the Fourth's ſentences, was himſelf beheaded by the executioner upon the reſtoration of Henry VI. King Edward recovering the crown, again completely reſtored his ſon; who, dying without iſſue [i], and the eſtate being divided among the ſiſters of the aforeſaid John Tiptoft, earl of Worceſter, who were married to the lords *Roos* and *Dudley* and Edmund *Ingoldeſthorp*, *Charles Somerſet*, natural ſon of Henry duke of Somerſet, was by Henry VIII. † honoured with this title [k]. His lineal ſucceſſors were *Henry* [l], *William* [m], and *Edward* [n], now living, an eſpecial encourager of learning among his virtues and honours.

This county has 152 pariſh churches.

* Robert de Monte. † Orig. 1 Henry VII. rot. 36.

[x] *quod alter verè dixit*, that ſaying what *another* truly ſaid. H. The ſaying is Tiberius's in Tacitus, An. IV. 18. but in different words from thoſe cited by Mr. Camden. Tiberius ſays, *Beneficia eo uſque* læta ſunt *dum* videntur exſolvi poſſe. Camden, *Beneficia eo uſque* grata *eſſe dum* compenſari poſſint. It follows, that favours might be heaped on a perſon till they loſt their effect, and, inſtead of attaching him to his benefactor, produced a deep inveteracy.

[y] *ut regem in ordinem redigeret*, bring the king under. H. depoſe the king. G.

[z] De geſt. pont. IV. 162. [a] Fol. 172. b. [b] Not in Dugdale, I. 462. [c]

[d] Dugdale does not reckon him as earl of Worceſter, but Brooke and Vincent do. [e] p. 158. ſub an. 1155.

[f] 1397, 21 Richard II. He was taken at the battle of Shrewſbury, and beheaded at Shrewſbury, 1405. Dugdale, I. 286.

[g] 8 Henry V. He was ſlain next year, at Meux in Berri (Brook); at Mewlenbury in France, and buried in Tewkſbury choir (Dugdale, I. 242); where ſee his monument.

[h] 27 Henry VI. He was beheaded 1470, and buried in the Black Friars, London. Dugdale, II. 41.

[i] He was buried at Ely. [k] 5 Henry VIII. He died 17 Henry VIII. buried at Windſor. Dugdale, II. 294.

[l] He died 3 Edward VI. and was buried at Ragland. Ib. [m] He died 1627, and was buried at Ragland. Ib.

[n] He died 1587, and was buried at Ragland. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Worceſter was in the Roman times probably included in the diſtrict belonging to the Cornavii, or perhaps to the Dobuni. It was a low woody country, and therefore very little known to that cautious and warlike people. We do not find it mentioned in Ptolemy or Antonine, the Notitia or Anonymus Ravennas. The ſecond Iter leaves it to the Weſt, the 12th to the Eaſt, the 13th to the North; for it is probable that *Branonium* does not mean Worceſter, but ſome place beyond Ludlow; for Worceſter could never belong to the *Ordovices*, or inhabitants of North Wales. Of the four great Roman roads only Iknield ſtreet comes near Worceſterſhire, and touches it lightly. Some have ſuppoſed it to paſs from Bidford, in Warwickſhire, through S. Littleton, ſomewhat to the Eaſt of Eveſham, by Hinton in Glouceſterſhire, near Sedgebarrow in Worceſterſhire, ſo to Aſhton under Hill, Beckford, Aſhchurch, all in Glouceſterſhire, and a little Eaſt of Tewkſbury; but, as this is a deep clay ſoil, a Roman road would probably have been thrown up very high, and obvious marks ſtill left. It is more eaſily traced from Bidford Northward to Alceſter; then, running near Coughton, Studley, Hippiſley, all in Warwickſhire, it enters Beoley (being the extremity of Worceſterſhire), ſo to Edgbaſton, in Warwickſhire, leaving Birmingham a little to the Weſt. This courſe lies upon high land, and the road may in many places be clearly traced [a].

The late biſhop Lyttelton was of a different opinion, both with reſpect to the Romanity of Worceſter and the road leading to it.

"If any credit," ſays he, "may be given to an old writer, R. Higden, cited in Gale's Eſſay on the Roman Roads [b], the Ykenild ſtreet paſſed through Worceſter from Maridunum in South Wales to Droitwitch, Edgbaſton, Wall near Litchfield, Little Cheſter near Derby, and ſo on to Tinmouth in Northumberland; but, though I cannot ſubſcribe to this, as the Ykenild undoubtedly enters this county at Beoley, in its courſe from Alceſter in Warwickſhire, and paſſes by Bordeſley park in Alvechurch, and ſo goes to Edgbaſton and Wall, yet I have myſelf often obſerved a high raiſed road on the Lickey, pointing directly to Bromeſgrove; from whence I make no doubt but it proceeded to Wich, the ſuppoſed *Salinæ* of Ravennas, and thence to Worceſter. Another Roman road, called the Port-way, and in Wulfrune's Saxon grant of Over Arley to the canons of Wolverhampton [c] denominated the ꝼꞇꝑæte or ꝼꞇꝑeeꞇ (by which the Saxons generally meant the Roman ſtreet or highway) lies now in the direct road between Worceſter and Shrewſbury, and, I am perſuaded, was the Roman road between Worceſter and Wroxeter, the town of Shrewſbury having riſen out of the old ruins of Wroxeter [d]. A third Roman road comes out of Salop or Staffordſhire, and paſſes over the heath near Stourbridge (where, by a place called Green's Forge, is a vaſt camp called the Church-yard, and mentioned by Dr. Plott in his Natural Hiſtory of Staffordſhire), which proceeds through Hagley common, and is known by the name of the King's Head Land; and not far diſtant is a great Roman camp, on Whichbury-hill, and three lows or tumuli on the common very near it; and I ſuſpect this road alſo leads by Clent and Chaddeſley, towards Worceſter.

"As to the argument againſt there being any Roman roads leading to Worceſter, from the county being all a foreſt between the Severn, the Stour, and the Avon, including alſo the great foreſt of Arden in Warwickſhire; I can ſee no force in it, ſince it is paſt a diſpute, that from Aulceſter to Edgbaſton runs a Roman road, known at this day by the name of the Ickle or Ikenyld ſtreet, and likewiſe the other road I mentioned above, croſſing the Licky towards Bromſgrove, and the two laſt deſcribed, *viz.* the Portway in Over Arley, and the King's Head Land in Hagley; all which were within the antient bounds either of the foreſts of Arden, Feckenham, or Kinvar; and to theſe I muſt add, a lane leading from the Lickey towards Tardebig and Alvechurch, commonly called Twatling-ſtreet, which no doubt is a corruption from Watling-ſtreet, a name common to Roman roads, as ſome writers have obſerved, there being one in Scotland, and two or three in England [e].

"The Eaſtern ſuburb of Worceſter is named Sudbury, and a huge tumulus or barrow, about a mile diſtant, called Cruckbarrow, ſtill remains; both which it is probable derive their origin from the Romans; the former its name, and the latter its exiſtence; the Saxons naming theſe places *burys* or *boroughs*, which had been fortified by the Romans; hence Woodbury-hill above Great Witley, Whichbury-hill in Hagley, Membury near Dorcheſter, Woodbury caſtle near Exeter [f]."

The principal landholders here at the making of Domeſday were, the King, the biſhop and church of Worceſter, the biſhops of Hereford and Bayeux, the abbies of St. Denys, Coventry, Cormielles, Glouceſter, Weſtminſter, Perſhore, Eveſham; the collegiate church of Wolverhampton; earl Roger; Ralph Todeni, Ralph Mortimer, Robert de Statford, Roger Laci, Oſbert Fitz-Richard, Gilbert Fitz-Turold, Drogo Fitz-Pons, Herald ſon of earl Ralph, William Fitz-Auſculf, William Fitz-Corbucion, &c.

Under the heptarchy Worceſter was included in Mercia. All the camps we find here were thrown up

[a] Naſh, Worceſterſhire, Pref. iii. iv. See before, p. 460.
[b] Leland, Itin. vol. VI. p. 109.
[c] Dugdale, Mon. Ang. tom. I. fol. 988.
[d] In Arley wood, near this footway, yet remaining, is a vaſt Roman camp, ſquare and treble-ditched.
[e] See the Index to Gibſon's edit. of Camden's Britannia.
[f] MS. Lyttelton in Naſh's Appendix, p. cvii. cviii.

up after the Roman times during the Daniſh invaſions; and this county was frequently the ſcene of ſharp and bloody conflicts [g].

Worceſterſhire lies near the middle of the kingdom, rather inclining to the Weſt. It is rich in grain and fruit, having fine paſtures, all the neceſſaries of life, with many articles tending to promote an extenſive trade, and various manufactures, which the induſtrious inhabitants are enabled to carry on by means of different rivers, ſome proper for the working of mills, and others for the conveyance of goods. The air is ſoft, warm, and healthy, there being but few lakes, and little boggy land. The ſoil South of Worceſter is moſtly a rich clay or marle; North of the city it is chiefly gravel or ſand.

The county is of a very irregular ſhape, having on every ſide detached parts, ſurrounded by other counties; ſuch are Dudley, Oldborough, Tredington, Elmload, Icomb, Daylesford, Yedſen Loges; and the following places, though not ſurrounded by other counties, yet run out into narrow peninſulas, Stourbridge, Yardley, Blockley, Cuttſdean, Chaſeley, Teddington, Alſton, Waſhborne, Sedgborough, Mathon, Broadway, Church Honeybourne, Acton Beauchamp, Bockleton, Tenbury, &c. It is bounded on the Eaſt by Warwickſhire, on the Weſt by Herefordſhire and part of Shropſhire, on the North by Staffordſhire, and on the South by Glouceſterſhire. The length of the county, from Chaſeley in the South-weſt to Yardley in the North-eaſt part, may be about 43 miles. The ſhorteſt line along the Severn is about 30 miles. We will therefore call the mean length of the county about 36 miles. The extreme breadth, from Oldbarrow Eaſt to Berrington in Tenbury Weſt, is 34 miles. The ſhorteſt line, from Atch Lench to Malvern, about 18. The mean breadth then we may ſuppoſe about 26 miles. The circumference of the county, not allowing for irregularities, is about 124 miles; but if we follow the boundary line it may be double. The body of the county contains about 936 miles, or 599,040 acres; to which if we add the detached parts, 19,200 acres, the total will be 618,240. If we take the round number of 600,000 acres, at 10*s.* *per* acre the value of the county is £.300,000, excluſive of the houſes in the ſeveral market-towns. From this we muſt deduct Tardebig in Warwickſhire and Rochford in Herefordſhire, about 5000 acres lying within this county. The principal detached parts of Worceſterſhire are,

Dudley, about - - - - - -	3900 acres.
Edwin Loch, and Warley Wigorn,	2000
Tredington, Aldermaſton, &c. -	8300
Elmlode, Daylesford, and Icomb,	5000
	19,200

The county contains 152 pariſhes, and ten market-towns, beſides the city, and returns 9 members to parliament, including the repreſentatives of the city. The number of inhabitants, as calculated by the window-tax and militia returns, may be eſtimated at about 70,000 in county and city, and the number of acres about 500,000 [h]. The huſbandry of Worceſterſhire has nothing peculiar. The general rent of paſture land is under 20*s.* an acre, of meadow under 30*s.* It has no breed of cattle peculiar to itſelf, moſt of the land being ſuppoſed too rich to carry a breeding ſtock. The ploughed grounds are a ſtiff clay, frequently with marle underneath, or a light ſoil with gravel under it. The quantity of cherries brought to Worceſter market in a plentiful year is amazing; two or three tons are often ſold on a Saturday before five o'clock in the morning. The produce of hops is not near ſo great as in other counties, nor does Dr. Naſh wiſh it ever ſhould, as it is a ſpecies of farming, if conſidered for a number of years, injurious both to landlord and tenant. Incloſures are as much the faſhion here as in other counties, though of their general benefits he alſo expreſſes his doubts [i].

The principal rivers of this county are, the Severn, Avon, Teme, and Stour; and of the ſecond ſort the Salewarpe, Arrow, Ledden, and Rea [k].

After the Britans were driven out by the Saxons, they retired beyond the Severn, and defended their new territories againſt the encroaching conquerors; ſo that this county, with the others through which that large river runs, were for a long time the frontier between the two people; and, as Mr. Twine obſerves [l], moſt of the great cities on the Eaſt ſide of the Severn and Dee were built by the Romans or Saxons, or both, againſt the Britans. The *Wiccii* ſeem to have inhabited all that tract that was anciently ſubject to the biſhop of Worceſter; i. e. all Glouceſterſhire Eaſt of the Severn, with the city of Briſtol; all Worceſterſhire, except 16 pariſhes in the North-weſt part lying beyond Aberley hills and the river Teme, and near the South half of Warwickſhire, with the town of Warwick. For, as under the heptarchy at firſt there was but one biſhop in each kingdom, and the whole realm was in his dioceſe, ſo on the ſubdiviſion of the kingdom of Mercia were five biſhopricks, A. D. 679, of which Florence of Worceſter ſays Wiccia was the firſt. The biſhop undoubtedly had the whole province under his juriſdiction, and was actually ſtyled biſhop of the Wiccians, not of Worceſter. This will appear ſtill more probable from Florence of Worceſter [m], who ſays that Oſhere, viceroy of the Wiccians, perſuaded Etheldred king of Mercia to make this diviſion out of a deſire that the province of Wiccia, which he governed with a kind of regal power, might have the honour of a biſhop of its own. His ſee was thus at Worceſter the metropolis of the province, which, according to Bede [n], bordered on that of the Weſt Saxons, Wilts, and Somerſet; and Coteſwold hills lay in it, which in Edgar's charter to Oſwald are called *Mons Wicciſca* [o], though Spelman [p] reads it *Mons Wittiſca*, and the Monaſticon [q] more corruptly *Wibiſca*. *Seorſtan*, or the *Shireſtone*, beyond theſe hills, is ſaid by Florence [r] to be in *Wiccia* [s].

In the very North-weſt point of the county lies

[g] Naſh, pref. p. iii. iv. [h] Naſh, pref. p. vii. viii. [i] Ib. ix—xi.
[k] Ib. lxxxiii. [l] Breviarie of Britain, p. 26. [m] P. 559. Ed. Lond. 4to. [n] Hiſt. Eccl. II. 2.
[o] *Wicciſia*, orig. Cotton libr. Vit. IX. 2. Hearne's Heming, p. 520. [p] Conc. tom. I. 438. [q] I. 140.
[r] P. 383. [s] G.

Stourbridge,

Stourbridge.

Stourbridge, ſo called from the bridge over the river *Stour*, on which it ſtands; a well-built populous market-town, of late much enriched by iron and glaſs works. Edward VI. founded a grammar-ſchool here. Thomas Foley, eſq. great-grandfather of the preſent lord, erected, and endowed with an eſtate, now worth £.800. a-year, at *Old Swinford* adjoining, in which pariſh Stourbridge ſtands, a noble hoſpital for 60 poor children out of this and the neighbouring pariſhes, to be qualified for and apprenticed to trades. Their habit and diſcipline much reſemble that of Chriſt's Hoſpital, London [s].

Old Swinford.

Hagley.

Near Stourbridge is *Hagley*, the ſeat of lord Lyttelton, rebuilt by the late lord, who laid out the ground in an elegant and pleaſant manner.

Kidderminſter.

"The faire and chief part of *Kidderminſter* is on "the left ripe of Stowre, ſtanding on an hilly piece "of ground. Ther is a pretty croſs in the market-"place, environed with ſix pillars about and arches "of ſtone, with the 7th pillar in the middle. The "church is very fair, and one ——— Conye, a "knight, richly buried in the quire. The towne "ſtandeth by cloathing. In times paſt this town "longid to the Biſets, antient gentlemen. After it "came to the three heires generall of Biſet, "whereof one being a Lazer buildid an hoſpital at "Maiden Bradley, Wiltſhire, to a priory of canons, "ſhe gave her part here *in pios uſus*, and the per-"ſonage of Kidderminſtre was impropriate to Mai-"den Bradley. The other two parts came to the "lord Abergavenny, and in that family it yet re-"mainith [t]." The bridge over the Stour has been lately rebuilt, and the *ſauxbourg* mentioned by Leland, is called *Millſtreet*, and has ſeveral handſome houſes. In the church, an antient handſome building, are monuments for, ſir John Phelip, who ſignalized himſelf at the ſiege of Harfleur, in the reign of Henry V. and died 1405; ſir Edward Blount, 1630, and wives; Thomas Blount, eſq. and wife, 1569; and Walter Cookſey, 1410. At the Eaſt end is a free-ſchool, founded by ſir Edward Blount. In the church-yard is a neat croſs, near which is a ruined monument, aſcribed to the grandfather of lord Somers, and another croſs on the Worceſter road. The town is a corporation, and was antiently a borough. It has a carpet manufactory, and lord Foley in 1738 built 300 new houſes to accommodate the workmen. His anceſtor bought it of Waller the poet, who bought it of the earl of Newport, and he of the Blounts [u]. The Biſet eſtate did not come to females till many years after Maiden Bradley lazar-houſe was built [x]. The rectory of Kidderminſter was, however, appropriated to Maiden Bradley lazar-houſe [y]. John Beauchamp, baron Kidderminſter, was the firſt baron created by parliament [z]. This title was conferred, 1711, on Thomas lord Foley, of Whitley court, in this county, and ended with his ſon Thomas, 1766.

Mr. Wiſe ſuppoſed *Sture in Uſmerum*, given by king Ethelbert to earl Cynebert, to be the preſent Kidderminſter, which others derive from *Cynebart's minſter*. It is an extenſive town, with 23 hamlets, containing in 1772 near 6000 inhabitants, and near 1200 houſes. It has probably been a manufacturing place of woollen and ſtuff both of ſilk and worſted near two centuries and a half. The carpet manufactory began 1735. In 1772 the carpet looms were 250, and the ſilk and worſted looms 1700; the former employing in various branches near 3000 hands, and the latter, firſt introduced in the beginning of the laſt century, near 10,000. The linſey-woolſey ſtuffs, called *Kidderminſter*, for hangings and beds, continued in uſe till the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century, and was ſucceeded by the cloathing trade. Mr. Baxter's miniſtry here was attended with the happieſt effects in reforming the manners of the inhabitants, and promoting induſtry. Here are two charity-ſchools, ſupported by private contributions.

Stour r.

The river Stour, which riſes in the celebrated groves of the Leaſowes, paſſes through this town, and divides it ſo as to leave one-third on the Weſt ſide, and two-thirds on the Eaſt. The courſe of this river is about 20 miles, and it has upon it upwards of thirty works; ſlitting-mills, forges, a wire-mill, corn-mill, and other mills of leſſer note. It is well known that an attempt was made to render this river navigable, and, joining it with other rivers, make a communication with the Trent, under the direction of a public-ſpirited and well-meaning projector, Mr. Yarranton [a], who was born in a neighbouring pariſh. This project at that time proved abortive.

It is not long ſince ſome of the boats made uſe of in Yarranton's navigation were found. Neither tradition nor our projector's account of the matter perfectly ſatisfy us why this navigation was neglected, ſince a navigable communication between Stourbridge and Kidderminſter would now very well ſupport itſelf. We muſt therefore conclude, that the numerous iron-works and glaſs-houſes upon the Stour and in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge did not then exiſt, A.D. 1666. And, as the navigable communication did not extend to any coal-pit, the difference of carriage was not ſo much lower than the whole carriage by land as to compenſate for the expence incurred by executing the navigation, and keeping it in repair.

The navigable communication which now connects Trent and Severn, and which runs the courſe of Yarranton's project, is already of general uſe; and is likely not only to indemnify, but to reward the proprietors and undertakers of it, for their public ſpirit.

The canal ſince executed, under the inſpection of Mr. Brindley, running parallel with the river, and ſupplied with water from thence, which will remain with increaſing advantages to poſterity, coſt the proprietors the ſum of £.105,000. Coals are now brought to Kidderminſter, and other towns, of

[s] G. Naſh, II. 207—212. [t] Leland, It. IV. 182. [u] Naſh, II. 37. [x] Tanner, 601. See in Wilts.
[y] Naſh, II. 36. [z] Dugdale, II. 195.
[a] Andrew Yarranton was born in Aſtley pariſh, in Worceſterſhire, and encouraged by many gentlemen of this and the neighbouring counties, at whoſe expence he travelled through Holland, Germany, and many foreign countries, to bring home from thence any thing that might improve our manufactures. He publiſhed, in two parts, "England's Improvement by Sea and Land, "to outdo the Dutch without fighting, and pay Debts without Money." The firſt part was publiſhed 1677, and the ſecond in 1698. His favourite ſchemes were, a public regiſter for lands, making rivers navigable, employing the poor, preventing fires in London, improving the Britiſh navy, &c.

a better

a better quality, and nearly 20 *per cent.* cheaper than formerly, and carriage of all ſorts is now more certain and cheaper.

The baſon, &c. at Stourport was begun about 1768, and finiſhed ſo as to be convenient for boats in 1771.

The bridge over Severn at Stourport was begun March 1773-4, and made paſſable in September 1775. It coſt about £.5000. has three arches over the river, and 49 upon land to make the approaches. The centre arch is 48 feet wide at the wall, and the ſide ones 42 each: the two piers between the arches are eight feet each; ſo that the bridge over the river is in length 148 feet, and the road over theſe arches is 18 feet wide in the clear. The dry arches on each ſide the above bridge are in length 672 feet, and the road over them 22 feet eight inches wide in the clear.

In Kidderminſter pariſh are ſeveral chalybeat ſprings, and the Dropping well on Burliſh common is celebrated for curing ſore eyes [b].

Bewdley. "*Bewdley*, a market and ſanctuary town, hath "hard by it the king's maner of *Tikile* ſtanding "on a hill [c]. The towne ſelf of Beaudley is ſett "on the ſide of a hille ſo comely a man cannot "wiſh to ſee a town better. It riſeth from Severne "bank by Eaſt upon the hill by Weſt, ſo that a "man ſtanding on the hille *trans pontem* by Eaſt "may diſcerne almoſt every houſe in the towne, "and at the riſing of the ſunne from Eaſt the whole "towne glittereth being all of new building as it "were of gould [d]." "By the diſtance of the paroch "church I gather that Beaudley is but a very newe "towne, and that of ould tyme there was but ſome "poore hamlett, and that upon the building of a "bridge there upon Severne and reſort of people "to it and commodity of the pleaſant ſite men "began to inhabit there, and becauſe that the plot "of it ſeemed fayer to the lookers it tooke a French "name *Beaudley* quaſi *Bellus locus.* I aſked a mer-"chant there of the antientneſſe of the towne, and "he anſwered me that it was but a new towne, "adding that they had liberties granted by king "Edward. There is a fayre mannour place Weſt "of the towne ſtandinge in a goodly parke well "wooded on the very knappe of an hille that the "towne ſtandeth on. This place is called Tikenhill. "Whether there were an antient houſe in tymes "paſt or noe I am not aſſured: but this that now is "there is ſomething new, and as I heard was in a "manner totally erected by king Henry VII. for "prince Arthur. It was repayred for the lady "Marye. Since I heard that Richard earl of "Marche and duke of Yorke builded there. It "was Mortimer's earl of Marches land. There was "a priviledge of ſanctuary given to this towne that "now is abrogated [e]." The antient name of the whole town was *Ticcen-hill*, q. d. *Goats hill*, from ticce, a *kid*, ſince confined to the ſpot where the palace ſtood, till deſtroyed, with the park, in the civil war [f]. Bewdley is a corporation and borough town, chapel of eaſe to Ribbesford. "There be "but three ſtreets memorable in the town. One "from North to South all alonge Severne banke; "the ſecond in the market-place a fayre large thinge "and well buildid; the third runneth from North "to South on the hyll ſide as the firſt doth in the "valley of Severne [g]. The market-place is a fayre "large thing and well buildid. In the towne is but "a chapel of eaſe of timber, in the heart of the "towne, the pariſh church ſtandeth a mile lower at "Ripley." It was rebuilt of ſtone 1746.

The ſituation of Bewdley, in the midſt of a populous and manufacturing country has made it long a flouriſhing town. Several trades are exerciſed here. Tannery has been long an eſtabliſhed buſineſs. The Dutch and ſailors caps made here are valued for the excellence of the napping. They ſeem to have been worn all over England by all ranks of people till the introduction of fur hats by the French refugees, 1685. Horning in all its articles employs a great number of the inhabitants. Richard Willis, biſhop of Glouceſter, Saliſbury, and Wincheſter, where he died 1734, was ſon of a capper here. Bewdley is in the pariſh of *Ribbesford*, where is an antient moated houſe, in which was found a copy of the life of lord Herbert of Cherbury, publiſhed by Mr. Walpole [h]. Ribbesford.

Bewdley belonged to the Beauchamps before the reign of Edward I. and was ſold by them in that of Edward IV. to the Sheldons, to whom it ſtill belongs. The manor-houſe was burnt in the civil wars by the royaliſts. Here was antiently a caſtle, of which the ruins are now ſcarcely to be ſeen [i].

On *Waſſal* hill, about half a mile from the banks of the Severn, are the remains of a ſmall ſtation or camp. It lies about four or five miles Weſt of a larger camp on Kinver edge. About the ſame diſtance Eaſt from Kinver edge, on *Whitchbury* hill, there was another. Theſe probably were the poſts of Henry IV. when he blocked up Owen Glendwr after the burning of Worceſter, 1405. See Monſtrelet, c. 15, and Hall's Chronicle, p. 18, 19. Waſſal hill. Whitchbury hill.

The antient hermitage cut in Blackſtone rock, between Stourport and Bewdley, is a curious ſubterraneous vault, divided into a cell, for the habitation of the hermit, and a chapel, for his religious worſhip. He had a fine view of the Severn, and of the woods which overhang its banks: a ſituation very fit for one diſpoſed to lead a life ſequeſtered from the ways and buſy haunts of men. It is now profanely turned into a cyder-mill and cellar, and belongs to Wilſon Ayleſbury, eſq. in right of his wife. A view and ground-plan of it is engraved in Stukeley's Itinerarium Curioſum, I. plate 13 and 14.

Tikenhill is now veſted in the crown; and, with the manor of Bewdley, was leaſed to the late ſir Edward Winnington, bart. who built a houſe here at *Winterdyne*. Part of the antient foreſt of Wire, remarkable for its great quantity of timber, is within the precincts of this borough. A gold coin of Tiberius, in high preſervation, was found in the foreſt 1770. The court for the marches of Winterdyne was kept alternately here and at Ludlow caſtle. Prince Henry's phyſicians thought this healthier than Ludlow; he therefore repaired the houſe for his own Tickenhill. Winterdyne

[b] Naſh, II. 34—56 [c] Leland, It. VII. 23. [d] Ib. IV. 183, b. [e] Ib. V. 183. [f] G. Mag. Brit. 224.
[g] Leland, ib. [h] Naſh, II. 271. [i] Ib.

reſidence,

residence, but soon after died in his way from Ludlow hither [k]. When the old palace of Tikenhall was pulled down, within the solid stones were found several rude masses, considerably larger than musket-balls, probably concretions of gritty matter formed by a continued rolling motion, before the stone, of which they made part, was hardened. Their great weight shews they have some slight mixture of iron in their composition [l]. Such have been found in quarries in Wilts.

Holland says Henry VII. when he built Tikenhall, granted some privileges to Bewdley. Bishop Gibson, on the strictest enquiry, could find no ground for this assertion. The town seems to have been first incorporated by Edward IV. whose charter grants them great privileges both by sea and land, which shews that in those days they had improved the advantage of the river for traffick. These immunities were twice confirmed by Henry VIII. and by act of parliament, 34 and 35 of his reign, Bewdley was annexed to the county of Worcester. James I. granted them a charter by the name of the bailiffs and burgesses of Bewdley, and gave them one burgess to represent them in parliament.

Alvechurch. Through *Alvechurch*, near Bewdley, of which Dr. Hickes was rector, the Ikening street passes in its way from Alchester to Wall, near Lichfield. It is mentioned as a boundary within this parish in a deed 30 Henry VIII.[m] Here is an hospital or almshouse, founded by Nicholas Lewknor of Hadzor, esq. 1580, for 12 poor persons, reduced to nine by disputes about the foundation in the reign of Elizabeth [n].

Hertlebury. "The castle of *Hertlebury* belongeth to the bishop "of Worcester by the acts of several bishops. Ther "is a park and warren and fayre pools. There is a "parke and deere, a warren for coneys, and faire "pooles; but the soile about the castle is barren [o]." It is still the bishop's residence; and Dr. Hurd, the present worthy ornament of that diocese, after having had the honour, in 1783, of declining to accept the primacy of England, has built a noble room for a library, and is furnishing it with a select and well-chosen collection of books (amongst which is the principal part of Mr. Pope's, and of the late bishop Warburton's) for the use of his successors.

Hartlebury was given to the see of Worcester by Burhred king of Mercia, about A. D. 850, and has belonged to it ever since. The castle was begun by bishop Cantelupe. Bishop Giffard obtained leave of Henry III. to embattle it. The gate-house was added in the reign of Henry, by bishop Carpenter. It was taken by the parliament troops 1646, and sold to Thomas Westrow for £.3133. The chapel was elegantly fitted up by bishop Madox, at the expence of £.1200, and the windows painted by Price, after some designs by Dr. Wall of Worcester. Here is a free-school, refounded by queen Elizabeth [p].

Astley. At *Astley* was a Benedictine priory, cell to St. Ebroix in Normandy, founded by R. de Todeni, before 1160, annexed by Edward IV. to Wisbury college, Gloucestershire [q].

Areley. Where Astley joins to Areley, at Redstone ferry, is a very high rock, so near the Severn that the floods sometimes wash it. Here out of the stone was formerly hewn an hermitage, consisting of a chapel with an altar in it, and other rooms. Over the altar was painted an archbishop saying mass before all the instruments of our Saviour's passion; and above certain lines, now erased, declaring some indulgence to such as frequented this place with devotion. It appears that hermits were buried here, although the stone is hard, seven or eight bodies having been found about the year 1736.

Here was born the historian Lazimon, a priest, who wrote the history of England from Brute to Cadwallader, or, as some think, only translated Geoffrey of Monmouth into Norman English, though he says he had it from one Walter, a French clergyman [r].

Holt. Of *Holt* castle remains only a tower and some old embattled walls. Sir John Beauchamp, of Holt, knt. and baron of Kidderminster, is said to have been the first peer created by the king's letters patent [s]. Their estate here was purchased by sir Thomas Bromley, knt. lord chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth, in whose descendants it continued till one of them, created baron Montfort, sold it to lord Foley. The church is the completest remain of Saxon architecture in the county [t].

The barons Beauchamp of Holt ended 8 Henry V.[u] In the reign of Elizabeth Holt belonged to the Bourns, of whom it was bought by sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor in that reign, whose heirs enjoyed it till, on the extinction of the elder branch, it came to another family of the same name in Cambridgeshire [x], since created lord Montfort baron Horseheath there.

Lampreys. Lampreys are found at certain seasons of the year in several of the rivers of this county. But the Severn is most noted for them. They are sea fish, but come into the rivers about the end of winter or beginning of spring. The best season for them is from March to May. They are firm when just come from the salt water, but afterwards waste and grow flabby in hot weather. They are reckoned a great delicacy potted or stewed, but are a surfeiting food, and Henry I. got his death by eating too plentifully of them. The mouth is round and the edges jagged, which enables them to adhere more firmly to the stones, so that they are not drawn off without some difficulty, whence their name *Lampetra* and *Petromyzon*, from licking the rocks. They have a small orifice on the top of the head to discharge the water, like the cetaceous fish. Their colour is dusky, irregularly marked with dirty yellow. The lesser lamprey is silver-bellied, which is probably the *blueish* colour of Mr. Camden, who mistakes in making the fish the *Muræna* of the Romans, which is unknown to and wants a name among us [y].

Salwarp river rises out of the Lickey hill [z].

An act of parliament passed 14 Charles II.[a] for making the river Salwarp navigable, together with the neighbouring Stour [3]. It makes many fruitful meads about Bromsgrove.

Salwarp. "At a village called *Salop* [Salwarp], the brooke "is callid *Salop-brooke* [Salwarp] [b]." This hath its first rise out of the veins of the Lickey hill, most

[k] It. II. 274. 277. [l] Nash, in errata, II. 30. [m] Nash, I. 17. [n] Ib. p. 26. [o] Leland, IV. 183.
[p] Nash, I. 568—573. [q] Tanner, 623.
[r] Nash, I. 41. Nicolson, E. H. L. p. 31. MS. of his History, Cotton lib. Calig. A. IX. Tanner takes no notice of him.
[s] 11 R. II. Dugdale, I. 251. [t] Nash, I. 546—593. [u] Dugdale, I. 251. [x] G. Mag. Brit. 264.
[y] Pennant, Zool. III. 58. [z] Holland. [a] n. 46. [3] G. [b] Leland, IV. 183.

eminent in the North-eaſt part of this ſhire[c]. At the manor-houſe of Salwarp was born, 1381, Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who died 1439; of whom before in Warwickſhire. It came from the Beauchamps to the Talbots of Lacocke[d].

Bromeſgrove. "The towne of *Bromeſgrove* is all in a manner "of one ſtreet, very long, ſtanding in a plaine "ground. There is once a week a meetly good "market. The heart of the town is meetly well "paved. The town ſtandeth ſomething by cloth-"ing[e]." It was a borough 23 Edward I. and a corporation, and has a charity-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. and a market. Its chief trade now is coarſe linens and nail making, and it has ſeveral good inns. The church has a beautiful ſtone tower and ſpire, and monuments for, judge Lyttelton, 1600, biſhop Hall of Briſtol, 1710. Sir Humphrey Stafford, killed at Sevenoake in Cade's rebellion, 28 Henry VI. and his lady; ſir John Talbot, of Grafton, who died 1550, and his two wives; a tomb of Elizabeth, wife of ſir Gilbert Talbot, knt. ſecond ſon of John ſecond earl of Shrewſbury; and another aſcribed to a daughter of Henry VII.

Bromeſgrove was part of the poſſeſſions of John Scot, earl of Cheſter, Huntingdon, &c. on whoſe death Henry III. aſſumed them all into his own hands, and gave his three coheireſſes an equivalent.

Kingſnorton. At *Kingſnorton*, a chapelry, a market was granted by James I. *Hawkeſley* houſe there, belonging to the Midlemores, was taken and burnt by the royaliſts, 1645[f].

Dodford. At *Dodford*, near Bromeſgrove, was a ſmall priory of Premonſtratenſian canons, as old as the reign of John, valued only at £.7 [g] *per annum*, founded by Henry I.[h] Part of its walls make a farm-houſe.

Grafton. "*Grafton* longid before Boſworth field to the "Staffords, noble knights. Since, by attainder, it "came to the king, and was given by king Henry VII. "to ſir Gilbert Talbot, and in that name it yet "remaineth. In this parke is a fair manor-place, "and one Talbot at this preſent dwelleth in it[i]." On the death of Edward earl of Shrewſbury, 1617, laſt heir male of John, third earl of this family, the honour came to the houſe of Grafton, which was the ſeat of Charles earl of Shrewſbury, next lineal heir of ſir Gilbert Talbot before mentioned[k], and both are enjoyed by the ſame noble family. The old ſeat here was burnt 1710, except the door-way and hall, now converted into a chapel, the chapel being a ſhell. In this pariſh are ſeveral mills, and a petrifying ſpring[l].

Bordeſley. At *Bordeſley* in *Tardebig* pariſh, between Bromeſgrove and Bewdley, the empreſs Maud founded a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £.388. 9*s*. 10*d*.[m]

Walleran de Beaumont, earl of Mellent and Worceſter, having laid the foundation ſtone about 1138, has by many been accounted founder. From this place Edward III. directed his writ of privy-ſeal, 1328, to reſtore the famous ſtone of Scone. The ſite and foundations occupy eight acres of ground. Henry VIII. gave it to Andrew lord Windſor, in a forced exchange for the manor of Stanwell, and it is ſtill in his family. St. Stephen's chapel is the only entire building. The church of Tardebig being rebuilt 1774, the Windſor monuments, with that of ſir Thomas Cooke, founder of Worceſter college, Oxford, and his lady, who was of that family, were much damaged. Sir Thomas was buried by his own direction, 1702, with a gold chain and locket round his neck, and two diamond rings, of no great value, on his fingers; all which were taken away by the heir of the family, 1750[n]. Tardebig

"The nonery of *Cookefield* ſtood about a mile by "South-weſt out of Aulcheſter[o]." Cokefield

At *Cokehill*, near Alceſter, was a nunnery founded by Iſabella counteſs of Warwick, who became a nun here, valued at £.35 *per annum*. Little remains of the houſe. The ſite belonged to the lineal deſcendants of Richard Forteſcue, to whom it was granted[p], now to Mr. Bearcroft[q]. Cokehill.

Hewell Grange, the ſeat of the earl of Plymouth, was begun 1712, and improved 1758, ſituated in a pleaſant park, with gentle hills, and a lake of 30 acres[r]. Hewell Grange.

Droitwich is a large rich market and borough town, with four churches and a corporation, granted by king John. The making of ſalt here is prior to the Conqueſt; at which time, and in the reign of Henry VII. here were five ſalt ſprings. In 816 Kenulph king of Mercia gave the ſaltworks to Worceſter church, and it appears from Domeſday that ſhares in them were annexed to many eſtates in this county, diſtant from Worceſter 15 miles from hence, and the ſalt-works occur in grants of the Saxon kings[s]. They were much favoured by Henry III. and other princes. James I. in his firſt year, granted them a charter. Droitwich

"The *Wich* (ſo Leland calls Droitwich) ſtandeth "ſomwhat in a valley or lowe ground, betwixt two "ſmall hills, on the left ſide of a pretty river. The "beauty of the town in a manner ſtandeth of one "ſtreet. There is a meane church, and once a "week a meetly celebrated market. The town it-"ſelf is ſomewhat foule and dirty when any rain "falleth, with much carriage through the ſtreets, "being ill paved or not paved. The great advance-"ment of the town is by making ſalt. There be at "preſent three ſalt ſpringes in the towne, whereof "the principal, near the right ripe of the river, is "double as profitable in yielding the ſault liquor "as both the other be. Some ſay that this ſpring "did fayl in the time of Richard de la Wych, "biſhop of Chicheſter; and that after, by his inter-"ceſſion, it was reſtored to the profit of the ould "courſe; ſuch is the ſuperſtition of the people. In "token whereof, or for the honour that the Wich "men and ſaulters bear unto this Richard their "countryman, they uſed of late tymes on his daye "to hange about this ſault ſpring once a year with "tapeſtry, and to have drinking, games, and revels "at it. Ther be a great number of ſault coates or "furnaces about this well, wherein the ſault water "is decoct, and brought to the perfection of pure "white ſault. The other two ſault ſprings be on "the left ripe of the river, and at theſe be divers "furnaces to make ſault. A ſaulter numbred them

[c] Holland. [d] Naſh, II. 336. [e] Leland, IV. 186. [f] Naſh, I. 150—166. [g] Tanner, 625.
[h] Naſh, I. 153. [i] Leland, IV. 186. [k] G. ex Brooke's Cat. of Nob. by Vincent, 471. Dugdale, I. 334.
[l] Naſh, I. 150—166. [m] Tanner, 622. [n] Naſh, II. 402—409. [o] Leland, IV. 168. a.
[p] Tanner, 624. [q] Naſh, II. 8, 9. [r] Ib. 403. [s] G. Mag. Brit. 230.

"to

"to an 18 ſcore, that is 360, ſaying that every one "of them paid yearly to the king 6*s.* 8*d.* Of old "they had liberty given them for 300 furnaces or "more, and they gave a fee-farm or vectigal of "£.100 yearly, which remains as it was, but the "furnaces are increaſed to 400. The Wych men "uſe the commodity of their ſault ſprings in de-"cocting the water of them only by ſix months in "the year, *viz.* from Midſummer to Chriſtmas, as "I gues, to maintain the price of their ſault or for "ſaving wood, the which I hold to be the principal "reaſon. The lack of wood is now perceived in "places near the Wyche. A faulter told me there "were 6000 lodes ſpent yearly. The juſt rate of "every furnace is to make four loads of ſault yearly. "If the furnace men make more than four loads in "one furnace, it is, as it is ſaid, their own avayle [t]." If Mr. Camden had more faithfully copied Leland, he would not have lain open to biſhop Gibſon's correction about the period of ſalt-making.

They obſerve no fixed ſeaſon of *wealling*, nor leave off from any failure of ſtrength in the brine, which never varies, but to avoid overſtocking the markets, to ſupply which they frequently work all the year round. The quantity here made may be gathered from the revenue paid to the crown, about £.50,000 a-year, at the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* *per* buſhel [u]. The number of pits are greatly increaſed, and many more might be made. They now burn coal inſtead of wood in their *ſeales* [x]. A wake is annually kept here in honour of biſhop de la Wich, more properly called Richard de Burford, probably on the credit of the legend recited by Mr. Camden [4]. He died 1253 [y]. Godwin ſays nothing of his miracles here. Spelman has not the word *Bullio*, and Du Cange has not explained it. Gibſon probably enough ſuppoſes it the ſame with *Bullitio* in Cheſhire, where nine pits belonging to the king and earl at Nantwich paid every Friday 16 *bullitiones* [z], and it follows that 15 of theſe made one *ſumma*, or ſeam, or horſe-load, or eight buſhels [a]. Four ſums are ſaid to contain 40 *bullions*, which Gibſon conceives to be *barrows*, the ſize whereof has differed in different places and times. Perhaps they were the quantity of a pan or boiler either during or after boiling.

The following account of the ſalt-works is extracted from Dr. Naſh's Parochial Collections for Worceſterſhire, I. 298—302.

"In the reign of James I. here were only three brine pits, one at Upwich, and two at Netherwich: Middlewich preſented nothing but a waſte piece of ground. The pit at Upwich contained more than four hundred phats; but thoſe at Netherwich only an inconſiderable number. Each phat conſiſted of two hundred and ſixteen large veſſels of brine. As the brine was not all of the ſame quality, it was neceſſary to take great care in the diſtribution of it. Accordingly, ſworn officers, named *magiſtri de la beauchin*, or *ties men*, were appointed to ſuperintend this buſineſs. Every perſon employed in making ſalt, ſome time before the day fixed for beginning to make it (for then alſo it was made one half of the year only), gave notice to the ties men of the number of phats he occupied. For each phat theſe officers delivered to him 18 veſſels of brine; ſix from the bottom of the pit, where the brine was ſtrongeſt, ſix from the middle, where it was weaker, and ſix from the top, of the weakeſt brine. He received theſe in the ſpace of 14 or 15 days, and then one wicken brine was ended. And when 12 of theſe wicken brines were ended, then he had received 216 veſſels of brine, the whole of the phat, or the half-year's walling.

"In the reign of Charles II. the thanks of the corporation were given to Winter Harris, for extending the trade of ſalt; and October 4, 32 Charles II. one Gardiner was encouraged to ſell Wich ſalt at Berkeley in Glouceſterſhire, none having been ſent before to ſo great a diſtance [b].

"About this time there were in Upwich 387 phats, one quarter, and two parts; in Netherwich beſt pit 20 phats, and in the worſt pit eleven phats and two quarters. The proprietors of the phats in Upwich were 127 perſons; in Netherwich beſt pit 12; and in Netherwich worſt pit 10. The value of theſe phats varied at different times. The trade was then a monopoly, and the proprietors of the pits ſet what price they pleaſed upon them; they were now worth about £.10 *per* phat, and the price of ſalt was from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* *per* buſhel.

"In the firſt year of king William and queen Mary an act was paſſed for the better regulating the ſalt-works in Droitwich. Under this act, and ſeveral former grants from the crown, the governors and proprietors of the ſalt-works prevented every one from ſinking new pits; until Robert Steynor, eſq. a man of conſiderable fortune, and of an enterprizing and undaunted ſpirit, diſcovered and ſunk two pits upon his own freehold ground, about the year 1690. The corporation ſued him; he defended himſelf, at the expence of about £.6000, and, after various trials, both in Chancery and the King's Bench, it was finally determined, January 24, 1695, before the lord keeper, that Mr. Steynor might lawfully ſink the two pits on his own freehold land, draw brine thereout, make ſalt thereof, and diſpoſe of the ſalt.

"Mr. Steynor argued that king John's grant did not convey the whole town and all the ſalt-works, but only ſuch part as he was poſſeſſed of; that a pit called Sheriffs-pit and Lench's-lands, wherein Mr. Steynor ſunk one of his pits, were never in the crown; and that many private perſons had lands and brine pits which were not included in king John's grant.

"In conſequence of this determination many perſons ſunk upon their own lands, and found brine as good as the old pit. The monopoly was deſtroyed, the trade greatly extended, and the price of ſalt reduced from 2*s.* a buſhel to 4*d.*

"The proprietors of the old pit now finding that the value of their property was very much decreaſed, and that they were charged with a fee-farm rent of £.100 *per annum*, and other heavy expences, brought a bill into the Houſe of Com-

[t] Leland, It. IV. 184, 185.
[z] Leiceſter's Antiquities, p. 427.
[b] Records of the Corporation.
[u] G. Phil. Tranſ. N° 142. 156.
[x] Ib.
[4] G.
[y] Godwin, 505.
[a] Spelman, in *Summa*, and in Mon. Ang. II. 256.

mons

mons in the year 1708, intituled, 'A bill for the better preſerving the antient ſalt-ſprings in Droitwich, and the rights of the proprietors thereof.' The plan of this bill was, to enable the old proprietors to bring the brine in pipes from Droitwich to Hawford, in the pariſh of Claines; to empower the biſhop of Worceſter to convey to them in fee, in exchange for other lands, about 20 acres at and near Mytam hill and pit, whereon they might erect ſalt-works; and to ſubject the owners of the free pits to a portion of the fee-farm, and all expences attending this project. Here again Mr. Steynor, and the owners of the new pits, with the landholders in the neighbourhood, exerted themſelves, and the bill was thrown out[c].

"In this ſtate the pits continued till 1725; the old proprietors working their pit, though to very little advantage, and the different freeholders their ſeveral works. But in that year ſir Richard Lane, ſometime mayor of Worceſter, and repreſentative in parliament for that city, being informed by ſome perſons concerned in the ſalt works of Cheſhire, that the ſtrongeſt brine there lay lower than the pits at Droitwich were commonly ſunk, ordered the talc which was at the bottom of the pits to be ſunk through. Upon this the ſtrong brine broke out with ſuch violence, and in ſuch abundance, that two men who were at work in the pit were thrown to the ſurface and killed. Soon after every one ſunk his pit through the talc, and obtained ſuch a profuſion of ſtrong brine that not one tenth part of it hath ever been uſed, but ran to waſte.

"From henceforth the old pit became of no value at all, which ſome years before was worth near £.5000 *per annum*, and eſteemed the ſureſt property a man could enjoy. Charities deſigned to be perpetual were funded in it, many women were jointured upon it, and ſuch an eſtate was in every reſpect judged far preferable to land. The confuſion and diſtreſs which enſued in the town and neighbourhood cannot eaſily be deſcribed; near 200 perſons had loſt their property, many of them their whole fortune; many ſchools, hoſpitals, and alms-houſes, their whole eſtabliſhment. Mr. Philpot, of the Herriots, loſt above £.700 a-year, and this event happened the day he came to what he thought an ample poſſeſſion. Dr. Naſh's father loſt above £.200 a-year.

"This is a revolution in the hiſtory of the ſalt-pits which I do not find noticed by any author. Indeed the printed information doth not ſeem to come ſo low as the year 1725.

"September 16, 1773, Joſeph Priddey, of Droitwich, informed me, that he had ſunk ſeveral pits, and generally found it about 35 feet to the talc; through the ſtratum of talc 150 feet; under the talc a river of brine 22 inches deep; under this river a hard rock of ſalt. When the hole is bored through the talc the brine burſts up, with amazing violence, to the ſurface of the ground.

"In the year 1774 he ſunk another pit, and found it to the talc 53 feet thick; through the talc 102 feet; the brine river 22 inches deep; then a rock of ſalt. He bored two feet and a half into this rock, and found it ſtill the ſame.

"In 1779 an hole was bored previous to a brine-pit's being ſunk in the yard of Richard Norris, eſq. The ſtrata were, mould five feet; marl 35; talc 40; a river of brine, 22 inches: under the brine, talc, 75 feet, and a rock of ſalt, into which the workmen bored five feet.

"I have been informed likewiſe, by perſons employed in ſinking theſe pits, that immediately above the river of brine is a thin cruſt eaſily perforated, and next to that a very ſoft ſubſtance, perhaps two feet thick, and then the talc.

"This talc, or rather gypſum or alabaſter, is a ſhining ſquamous fiſſile ſpecies of ſtone, of a whitiſh colour, compoſed of a gypſeous earth, which does not ferment with acids. It readily falls into powder in the fire. If burnt without being red-hot its powder ſoon concretes with water into a hard maſs. Hence its great utility in making images, floors for houſes and barns, &c. It is ſo hard that the workmen never ſink the pit through it. They bore a hole four inches in diameter, through which the brine riſes and fills the pit.

"A perſon that has land may ſink a pit at the expence of about £.40, from whence he may get brine ſufficient to ſerve the kingdom; but it is hardly worth while, as from ſeveral of the pits already ſunk any one for the yearly rent of £.3 may have as much brine as he pleaſes.

"Since the year 1725 the trade of this town hath very much increaſed. The profits to the proprietors are but ſmall; the price of ſalt, excluſive of the duty, being about 5*d.* a buſhel.

"The quantity of ſalt made at Droitwich from November 11, 1769, excluſive, to Auguſt 4, 1770, incluſive, amounted to 480,340 buſhels; for 371,078 buſhels of which the proprietors paid the duty; and the remaining 109,262 buſhels were ſold on bond.

"A duty of 3*s.* 4*d.* a buſhel is laid on white ſalt; but if the proprietor of the ſalt pays his duty immediately on the delivery of it from the works, or on the firſt pay-day, he has an abatement of 3*d.* a buſhel. If he ſends it coaſt-ways, or from one part of England to another, he has an allowance of 3*d.* a buſhel more. But if the proprietor exports his ſalt beyond the ſea he then only gives ſecurity by bond for the duty of 3*s.* 4*d.* a buſhel; which bond is diſcharged on his producing a certificate that all the ſalt for which the bond was given was really exported to parts beyond the ſea, and not relanded in Great Britain.

"In 1771 there were 15 proprietors of the ſalt-works; and they occupied 40 ſeals or pans for boiling the brine.

"In 1772 there were eight pits, from which 45 iron[d] pans were ſupplied with brine. One of theſe

[c] Mr. Steynor ſhared the fate of many other projectors and perſons engaged in law-ſuits; he ſpent an eſtate of above £.1000 a-year, and for ſeveral years before his death received weekly pay from the pariſhes of St. Andrew and St. Nicholas; they allowing him 17*s.* a-week, in conſideration of his former ſervices.

In the more fortunate part of his life he lived in the Weſtern ſkirts of the town, in a houſe with wreathed and ornamented chimnies, of the time of queen Elizabeth. In the reign of James I. they made plainer ſhafts to their chimnies.

A daughter of this Mr. Steynor was living in 1773, and received pay from Claines pariſh.

[d] In 1691 Mr. John Pedmore recommended the uſe of iron pans. Near the ſame time the proprietors directed coals to be tried, and they were found to anſwer very well.

pans

pans contained 6000 gallons; it has, however, been found to be much too large; the reſt contained 800 gallons each, ale-meaſure.

"The ſalt made in theſe pans, and ſold, from April 5, 1771, to April 5, 1772, was no leſs than 604,579 buſhels; of which 110,120 buſhels were exported to foreign markets. £.61,457 was paid into the ſalt-office in London. This ſum is nearly one-third of the whole produce of the ſalt revenue collected in England.

"The duty paid from April 5, 1772, to April 5, 1773, aroſe to £.72,169. 2s. 11d. The quantity of ſalt made in 1774 exceeded that of any former year; but in 1775 it decreaſed on account of the American war.

"The general proceſs of making ſalt is, firſt to put a little common water into the pan, to keep the brine from burning to the bottom: the pan is then filled with brine, and a piece of reſin about the ſize of a pea thrown into it, to make it granulate fine. I doubted the reſin's having any ſuch power; but am aſſured by Mr. Romney, a principal and obſerving proprietor, that the more reſin they uſe the finer will be the grain of the ſalt; and if a lump the ſize of two walnuts were put into the pan, the grain would be ſo fine as not to ſubſide at all.

"When the brine is boiling, the ſalt firſt incruſts at the top, and then ſubſides to the bottom. When it is ſubſided, the wallers, or perſons employed in the ſeals, lade it out with an iron ſkimmer, and put it into wicker barrows, each containing about half a buſhel, in the ſhape of a ſugar-loaf, and let them ſtand at the ſide of the pan for ſome minutes to drain. They then drop the ſalt out of the barrow, and place it in the ſtove to harden.

"The wallers boil a pan-full of brine in about 24 hours. The drawing out all the ſalt from a pan they call a lade. Fourteen or fifteen hundred weight of the beſt coals will with great care boil only a ton of ſalt, or 40 buſhels, each buſhel weighing 56 pounds.

"They uſually boil the brine very faſt, the conſequence of which, aſſiſted by the reſin, is, that the ſalt will be weak, and leſs uſeful for curing meat, though of a very fine grain; for the violent coction deprives the ſalt of that acid ſpirit which is neceſſary to preſerve animal bodies from corruption. The Dutch, when they make their beſt ſalt for pickling, uſe a heat not much greater than ſolar heat.

"In 1779 a projector came to Wich, and undertook to make a ſalt more fit for curing proviſions for long voyages than the ſalt obtained by the common proceſs. To every two buſhels of the broad ſalt he added a buſhel of well-burnt lime, mixed it together, and with a little water made it into balls, which balls he baked hard, then ground them in a mill, and with a quantity of freſh-water diſſolved the powder to a brine, which he again boiled with a gentle fire.

"On diſſolving the ſalt thus made, a part of the lime ſettles in the bottom of the veſſel, and if the water be gradually evaporated, the ſalt regularly cryſtallizes into cubes, and the reſt of the lime ſeparates from it during the proceſs: it ſhould ſeem therefore that ſalt thus made will not be ſo good as ſalt made in the common way.

"Dr. Liſter, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 156, p. 489, Lowthorp's Abridgement, vol. II. p. 363, ſays, "the brine of the Droitwich pits "ſtinks like rotten eggs, and will, if fleſh be "pickled with it, make it ſtink in twelve hours." I do not know by what means Dr. Liſter was led into this miſtake; the brine is perfectly ſweet and clear, and if properly boiled would make as good a pickle for meat as any in the world.

"It is obſerved in Dr. Plot's Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, p. 96, that in the brine of that country, by the aſſiſtance of a good microſcope, was diſcovered "a great multitude of very minute animals, much "ſmaller than thoſe in pepper-water, ſwimming "about it; and withal very many ſmall tranſparent "plates, ſome of them a little bigger and ſome leſs "than the inſects, and all of them of a rectangular "oblong figure."

"I examined the Droitwich brine in a very good double microſcope and greateſt magnifier, and could find no ſuch animals or plates. Indeed I much doubt their exiſtence in any brine; eſpecially as Dr. Plot doth not aſſert it of his own knowledge.

"Upon further examination, I believe what the Doctor's friend miſtook for animals was nothing more than the ſhootings of the ſalt, which may almoſt inſtantly be perceived if the brine be laid upon a glaſs and held in the ſun.

"For the following deſcription and analyſis of the Droitwich brine I am obliged to Dr. Johnſton, phyſician at Worceſter.

"November 1775 I weighed a bottle of Droit-"wich brine, and found the brine only weigh "one pound 11 ounces and a quarter. The ſame "bottle, filled with pump-water, was found to con-"tain one pound ſeven ounces and a quarter of "that water.

"The brine, being evaporated in a heat of 70 de-"grees of Farenheit's thermometer, left ſix ounces "of dry ſea-ſalt: no bittern or other heterogeneous "matter being obſerved in it.

"February 12, 1776, I weighed another bottle of "Droitwich brine, which with the bottle weighed "four pounds three ounces and one-quarter. The "ſame bottle emptied of its brine and filled with "Malvern water was equal to three pounds twelve "ounces and a quarter.

"At the ſame time I placed four pounds ſeven "ounces and a quarter of brine in the ſame degree "of heat, *viz.* 70 of Farenheit's thermometer; and "the ſalt obtained, when dried, weighed one pound "three ounces and a half, that is, ſomewhat more "than one-fourth of the whole weight of the brine. "This ſalt was likewiſe perfectly free from bittern, "and from every foreign admixture.

"In theſe evaporations the ſalt which was firſt "depoſited formed itſelf into cryſtals exactly cubi-"cal, many of which concreted into a pyramidal "form. This regular cryſtallization continued till "more than half the water was evaporated. After "this a thick pellicle of ſalt covered the ſurface "of the water, and prevented the progreſs of eva-"poration. The remaining brine, therefore, was "poured into another veſſel, where the evaporation "was completed; and the ſalt which now remained "appeared in thin laminæ and very ſmall grains.

"A con-

"A conſiderable difference was obſerved between "the well-formed cryſtals procured in the begin- "ning of the evaporation and the ſmall granules "produced at the end. The latter were much "more deliqueſcent than the former. I ſuſpected "that this might be owing to a ſuperabundance of "alkali; and therefore I diſſolved a portion of each "kind of the ſalt in freſh water, and afterwards "added a ſmall quantity of ſyrup of violets to each "ſolution.

"The purple colour of the ſyrup was not viſibly "altered in either, from whence it appears that "both were entirely neutral.

"The ſtrength of the Droitwich brine exceeds "that of any other pits we are informed of, except- "ing, according to Dr. Brownrigg, that at Bar- "ton in Lancaſhire, and ſome of the pits at North- "wich.

"From the united obſervations of Dr. Hales "and Mr. Boyle, and the information received "from the ſalt-boilers on the coaſt of Cumber- "land, Northumberland, and Durham, it appears "that the ſea-water on the Britiſh coaſts ſeldom "contains more than one-thirtieth, or leſs than "one-fiftieth of ſea-ſalt. The ſprings at Nantwich, "and moſt of thoſe at Northwich, yield one-ſixth. "That of Weſton in Staffordſhire one-ninth part "of ſalt.

"In ſome parts of Germany ſalt is extracted "from waters more weakly impregnated than any "of theſe.

"The Droitwich brine certainly exceeds all "others in purity. It is entirely free from bittern, "and from that light calcareous earth called ſcratch, "which abounds in moſt other ſalt-ſprings; and is "perhaps one of the richeſt ſources of ſea-ſalt in "the world."

"Much has been ſaid by writers on agriculture concerning the uſefulneſs of Droitwich ſalt as a manure. I have known experiments tried upon it for more than 20 years, and am firmly of opinion that it is neither a manure in itſelf, nor capable of exciting any vegetative principles in the ground, as animal or vegetable ſalts, or lime, may do. It produces ſome bad effects on ploughed lands, by increaſing their dryneſs in hot weather, and by making them greaſy, and what the farmers call raw, when the weather is damp.

"I have found it ſerviceable to ſcatter foul ſalt upon large heaps of manure; not to increaſe the richneſs of it, but to kill the weeds, and deſtroy the ſeeds of every kind which are latent in compoſt. Care muſt be taken that it be not laid near the roots of trees, as it will certainly deſtroy them.

"If put at the bottom of pools it enables them to hold the water better than otherwiſe they would do.

"It has been obſerved, that ſalt is wholeſome to all granivorous and graminivorous animals, but prejudicial to carnivorous ones.

"About the year 1765 a duty of 4*d.* a buſhel was laid upon foul ſalt. Before that time any farmer might have had it, on paying a moderate gratuity to the officer, who attended to ſee that it was ſcattered on the ground, and not uſed for other purpoſes. This duty brings a very trifling revenue to government, and at the ſame time gives room for many frauds; for, of the quantity bought, not a tenth part, I believe, is uſed for manure; but it is illegally employed in the glaſs, ſoap, and many other trades."

Soon after the Reſtoration, 12 Charles II. lord Windſor, anceſtor to the preſent earl of Plymouth, renewed the attempt of making the Salwarp navigable. He propoſed to erect ſix locks; for which he was to receive £.199, in hand, or, what was ſuppoſed to be the ſame thing, to have ſeven phats in Upwich, for three twelve-wicken brines; £.80 more was to be given when he ſhould have finiſhed the firſt lock; and £.100 each for the five others. And to raiſe theſe ſums, eight phats and a half in Upwich, and one phat in Netherwich, were to have been laid on for 21 years. When five locks were completed the plan was found not to anſwer, and the ſixth lock was never built.

"Going out of the townes end I ſaw a fayre "tymbre houſe belonging to Mr. Newport, on the "right hand[e]." Now the George inn[f]. There was an houſe of Auſtin friars or hermits, founded by Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, before 4 Edward III. and an hoſpital as old as Edward II.[g]

In St. Peter's pariſh is an hoſpital endowed by the will of the right hon. Henry Coventry, 1688[h]. There was formerly dependant on this church a chapel, erected on the bridge in Droitwich, and through the middle of the chapel paſſed the high road leading to Bromeſgrove: the reading deſk and pulpit being on one ſide, and the congregation ſitting on the other. The commiſſioners of the turnpike obtained leave from the patron and incumbent of St. Peter to remove it, on condition of building a new one on ſome adjoining ſpot. This they did about 1763, but the building was ſo ill executed that it is almoſt in ruins already[i].

At *Fekenham* in the foreſt was born John Feken- Fekenham. ham, the laſt abbot of Weſtminſter, chaplain to biſhop Bonner, but a more moderate champion of Popery. He died in Wiſbech caſtle, 1685[k].

Adjoining to Fekenham is *Hanbury* (Þeanbyrig), Hanbury. given with Bredon (Bnedune), to Peterborough, by king Ethelwald, A. D. 675[l], unleſs *Hembury* in Glouceſterſhire be there meant. It has been the ſeat of the Vernons ever ſince the middle of the laſt century. The houſe was built by counſellor Vernon, 1710; whoſe heireſs married, 1780, Henry Cecil, late marquis of Exeter[m].

At *Upton Snodſbury* lived Mrs. Palmer, who was Upton Snodsbury. murdered, with her maid-ſervant, 1707; and the houſe fired, by a deſperate gang, headed by her only ſon, and his brother-in-law Symonds, who were both executed and hanged in chains, with two of their accomplices. They were ſuppoſed to have committed ſimilar outrages in other parts of the county. Part of Mr. Palmer's eſtate being forfeited to biſhop Lloyd of Worceſter, he generouſly ſettled

[e] Leland, IV. 186. [f] Naſh, I. 305. [g] Tanner, 626. Naſh, 331. [h] Naſh, I. 328.
[i] Ib. 329. 503. [k] Mag. Brit. 235. Naſh, I. 441. Camden's An. of Elizabeth, p. 29.
[l] Sax. Chron. p. 43. [m] Naſh, I. 547.

it

it in charitable uſes, which ſtill ſubſiſt; but the leaſe of the tithes of Sheriffs Linch expiring about 1770, biſhop Johnſon ſuffered the charity to be extinguiſhed, and granted a new leaſe [n].

Henlip. Between Droitwich and Worceſter, at no great diſtance from the Severn, is *Henlip*, a fair ſeat of the Abingdons, remarkable for the taking of Garnet and Oldcorn, two eminent Jeſuits concerned in the Powder Plot, who after many days fruitleſs ſearch were found in the cavity of a wall over a chimney. The houſe, ſuppoſed to have been built by John Abingdon, cofferer to queen Elizabeth, the date in the parlour being 1572, is uncommonly conſtructed both within and without, and admirably calculated, to carry on intrigues and conceal the plotters near a fortnight [o]. In the ſame houſe was written that obſcure letter to lord Monteagle by Mrs. Abingdon, his ſiſter, which firſt led to the unravelling of the horrid deſign. Her huſband, Thomas Abingdon, eſq. being concerned in this plot, and in Eſſex's meaſures againſt queen Elizabeth, for which he actually received ſentence of death, was reprieved by the queen, in conſideration of being her godſon, but condemned to paſs the remainder of his life within this county, whoſe hiſtory he amuſed himſelf in compiling. His large and valuable collections, duly methodiſed and continued, have been lately publiſhed, with improvements, under the modeſt title of "Parochial Collections for the county of Worceſter," by the rev. Dr. Treadway Naſh, of Bevereye, in 2 volumes, folio [p].

Frankley. *Frankley*, near Droitwich, was the ſeat of ſir Thomas Lyttleton, that learned ſerjeant, author of the Tenures, on which lord Coke wrote notes, to which treatiſe, ſays Holland, the ſtudents of our common law are no leſs beholden than the civilians to Juſtinian's Inſtitutes. His deſcendant ſir Thomas was created a baronet 1618, and his deſcendant George baron of Frankley and lord Lyttelton 1757, 31 George II. which titles ended 1779, in his ſon Thomas, ſecond lord, but the baronetage devolved to his uncle William Henry lord Weſtcote, in Ireland, who was created baron Lyttelton, of Frankley, Auguſt 13, 1794. The fine ſeat here being burnt by prince Rupert, to prevent the parliament uſing it as a garriſon, and never rebuilt, the reſidence of the family is now at *Hagley*, in this county, before deſcribed, where they bury [q].

Chedeſley. Longdon. Caſtle Morton. Salway having now entertained a ſmall brook deſcending from *Chedeſley*, where antiently the family of Foliot flouriſhed, as after at *Longdon* [in which pariſh are both Chedeſley and *Caſtle Morton*, or *Morton Foliot* [r]], makes haſte to Severn [s].

Omberſley. *Omberſley*, on the Severn near the Stour, the ſeat and barony of lord Sandys, deſcended from Edwin Sandys, archbiſhop of York in the reign of Elizabeth, the fourth male deſcendant from whom, James, was ſo created 1743, 17 George II. He built the houſe here, which is furniſhed with many good portraits; and, dying 1770, was ſucceeded by his ſon Edwin, ſecond lord [t]; who dying without iſſue, the title became extinct. It was revived in 1802, in Mary Hill, widow of the marquis of Downſhire.

Claines Whiſton. At Omberſley adjoins *Claines*; where, at *Whiſton*, was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by William de Cantalupe, biſhop of Worceſter, valued at £.53. The ſite ſtill retains the name of *White Ladies*, and is held under the governors of a blue-coat ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth in Worceſter [u].

Wicton. At *Wicton*, near Wych, Peter de Corbezon, *alias* Studley, founded in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen, a priory of Canons Auſtin, removed to Studley in Warwickſhire [x].

Weſtwood. At *Weſtwood*, near Droitwich, Euſtacia de Say, and her ſon, founded a ſmall nunnery, valued at £.75 [y]. It ſtood where is now the kitchen-garden, where in digging they found foundations and coffins [z].

Weſtwood has been the property of the Pakingtons from the Diſſolution, but their reſidence only ſince the civil war, when their houſe at Hampton Lovet being too much damaged to be inhabited, they enlarged the houſe here, which had been built in the reign of Elizabeth, as a lodge or banqueting-houſe. It now conſiſts of a ſquare building, from each corner of which projects a wing, in the form of a parallelogram turreted. It ſtands on a riſing ground, encircled with about 200 acres of oak timber. A lake deſigned to cover 100, and now extending itſelf over 60 acres, is a great ornament to the Eaſt ſide of the park. Weſtwood afforded an aſylum to Dr. Hammond, biſhops Morley, Fell, Gunning, &c. in concert with whom the *good lady* Pakington, as ſhe was called, wife of ſir John, is ſuppoſed to have written "The whole Duty of Man," and "The Decay of Chriſtian Piety." At the Revolution it was the retreat of Dr. Hickes, who wrote here great part of his "Theſaurus linguarum ſeptentrionalium," and dedicates his Anglo-Saxon grammar to ſir John Packington from hence [a].

Hampton Court. "Pakington hath a very goodly new houſe of "brike called *Hampton Court*, a ſix mile off from "Wiceſtre, ſomewhat Northward [b]." The learned Dr. Hammond was buried and has a monument among the Packingtons in Hampton Lovet church [c].

Worceſter. From a view of the map formed upon Antoninus' Itinerary, one may venture to pronounce that the county of Worceſter had no ſhare in Roman tranſactions; conſequently, that its capital can hardly be *Brannogenium*, which Ptolemy places among the Ordovices, but rather as profeſſor Ward inclines to place it, with the *Branonium* [d], or *Bravinium*, of Antoninus, at Ludlow [e], where he finds traces of the ſecond name in the river *Onney* [f]. Ravennas gives it the ſame name as Ptolemy. Mr. Salmon, indeed, ſeems to make Worceſter the centre of four or five Roman roads [g], and Baxter has no doubt of its being Brannogenium, &c. But a later writer thinks it is

Brannogenium.

[n] Naſh, II. 438, 439.
[o] Ib. 585.
[p] The MSS. were tranſcribed by the author's ſon John, and luckily fell into the hands of Dr. William Thomas, the induſtrious antiquary of Worceſterſhire, and the republiſher of Sir William Dugdale's Warwickſhire. He collated the regiſters of the biſhops and dean and chapter of Worceſter, and made many other valuable additions to the MSS. After his death, 1738, they were purchaſed by biſhop Lyttelton, who enlarged them, and bequeathed them to the Society of Antiquaries, who permitted Dr. Naſh to take a tranſcript of them.
[q] Naſh, I. 460, &c.
[r] Ib. II. 109.
[s] Holland.
[t] Ib. II. 216—224.
[u] Tanner, 623. Naſh, I. 209.
[x] Tanner, 622.
[y] Ib. 624.
[z] Naſh, I. 351.
[a] Ib. I. 351—353.
[b] Leland, VII. 1. 26.
[c] Naſh, I. 537, 538.
[d] quaſi *Barangonium*. MS n. G.
[e] Horſley, p. 365.
[f] Weſſeling, Antoninus, 460.
[g] P. 686, 699.

to

to be fought for on the river Tame, at *Brandon* near Lantwardine, where the Roman way croſſes that river, and where ſquare intrenchments ſtill appear [h]. Dr. Gale ſettles it at *Ruſhbury*, in Shropſhire, deriving it from the Welſh *Brwyners*, a *ruſh* [i]. There is no ſuch name as *Brannonium* in Antoninus, but one MS. has *Bravonio* [k], which probably miſled Mr. Camden. Burton diſputes its title to Ninnius' name [l]. Uſher [m] allows it to Caer Guarongon, but transfers Caer Guercon to Warwick or Wroxceſter. Dr. Gale [n] tranſlates the former name *The City of Soldiers*, called by the Britans *Barongs* or *Guarongs*, and Camden in Kent mentions an officer called *Gaorong* [o]. Dr. Naſh [p] removes it beyond Ludlow. Its Saxon name could not be derived from *Wire* foreſt, which is 12 miles off, and as much in Shropſhire as this county. Ꝑıpeceꝛtep muſt be a corruption of Ꝑıȝopa or Ꝑıȝpaceꝛtep, its name under the Conqueror and his ſons, and Ꝑıȝpaceꝛtep, a contraction of Ꝑıc-papa-ceꝛtep, the city *of the men of Wiccia*, as Canterbury of Cant-papa-bypiȝ, the *burgh of the men of Kent*. The different ſpelling of Ꝑeoȝopa, Ꝑeoȝopena, Ꝑeoȝopna, and Ꝑıȝpapceꝛtep, is of no moment, for the Saxons uſed *eo* and *i* indifferently; and the different terminations are as immaterial, for as we have here Ꝑeoȝopa and Ꝑeoȝopenaceꝛtep, we have in Bede Cantpapa and Cantpapena bypiȝ. The preſent name *Worceſter* is either derived from *Wirceſter* by changing a vowel, or by ſinking the ȝ in Ꝑeoȝopceꝛtep. The name of *Wigornia* occurs in Florence of Worceſter, who died above 60 years before Joſeph of Exeter wrote [s]. Abingdon derives the Saxon name from the *Wears* on the river [q].

The firſt biſhop of Worceſter was Boſel, conſecrated A. D. 680, and the church dedicated to St. Peter. The ſeculars being expelled by king Edgar, 963, biſhop Oſwald founded a new cathedral in the old church-yard, and in the conventual church of St. Mary [r], in which he placed a prior and 12 monks; who, ſoon after the Conqueſt, increaſed to 50 Benedictines, when biſhop Wulſtan built them a new monaſtery, A. D. 1088. Its revenues amounted to near £.1300 *per annum*, and, at the ſuppreſſion Henry VIII. endowed there with a dean, 10 prebends, 10 minor canons, 10 lay clerks, 10 choriſters, 40 king's ſcholars, &c. The temporalities of the biſhoprick, then valued at £.1049 *per annum*, are now ſettled at £944. [s] St. Peter's church was ſtanding in Wulſtan's time, and we know not when it was demoliſhed [t]. Oſwald's church was burnt by Hardicnute's ſoldiers, 1041, and ſeems to have been ſucceeded by St. Michael's; for Wulſtan's ſtood a little South of the other, whoſe nave ſeems to be the preſent great tranſept [u]. It was damaged by fire 1113 and 1202, and not conſecrated anew till 1218 to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Oſwald, and Wulſtan, whoſe ſhrines were lodged in it. Biſhop Blois began to lengthen the nave 1224, and built a noble crypt and chapel over it for the bones diſturbed by his work. This chapel, forming the court of Mr. Bromley's houſe, and the vault below, 58 feet by 22, and 14 high, is intire, with a vaſt aſſortment of bones [x]. Biſhop Cantelupe raiſed the pavement of the choir ſo as to admit a crypt below 72 feet long, as broad as the church, and 11 feet high, divided into ailes. Biſhop Giffard, his ſucceſſor, added little columns of grey marble, faſtened by gilt copper rings to the pillars of the choir. About this time the building was extended Eaſtward [y]. Mr. Green ſuppoſes the choir brought Weſtward, and not the Lady chapel added [z]. The Norman caſtle having encroached on the church-yard, the earl of Pembroke and the Pope's legate recovered the depredations after king John's death, and encloſed it with an embattled wall [a]. Notwithſtanding the grant of Henry III. it was ſtill claimed by the ſheriffs, who were earls of Warwick, till in 1276 they relinquiſhed all claim to it in due form of law, in conſideration of £.100 paid by the monks [b]. Great additions were made to the monaſtery at the cloſe of the 14th century; the great tower of the church, 162 feet high, was finiſhed 1374, the choir new vaulted 1376, as the nave had been 1337; the latter, lengthened by two arches, and a ſtately Weſt window, by biſhop Wakefield 1380, and a new porch to the North aile, erected 1386 [b]. The church is in length 514 feet, by 78 broad, and 68 high [c]. The cloiſters, built 1372, are 125 and 120 feet long, and in Abingdon's time the windows were full of arms and St. Wulſtan's miracles. The chapter-houſe is a decagon, with a central pillar of the ſame date [d]. The refectory, 120 feet by 64, is now the college-hall; the dormitory, 120 by 60 inches, two kitchen-gardens. The infirmary is made into prebendal houſes; and the Gueſten hall, built 1320, by Wolſtan de Braunsford, then prior, afterwards biſhop, is the audit hall [e]. In the church are monuments for king John, the oldeſt royal monument remaining in England. He was buried in the choir, between two biſhops, Oſwald, who died 992, and Wulſtan, 1095, and, on its demolition, 1095, the tombs were brought forward without the bodies [f]. Other biſhops buried here, and having monuments, are, de Conſtantiis 1198, Giffard 1301, Cobham 1327, Hemenhale 1338, Bryan 1361, Bullingham 1576, Parry 1616, Thornborough 1627, Gauden 1662, Blandford 1675, Fleetwood 1683, Thomas 1689, Stillingfleet 1699, Hough 1743, Maddox 1759; John, prior of Eveſham, 1370; beſides Philip Hawford, laſt prior of Eveſham, 1557, ſir James and ſir John Beauchamp, ſir Griffith Rice 1522, ſir Simon Harcourt, a counteſs of Surrey, or rather by the arms a Verdon, ſir Thomas Lyttleton, juſtice of the Common Pleas. Here is a capital monument for prince Arthur 1502 [g].

Edgar's charter to the church of Worceſter fixes the ſynod in which Dunſtan enjoined the celibacy of the clergy to A. D. 969; which date, though extremely particular, having the indiction, year of the king's reign, day of the month, and week [h], is manifeſtly falſe; for Florence of Worceſter, and other monuments, unanimouſly fix the expulſion of the prieſts to 969; and ſome of them add that

[h] Green's Survey of Worceſter, p. 9. [i] P. 127. [k] Simler. Weſſeling. [l] P. 252.
[m] Primord. c. 5. [n] Ant. & aut. ibi cit. [o] See before, p. 470. note n. [p] Pref. p. iii.
[q] G. [r] Naſh, pref. cix. [s] Tanner, 613. [t] Green, 26. [u] Green, 30.
[x] Ib. 31. [y] Ib. 31. 35. [z] Ib. 26, 37. [a] P. 68. [b] Ib. 41. [c] G.
[d] Green, 42, 43. [e] Ib. 51. [f] Ib. 60, 61. [g] Ib. 64, 65. [h] Dr. Naſh.
[i] Green, 67. 83. [k] Reg. Wigorn. ſub eod. an.

Winſy,

Winfy, who is ſtyled prior in the above charter, was not elected till A D. 971 [i].

"The towne of Worceſter, called in Welſh *Caer* "*Argo* [k], ſtandeth on the left ripe of Severne, upon "a ground ſomewhat condeſcending from the river. "It is reaſonably well wodded and well maintained. "In the wall be ſix gates. The caſtle ſtood hard "on the South part of the cathedral church, almoſt "on Severn: it is now cleane downe, and half the "baſe court or area of it is now within the wall, in "the cloſe of the cathedral church. The dungeon "hille is a great thynge, at this time overgrown "with bruſh wood. This caſtle fell to ruin ſoon "after the Conqueſt, and half the ground of it was "given to the augmenting of the cloſe of the priorey. "There be divers faire ſtreets in the towne well "builded with timber, and two market-places, but "the faireſt and moſt celebrate ſtrete of the town is "from the biſhop's palace gate along the fore gate "by N. There be eight pariſh churches in the "towne, whereof St. Helen is counted the moſt "antient, and it was a prebend before king Edgar's "days to the cathedral church of Worceſter, and "Bloxham in Worceſter was another. The Black "Fryer houſe, of the foundation of the Beauchamps "of Powik, ſtood in the North part of the town [l]. "There is a faire ſuburb beyond the bridge, which "is a royal piece of work, high and ſtrong, and hath "ſix great arches of ſtone. In the North ſuburb is "an antient and fair large chapel of St. Oſwald, firſt "erected for leprous monks, after changed to an "hoſpital of a maſter, fellows, and poor," [valued at £.13 *per annum* [m]], and laſt a free chapel. "Here "were wont corſes to be buried in time of peſtilence "as a public cemetary for Worceſter," [by grant of biſhop Thoreſby, 1349 [n], valued at £.53 *per annum* [o]. The hoſpital was demoliſhed at the ſiege [p]. The eſtate reinſtated 1681 [q].] "There was a place "or nunnery called *Whileſtan*, now ſuppreſſed, and "the church raſed, and in the ſuburb without Sid- "bury gate Wolſtan's hoſpital, for a maſter, prieſts, "and poor men, founded by the queen, renewed by "one Carter, a merchant of Worceſter, for poor "merchants, [valued at £.56 *per annum* [r],] now ſup- "preſſed. Some call it a commandery." It is now a private houſe. A fine hall, and great part of the antient building remains ſtill entire [s]. Duke Hamilton died here of his wound received at the deciſive battle fought here between Charles II. and Cromwell, 1651. "Without St. Martin's gate was a houſe of "Grey Friars, founded by the earls of Warwick [t]. "The wealth of the town ſtandith moſtly by draper- "ing, and no town of England at this preſent time "maketh ſo many cloathes yearly as this town "doth [u]." The friars de Penitentia Jeſu ſettled here in the reign of Henry III. [x] A portal that belonged to the Saxon citadel remains, called Edgar's tower, adorned with the ſtatue of that king and his two queens, and under him a date 9JJ 1000 (altered in late repairs to 957) when the rich chequerwork of the gate was chipt off, which fixes its erection to his ſon Ethelred [y]. A mean gaol occupies the ſite of the caſtle: the ſteep keep and the South rampart and ditch are all its remains [z].

James I. a. r. 19, granted a charter, for a mayor, ſix aldermen, who are juſtices of peace, and choſen out of the 24 capital citizens, as is the ſheriff; 48 common council, two chamberlains, a recorder, town-clerk, coroner, &c. The city is a county of itſelf [a]. It is large, populous, and well built, four miles round, returns two members to parliament, has four fairs, and three weekly markets, and a very conſiderable one for hops. Here are ten pariſhes; nine pariſh churches within the liberties, and two without. The biſhop's palace, begun by Giffard, 1270, was improved by later biſhops. A handſome Guildhall was built about 1719, by Mr. Thomas White, a native, aſſiſtant to ſir Chriſtopher Wren [b]. St. Oſwald's hoſpital was pulled down by ſir John Bourn of Holt, in the reign of Elizabeth, refounded by dean Fell for 12 poor men. Another erected near it was by Mr. Haynes, 1682; Inglethorp's 1730, and Berkeley's by the judge of that name. A new bridge was erected 1769, and a new ſtreet intended on the city ſide. The city workhouſe, for the maintenance of poor children, built by the corporation, incorporated 2 Anne, and ſeveral leſſer hoſpitals; a free-ſchool, founded by Elizabeth; and an infirmary, eſtabliſhed by voluntary contributions, 1745, under the patronage of biſhop Madox [c]. The cloathing trade, eſtabliſhed here early in Henry the Eighth's reign, is entirely gone [d]: the principal trade is gloves. The porcelain manufactory near the Severn here is a uſeful and flouriſhing branch of trade [e].

Florence the hiſtorian was a monk of Worceſter cathedral priory. His work is an abridgement of Marianus Scotus, from the beginning of the world to the laſt year of his life, 1118, interſperſed with extracts from the Saxon Chronicle, and other writers. The ſimplicity of his ſtyle, and his fidelity, are praiſed by other monkiſh writers, and by Leland. His hiſtory, with the continuation by another monk of Worceſter to 1141, was publiſhed, from a faulty MS. by William Howard, earl of Northampton; London, 1592, 4to, and with Matthew of Weſtminſter, Francfort, 1601 [f].

Senatus Bravonius, prior of Worceſter, 1189, which place he reſigned 1196, and died 1207, was an ornament to his ſociety, and wrote the lives of Oſwald and Wulſtan in Anglia Sacra, II. 15 [g]. Heming, a ſubprior about 1100, compiled a chartulary of the church of Worceſter, publiſhed by Hearne, at Oxford, 1723, 2 vols. [h]

This city gave birth, 1652, to the illuſtrious lord Somers, who died 1716 [i].

Spechley was the ſeat of the Lytteltons, Sheldons, and Berkleys. The houſe was burnt by the royaliſts juſt before the battle of Worceſter, and ſir Robert Spetchley.

[i] Flor. Wig. A. 969. Angl. Sacr. I. 472. 542. 543. Chron. Mailros, Hoved. A. D. 969. Antiq. Brit. in vit. Dunſtani. G.
[k] q. *Guergon*. [l] Tanner, 627. The ſite was called *Belaſſes*. [m] Tanner, 625. [n] Naſh, I. 224.
[o] Tanner, 625. [p] Naſh, Appendix. [q] Naſh, I. 227. [r] Tanner, 625. [s] Naſh, II. 331.
[t] Leland, IV. 184. Tanner, 626. [u] Leland, IV. 184. [x] Tanner, 626. Green, 168.
[y] Green, 18, 19. 174. [z] Ib. 184. [a] G. Green, 213. [b] Naſh, pref. cxvi.
[c] Green, 216, 217. 222. 227. 239. 246. [d] Naſh, pref. cxiv. [e] Green, 231. [f] Tanner, Brit. Bib. 289.
[g] Ib. 661. [h] Ib. 391. [i] Green, 249.

Berkeley converted the ſtables into a houſe. In the church are monuments for him who was judge in the King's Bench 1656, his father Rowland 1671, and his grandſon Robert 1703, &c. This family ſtill enjoy it [k].

Hodington. North of Spetchley is *Hodington*, the ſeat of the Wintors, of whom Robert and his brother Thomas were concerned in the gunpowder-plot: the manſion is moated round but very ruinous, though the matches of the family are ſtill preſerved in the windows [l].

Oſwaldſlow. Oſwaldſlow hundred lies diſperſed in different parts of the county, and conſiſts of three diviſions, upper, middle, and lower, comprehending all the lands that belonged to biſhop Oſwald and the monks of St. Mary at Worceſter, conſiſting of three hundreds in different parts of the county, and being united into one contained 300 hides [m]. It was granted to the biſhop with many immunities, that he ſhould have therein and certain pariſhes ſeparated from the reſt of the county, all ſocage ſervices, all cuſtomary duties belonging to the lord's purveyance, the king's ſervice, and his own, ſo that no ſheriff ſhould hold a court there on any plea whatever. This at the Conqueror's ſurvey was atteſted by the whole county, and ſo regiſtered. Theſe liberties were confirmed to the biſhop by Henry I. and II. and augmented by Henry III. on account of his father king John being buried at Worceſter. The bailiwic conſiſted of a three weeks court; ſeven court leets belonged to the hundred, held on great commons, in fields, or on hills under trees. The biſhop choſe and ſtill chooſes his own bailiff, which office has been executed by ſome of the principal gentlemen of the county; but as the expence of holding the courts exceeds the profit they are not regularly held [n].

Oſwald's Law. Between Worceſter and Spechley, on a riſing ground, is probably the old *Oſwald's Law*, which Spelman miſ-tranſlates *Lex Oſwaldi* [o], or the decree againſt married prieſts: but it is more properly *Oſwald's Diſtrict*, or juriſdiction, a hundred of 300 hides given A. D. 964 by Edgar to Oſwald about A. D. 970 tax free [p], which gave name to the *low* or *hill*, where the hundred court was and is kept [q]. This hundred is not one continued tract, but conſiſts of townſhips ſcattered through the county, where the biſhop and church of Worceſter had lands at the granting that charter [r]. It is eſteemed a full third of the county, but not a third of that hundred now. This charter mentions *Ulferes law* and *Cuthburgh law* hundreds, now ſwallowed up in this: and in other counties the names of hundreds often terminate in *law*, as in Herefordſhire, *Radlaw* and *Wormlaw* [s].

Aſton. With an eſtate at *Aſton Epiſcopi*, or *White Ladies Aſton*, near Spetchley, biſhop Lloyd founded 1713 at Worceſter two ſchools, called the biſhop's charity ſchools, in which 24 children of different pariſhes are educated [t].

Powick gives names to a deanry. Here was *Beauchamp's court*, the antient ſeat of the Beauchamp family. A battle was fought here 1642, in which the royaliſts were victorious [u]. Powick.

At Powick was born, 1708, the learned phyſician Dr. Martin Wall, who died 1776.

Below Powick, on the eaſt ſide of the Severn, ſtands *Kemſey*, an antient manor of the biſhops of Worceſter, who had before and ſince the Conqueſt a noble palace, long ſince ſo completely demoliſhed that the ruins are not diſcernible, but they ſtill hold the manor [w]. The barons under Montfort lodged their priſoner Henry III. here awhile before Eveſham battle [x]. Here are ſome traces of a large ſquare camp, ſingle trenched [y]. Here was a monaſtery in the 8th century ſoon united to Worceſter [z]. Kemſey.

Leigh, near Powick, was the ſeat of the Devereux family. The manſion-houſe at *Cowleigh* is ſaid to ſeparate the counties of Worceſter and Hereford. It now belongs to Edward Lechmere, eſq. [a] Leigh.

Three miles ſouth is *Cromb d'Abetot*, ſo named from Urſo d'Abetot its antient lord, now the ſeat of the earl of Coventry, whoſe anceſtor ſir Thomas purchaſed it 1335, and whoſe family are buried in the church [s]. Their manſion here was deſigned by Mr. Browne [b]. Cromb d'Abetot.

Two miles off, on the weſt ſide of the Severn, is *Malvern* chace and hills, "ſtretching a great way "from ſouth to north; the north-eaſt be the higheſt. "Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter cauſed a foſſe "to be made in the creſtes of Malvern hills in the "prejudice of the limits and liberty of the biſhops "of Hereford and Worceſter [c]." Others ſay only the church of Hereford was conſidered, there being a diſpute between biſhop Cantelupe and the earl about lands held by the former in this Chaſe, and the judges who decided it ſat in the chace [g]. It is a bare ſtoney ridge with a few alders on the ſides [d]. "The chaſe is bigger than Wire or Fekenham, and "occupiethe a greate parte of Malvernhil les, but "not al, and is in length in ſome places 20 miles, "but doth not occupy all Malvern hill [e]." William of Malmſbury calls it a wilderneſs [f]. It extended in length from the river Teme north to Cors foreſt ſouth, and from Severn eaſt to the top of Malvern hills weſt, where is ſtill to be ſeen remains of a trench, drawn 1287, on the narrow ridge of this ſteep hill to divide the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of Hereford from the chace, and to limit the two counties, on occaſion of a great diſpute between that biſhop and Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter, ſoon after the foreſt had been given to the latter. This foreſt thus falling from the king to a ſubject was firſt called a chace. It followed the earl of Glouceſter's deſcendants till on the attainder of George duke of Clarence it became forfeited to the crown, and in the reign of Charles II. it was diſafforeſted. The lord of Hanley was chief lord of this chace, and held a court [g]. Malvern chace.

[k] Naſh, II. 356. 362. [l] Holland. Naſh, I. 592.
[m] A part of which may be ſeen in Heming's Chartulary, p. 313. 517. [n] Naſh's Introduct. lx—lxii.
[o] Conc. I. 434. [p] Hickes, Ep. diſſ. p. 87. Lambarde, Dict. Manning's Dict. in v. [q] Edgar's charter.
[r] See Spelman's Conc. p. 433. and Mon. Ang. I. 140. [s] G. [t] Naſh, I. 50. [u] Ib. II. 262—4.
[w] Ib. II. 28. [x] Mag. Brit. 264. [y] G. ex Aubrey MS. [z] Tan. 620. [a] Naſh, II. 73, 74.
[b] G. [c] Naſh, I. 260—262. [d] Lel. IV. 184. b. [e] G. [f] Thomas, Antiq. Malvern.
[g] Leland, Ib. VII. 25. [g] Naſh. Intr. lxix. lxxi.

"It

Fig.3.p.491.

Fig.1.p.487.

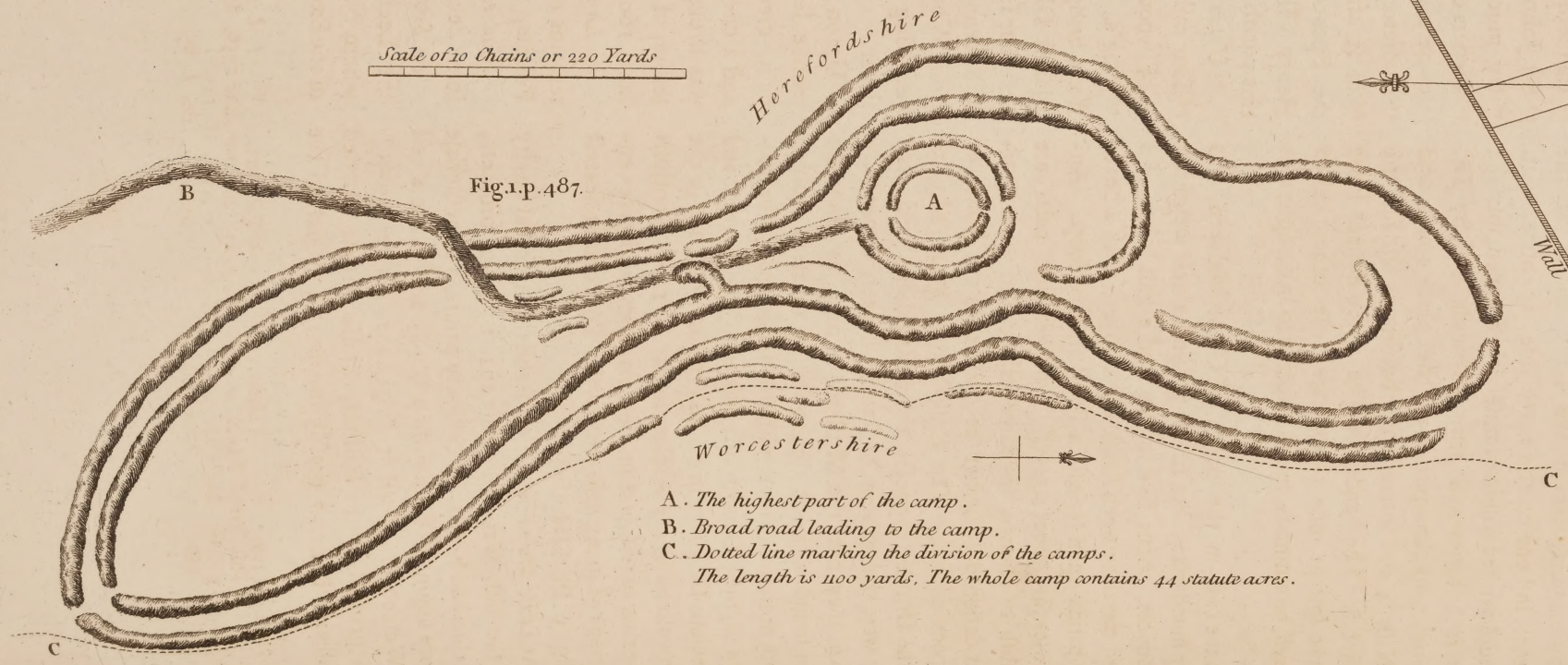


Fig.1.p.487.

A. *The highest part of the camp.*
B. *Broad road leading to the camp.*
C. *Dotted line marking the division of the camps.*
The length is 1100 yards. The whole camp contains 44 statute acres.

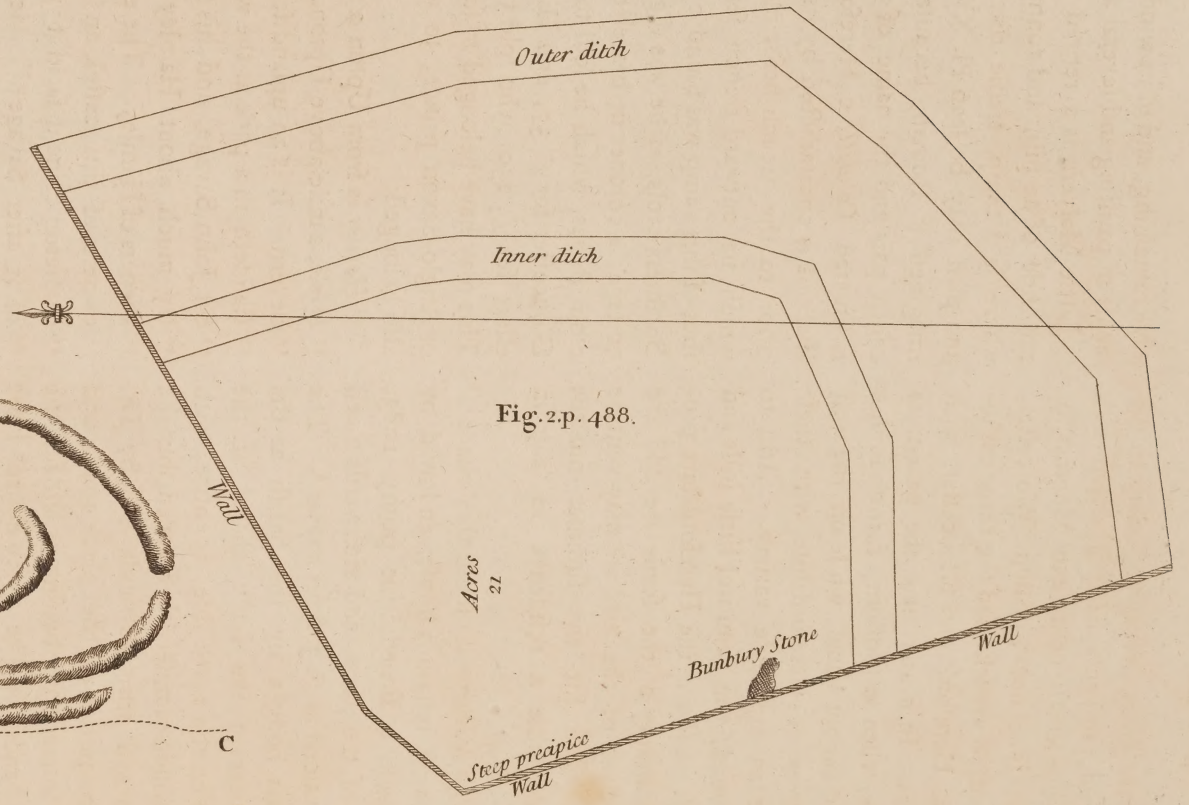


Fig.2.p.488.

F. Cary sculp.

"It is beyond the powers of an antiquary to deſcribe the beautiful proſpects from Malvern hill. In diſtant proſpect one ſees the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Salop, Worceſter, Glouceſter, Stafford, Warwick, and the three cathedrals of Worceſter, Hereford, and Glouceſter, with many market towns. In nearer view the pear-trees of Worceſterſhire, when in bloſſom, furniſh ſuch a ſcene as the world cannot equal, while on the weſt ſide the apple-trees of Herefordshire with their purple hue make an agreeable variety. Add to this the varied ground, the beautiful little hills and rich woods which improve the Herefordſhire proſpect. If to the beauty of the ſcene we add the ſalubrity and pureneſs of the air, we may venture to affirm that at leaſt for the ſummer months Malvern is as deſirable a reſidence as any in England [h].

Great Malvern.

"*Great* and *Little Malvern* are ſet in this chace [i]." At the former was a religious honſe, endowed by the Confeſſor, made a Benedictine priory 1083, by Aldwin chief of the place, and afterwards a cell to Weſtminſter, valued at £. 308 *per annum* [k]. The priory church was bought by the pariſh at the diſſolution, and, except the Lady chapel at the eaſt end, and one on the north ſide, is entire, with beautiful painted windows miſerably defaced, but the ſcripture hiſtories and arms particularized by Dr. Thomas in his Antiquities of the place 1725, and Dr. Naſh [l]; and ſcarce any proviſion is left for the miniſter [10]. The handſome gate is alſo entire. Here are two ſprings, one chalybeate, the other called *Hobwell*, bituminous, much reſorted to in ſcrophulous caſes [m].

In the *link*, in the pariſh of Great Malvern, was lately found many feet under ground a celt weighing ten ounces, about five inches and a half long, of a mixed metal between braſs and copper, with a beautiful patina upon it, and a ſmall ring or loop. Antiquaries are not agreed whether the celts are Gauliſh or Roman inſtruments, or for what purpoſes deſigned, whether as chiſels to cut ſtone, or weapons of war. Dr. Stukeley, a great admirer of the Druids, ſuppoſes them druidical, and that they were the golden or rather brazen hooks with which they cut the Miſſletoe: but, as they are often found in great quantities in or near Roman camps or ſtations, they probably belonged to the Romans or their Gauliſh auxiliaries. The learned and ingenious Dr. Lort, in his obſervations on celts in the fifth volume of the Archæologia, p. 106, mentions ſome that were found in Herculaneum, and gives engravings of many different ſorts. This comes neareſt to fig. 3. Pl. VIII. there.

Little Malvern.

At *Little Malvern*, which ſtands in a diſmal cavity of the hill, was founded 1171 by two brothers, Joceline and Edred, ſucceſſively priors, a Benedictine priory augmented by biſhop Blois, and made a cell to Worceſter, valued at £. 98. 10*s*. 9*d*. *per annum* [n], and granted to the Ruſſels, whoſe heireſs married William. It is now moſtly in ruins, only part of the nave remaining, and in its windows conſiderable fragments of painting and ſeveral antient monuments.

Little Malvern is a retired romantic ſpot on the eaſt ſide of an hill, and running up to its ſummit, where is a camp, treble ditched, of which a view and plan may be ſeen Pl. XV. fig. 1. Some have imagined it Roman, becauſe of the prætorium or centre part and the name of the pariſh in which it is ſituated, *Colwall*, c. Hereford, q. d. *collis vallum*. But this is contradicted by its ſhape. It is certainly prior to the trench beforementioned, for part of which its outward trench ſerves. Within muſket-ſhot of this camp was found by Thomas Taylor, near Burſtners croſs, as he was digging a ditch round his cottage, a coronet or bracelet of gold ſet with precious ſtones, which he ſold to Mr. Hill goldſmith in Glouceſter for £. 37, and Hill to the London jewellers for £. 250. who ſold the jewels for £. 500 [o]. This may have belonged to ſome unfortunate Britiſh or Anglo-Saxon prince, to whom the fortification alſo belonged.

Hamley.

"*Hamley* is from Upton a mile *in dextra ripa Sa* "*brinæ*, a mile above Upton, and a flite ſhotte from "Severn. It is an uplandiſch towne. The caſtelle "ſtandeth in a park at the weſt parte of the towne. "Sir John Savage, and his father and grauntfather "lay much about Hamley and Theokeſbyri, as "keepers of Hamley. The earles of Glouceſter were "owners of this caſtel, and lay much there. Mr. "Cometon clene defacid it yn his time, being keper "of it after Savage [p]." Henley caſtle belonged to the Spencers and Mortimers, and in the reign of Henry VIII. to the Comptons [q]. Malvern well is in this pariſh [r].

Upton.

"*Upton* ſtands *in ripa dextra Sabrinæ* on a cluſter "four miles above Theokesbyri, and here is a bridge "of wood on Sabrine, and a grete ſtable of the "king's, a late occupied for great horſes [s]." A ſtone bridge over the Severn, one arch broke down againſt Oliver. It has a market and charity ſchool, and four fairs. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes it the *Ypoceſſa* of Ravennas [t], and ſays a road went along the Severn from Worceſter to Upton, where antiquities have been dug up, to Tewksbury, and joined Rickning-ſtreet.

Upton gave birth to John Dee, a perſon of extenſive learning, particularly in mathematics, but vain, credulous, and enthuſiaſtic, by turns a dupe, and a cheat. The black ſtone, which he pretended was brought to him by angels, was lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr Walpole. He died very poor at Mortlake, 1608, aged 87.

Langdon.

In *Langdon* pariſh was *Morton caſtle*, whoſe keep remains near the chapel yard. It was the ſeat of the Foliots, who gave it their name [u].

Madresfield.

Madresfield has been the ſeat of the Lygons for ſome centuries [x].

At *Severn end* in this pariſh, is the pleaſant ſeat of the Lechmeres before the time of Edward II. of whom Nicholas, born 1613, died 1701, was baron of the Exchequer at the Revolution, and his grandſon

[h] Naſh, II. 127. [i] Leland, ib. [k] Tan. 621. [l] II. 129. 132. [10] G.
[m] Wall in Phil. Tranſ. XLIX. p. 459. L. p. 23. and pamphlet 1756, 8vo.
[n] Tan. 623. G. Naſh. II. 140—143. [o] Naſh, II. 142. [p] Leland, VI. 80. [q] Mag. Brit. 228.
[r] Naſh, I. 559. [s] Leland, ib. [t] Stukeley, Itin. I. 65. [u] Naſh, II. 109. See before, p. 482.
[x] Naſh, II. 117.

and

and namesake created baron Lechmere of Evesham 1721, which title ended with him 1727.

Notwithstanding what has been said by Wood in his MSS. now in the Ashmolean Museum, lord Lechmere assured Mr. Strype that Bonner was certainly legitimately begotten and born at Hanley of one Bonner, an honest poor man, in a house called Bonner's place, now belonging to the Lechmeres; and that his lordship's great grandfather was intimately acquainted with him, and received favours from him in gratitude for Bonner's receiving some from the Lechmeres in his childhood, particularly in their putting him to school [y].

Hamcourt. *Hamcourt*, the seat of the Bromleys, of which family was the chancellor, is by marriage the seat of John Martin, esq. of Overbury, lord of this manor [z].

Elmleycastle. *Elmley castle* gave birth to Edmund Bonner bishop of Hereford and London, who died in the Marshalsea 1569. It was given by the Conqueror to William Fitz Osborn earl of Hereford. His son rebelling against Richard I. his estate remained in the crown [a].

Bredon. "*Bredon*, a great sparkelid uplandisch toune, "stondeth on the lifte ripe of Severne about the "midway betwixt Persore and Theokesbyri, and a "great hill called Bredon lyith by the town flat "este, and almost by the botom of it lyith *Elmeley* "castle, as clyving on the hille a two mile from Bre-"don town, and under lyith the vale of Evesham. "Dr. Guente was person of Bredon. Peradventure "here was the noble monasterie of Bredon that Bede "spekith of [b]," whence Tatwi archbishop of Canterbury came [c], or from Bredon monastery near Peterborough [d]. "The soile of Bredon self is not woddy. "Bredon longith, and also Clive, to the bishop of "Worcester [e]." Ethelbald king of Mercia, before A. D. 716. gave this town to his kinsman Eanulf, grandfather to king Offa, to found a monastery, which he dedicated to St. Peter. It was united to Worcester before the Conqueror [f].

"Bredon, a very celebrate chirche and parish, "having many villages and hamelettes longing unto "it, but it is now no market town. It stondith on "the left ripe of Avon, two miles and a half above "Theokesbyri. There is a little brook called Suliet "cumming down from Clive and enterith into Avon "at Holme castle [g] by the left ripe of it. This at "sodayne raines is a very wylde brooke, and is fedde "with water faulling from hills therby. There be "three streetes in the towne meeting at the market "cross. There was no other parish church but the "west end of the abbey church [h]."

Brodan is one of the most valuable rectories of the diocese, and in its church lies buried John Prideaux the sequestered bishop of Worcester, who died 1650 [i].

Kemerton hill. On *Kemerton* hill, co. Gloucester, though only a few yards distance from Worcestershire, is a large camp of a triangular figure. The north and west sides defended by two steep precipices of Bredon hill, the south and east by two ditches, each about 20 yards wide, the area 21 acres, ploughed up three years ago, when some rude irons were found [k]. See the plan Pl. XV. fig. 2.

Little of Knight's Washborne. *Little Washburne* lies two miles east from Overbury, and is called *Knight's Washborne* from the knightly family of that name settled here before the reign of Edward III. They married in the 15th century into the family of Poher at *Wickenford* in this county, to which they removed [l].

Wickenford. Charleton. Cropthorn. *Charleton* is a hamlet of *Cropthorn* belonging to the Charletons till the reign of Richard II. when it was in Hansacre, whose heiress conveyed it by marriage to Dineley, but after the murder of sir John Dineley Goodyere, bart. it was sold out of the family [m].

Mathon. *Mathon*, and those parts of the county which adjoin to Hereford and Gloucester, are the most famous for producing cyder and perry. The plantations for that purpose ought, in Dr. Nash's opinion, to be lessened one half or two thirds, whereby much idleness and drunkenness would be prevented, and more corn raised [n].

Tredington. In *Tredington* parish, which, with several others now in different counties, made the hundred of *Wynboretre* in the Saxon times, is *Shipston on Stour*, a considerable market town, though only a chapelry two miles south from its mother church, but much reduced since the decay of the shagg manufactory established here by one Mr. Hart. The living was one of the most valuable in the county, being a peculiar [o].

Shipston on Stour.

Iccumbe. In *Iccumbe* parish, on the edge of Gloucestershire, is a camp supposed Danish, single ditched [p]. Here are chalybeate and petrifying springs, and five silk-mills. The priory was founded by Gervaise Paganel for Benedictines, a cell to Wenlock, valued at £. 36. 3s. granted to the Dudleys [q].

It is worthy observation, that all the dismembered parts of this county, except Dudley, were originally church lands. *Old Barrow* environed by Warwickshire belonged to Evesham abbey, and *Alderminster* to Pershore. All the rest were the lands of the bishop and church of Worcester before the division of England into counties; and though several have been alienated many ages, they are all in Oswaldslow hundred, as Oldbarrow is in that of Blackenhurst, Alderminster in that of Pershore; but this last abbey was founded since the division of shires.

Dudley. As for *Dudley*, the castle stands in Staffordshire, but the church and town in this county. The castle was relieved by the royalists 1642. Before the Conquest, Edwin of Mercia had both town and castle, which were given to William Fitz Ausculf, from whom by several hands they came to lord Ward, descended from William Ward, jeweller, to Charles the First's queen, whose wife, by the death of her grandfather, became baroness Dudley. Her husband was created lord Ward of Birmingham, and dying 1697, was succeeded by his son Edward, and he by his son and grandson, both of the same name, and by his great grandson William, whose sister's son Ferdinando was the last lord Dudley, and died unmarried. The barony of Ward devolved to the male heir of

[y] Strype's Annals of the Reformation, I. 575. Nash, II. 386. [z] Nash, II. 444. 446. [a] Nash, I. 381.
[b] Lel. VI. 80. [c] Ib. V. 25. See Flor. Worc. and Godwin. [d] Tan. 873. [e] Leland, Ib.
[f] Tan. 620. [g] See before, I. 379. [h] Leland, VI. 95. [i] Nash, I. 151, 152. [k] Nash, II. 234.
[l] Nash, II. 233, 459. [m] Ib. II. 171. 173. [n] Ib. I. 272. [o] Nash, II. 427. 430. [p] Ib. II. 2.
[q] Tan. 497.

the

the firſt lord Ward, whoſe deſcendant John was 1763 created viſcount Dudley and Ward, and ſucceeded 1774 by his eldeſt ſon John, and he 1788 by his half-brother William the preſent viſcount. Dudley was once a borough, and ſent members to parliament 23 Edward I. Here are two churches, a market, a manufactory of nails and other iron works, and three charity ſchools. The foſſil called the Dudley foſſil found in limeſtone quarries near the town is a petrification of a loſt ſpecies of the monoculus. [q] It appears that above 450 years ago the town and caſtle were under different civil juriſdiction as at preſent, and the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction was ſettled by the pope's mandate between the biſhops of Worceſter and Lichfield, according to the limits of the two counties [r].

Blockley. Of theſe diſmembered places one is *Blockley*, a palace of the biſhops of Worceſter before the Reformation, where they frequently reſided, but now entirely demoliſhed. A hill oppoſite the vicarage retains the name of the Parks [s]. The rev. Mr. Miles of Worceſter had a denarius of Severus, and braſs coins of Criſpus, Etruſcilla, Carauſius, Allectus. The Foſſe-way runs out of Glouceſterſhire through a village in this pariſh called *Dorn*, which the tradition of the country ſays was once a city, and the many old foundations dug up, with the abundance of Britiſh and Roman coins found here by the huſbandmen, and the lines of the ſtreets ſtill diſcernible are evident marks of its antiquity [t]. Mr. Hughes, attorney at Stretton, co. Warwick, has many Roman coins found at Dorn, which now contains only three farmhouſes.

Eveſham. "The town of *Eveſham* is meetly large, and well "builded with timbre; the marketſted fair and large, "and the market very celebrate. The abbey was of "the foundation of Kenredus king of the Merches, "and Egwinus biſhop of Worceſter. Ther was no "town at Eveſham before the foundation of the "abbey. The place wher the town now ſtandith "was of the old Saxons called *Hethholme*. Clement "Lichfield, the laſt abbot ſave one, did very much "coſt in building the abbey and other places be-"longing to it. He made a right ſumptuouſe and "high ſquare towre of ſtone in the cemitery, which "had a great bell and a goodlye clock, and was as a "gatehouſe to one part of the abbey. Ther be "within the abbey precinct two pariſh churches. "The vale of Eveſham is as it were for ſuch an angle "the *horreum* of Worceſterſhire, it is ſo plentiful of "corne. It lieth from the ripe of Avon to the "rootes of Coteſwold hills [u]." The tower mentioned by Leland is a very beautiful regular ſtructure, about 22 feet ſquare, and 117 feet high, and is perhaps the laſt building erected by Popery in England. It ſtill ſerves the original purpoſe of a bell and clock tower. Its date is carved on a wreath on the point of the eaſt arch ſurrounding a pendant anchor, but defaced. The abbey church, which was thrice rebuilt, is now ſo entirely demoliſhed, with all the offices, that no traces remain of its ſite except it is occupied by a ſtone houſe belonging to Mr. Philips, who, digging the foundation of a wall, found a ſkeleton in armour, probably of one of the heroes ſlain in battle, which he left undiſturbed, and built the wall on it. Here were buried Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and his eldeſt ſon Henry, and others of their party ſlain at the battle of Eveſham, fought about a mile North of the town not far from the Alceſter road. The principal gate of the abbey, with rich but mutilated imagery, ſerves as an entrance to the garden of the manſion-houſe. No ſituation can be more luxurious or beautiful than that of this abbey, placed in the centre of a curve formed by the river Avon, and on a regular aſcent from the river. It was valued at £. 1183 *per annum* [x]. There yet remains the track of a great wall extending acroſs the peninſula from one ſide of the river to the other, ſeparating the abbey from the town. Here are two churches of St. Laurence and All Saints, and a third at Bengworth. The town is an antient borough enjoying many privileges by preſcription and charter. It was governed by two bailiffs till 3 James I. who at the requeſt of prince Henry granted a new charter for a mayor, ſeven aldermen, twelve capital burgeſſes, a recorder and chamberlain, who are all of the common council, and twenty four aſſiſtant burgeſſes, and extending their juriſdiction over the adjoining pariſh of *Bengworth*, with power to try and execute felony within the borough. It ſends two members to parliament, has a bridge of ſeven arches over Avon, and a grammar and charity ſchool. Natives were Lewes Bayly biſhop of Bangor 1616, who died 1637; Major Bernarde who died 1736 after four years impriſonment in Newgate; Elizabeth Elſtob the Saxoniſt born 1683, died 1756; Dr. Hopkins born 1647, died 1711, another Saxoniſt, who communicated much information reſpecting this county to biſhop Gibſon.

In 1697 ſir John Somers was created lord Somers, baron of Eveſham. Having early diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his abilities in the law, he was choſen with other eminent council to plead the cauſe of the biſhops impriſoned by James II. and at the Revolution was made ſucceſſively Solicitor and Attorney General, lord keeper and lord chancellor of England, being, beſides his extraordinary abilities as a lawyer and great knowledge in polite literature, univerſally eſteemed and acknowledged the ableſt ſtateſman of the age [y]. In *Severnſtoke* church is a monument erected by lord Somers to his father and mother [z]. Severnſtoke.

North Littleton. Near *North Littleton* on Harrow hill is a medicinal ſpring, good for ſore eyes, yet of a petrifying nature.

Cleve. At *Cleve* or *Windleſcleve*, was an antient monaſtery, dedicated to St. Michael in Offa's time, about 790, but which ſeems to have been annexed to the biſhopric or church of Worceſter before 888 [a].

Fladbury. "There was of old time an abbey at *Fleodam* "bridge, three miles below Eveſham on Avon *ripa* "*dextra* appropriated in Egwin's time to Eveſham. "It is commonly called *Fladbury*. The parſonage "of Fladbury is now worth £. 80 by the yeare [b]." The manor was leaſed to the late baron Perrot.

[q] See Ann. Wig. A. D. 1238. Ang. Sac. I. 490. Naſh, I. 258—362. [s] Naſh, I. 98. [t] G. Naſh, I. 101.
[u] Lel. IV. 168. [x] Tan. 618. Groſe. [y] G. Naſh, I. 346. 418. [z] Ib. II. 345.
[a] Tan. 620. [b] Lel. IV. 169.

Mr. William Sandys of this place was an ingenious hydraulift. William Lloyd, rector here, and bifhop of St. Afaph, Lichfield, and Worcefter, was buried here, 1717 [c].

Fladbury, antiently Fledenbyrig, had a monaftery, founded by Oftfore, bifhop of Worcefter, about A.D. 691, and belongs ftill to the fee of Worcefter [d]. Below it runs into the Avon a little ftream, at whofe Abberton. head is *Abberton*, where are wells of a bitter purging water, little inferior if not equal to Epfom. It was part of the poffeffions of Perfhore abbey, afterwards and ftill the inheritance of the antient family of Sheldon [e]

Rous Lench. *Rous Lench*, not far from Fladbury, was the feat of the Rouſes, a family as antient as Edward II. and who were the chief fupport of Cromwell's cauſe in this county, by which they were almoft ruined. Great part of the quadrangle is now pulled down [f]. It is now the property of fir W. Boughton Rouſe, bart.

Perfhore. *Perfhore* is an antient market-town, and extenfive parifh, giving name to the hundred [g].

Ofwald, nephew to Etheldred, king of Mercia, is faid to have founded a religious houſe at Perfhore, A.D. 689, firft of feculars, then monks, then feculars or nuns; but king Edgar and bifhop Ofwald, A.D. 984, made it a Benedictine monaftery, valued at £.643 *per annum*. Egelward was fo great a benefactor as to be accounted founder by fome authors [h]. Only the Eaft end of the church remains, with a rebus of abbot Newton, 1434; and a private houſe called the Abbey houſe.

About four miles North-weft of Perfhore, adjoining to Woodborough, is *Abbot's wood*, or *Nafh's plantations*. The eftate and manor were purchafed about 1720, by Richard Nafh, efq. and conſiſt of 220 acres, laid out in regular rides and walks. About 50,000 timber trees have been planted, of which about 30,000 are growing. It is now the property of the rev. Dr. Nafh, who has incloſed and finiſhed the plantation [i].

Alef- borough. Near it is *Alefborough*, which gave title of baron to fir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper, 1628; but when the family were made earls, and a new entail created, this title was omitted [k].

Stowton. At *Stowton* was born, 1657, the learned William Derham, rector of Upminſter, Eſſex, author of ſeveral philoſophical pieces, who died 1735.

Strenſham. The family of Ruſſel, of *Strenſham*, ended with fir Francis, 1705, who built and endowed here an hoſpital for ſix poor widows, as did his widow a charity-ſchool [11]. One of his daughters married Dr. Richard Naſh, who left two ſhares of the eſtate to his brother, Dr. Treadway Naſh, who purchaſed the third 1775 [l].

At Strenſham was born, 1612, Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras, the character of whom was drawn from ſir Samuel Luke, an Oliverian, with whom he lived. He died 1680, and was buried in Covent Garden church.

Auſtin's oak. Spelman thought he found *Auſtin's oak* at *Aufric*, a village bordering on Herefordſhire, which, as he explains Bede [m] and Henry of Huntingdon [n], lies in the confines of the Wiccii and Weſt Saxons, and may be a contraction of *Auſtinfric*, q.d. *Auſtin's territory* [o]. But, not to mention that the true name of this village in writings is *Auſfric* and *Alfredeſwic*, he makes Herefordſhire a province of the Weſt Saxons; and probably the *oak* was a *tree* and not a village in any age. Tomkins's letter, in Fulman's Collections, at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, places it at a pariſh called *The Rock*; but this borders on Shropſhire, and is too remote from the Weſt Saxon kingdom. Bede, the only writer who mentions this congreſs within 400 years of the fact, does not ſay it was in Wiccia, but on the confines of the Wiccians and Weſt Saxons, on which laſt Worceſterſhire no where borders; ſo that if it ſtood in Wiccia it muſt have been in that part of Glouceſterſhire which bounds the county of Wilts and Somerſet, provinces of the Weſt Saxons [12], perhaps near Tutbury [p]. Hammond places it at Offentree [q]. The iſſue of the meeting was not only as fruitleſs as Mr. Camden repreſents, but followed by the maſſacre of the Britans and their biſhops, in the true ſpirit of popery, becauſe they would not admit innovations on pure original Chriſtianity. Mr. Carte by miſtake ſays Mr. Camden in Glouceſterſhire puts the place near Auſtclive, on the Severn [r]. There was an old oak at *Ack* called the *Apoſtles oak* [s].

The river *Teme*, watering the North-weſt part of the county, takes its courſe through rich meadows into the Severn, the banks on both ſides producing plenty of excellent cyder and hops. On the edge of Shropſhire it gives name to *Tembury*, vulgarly *Tenbury*, a ſmall but well frequented market-town, and having three fairs. This town, with moſt of the lands between Teme and Herefordſhire, was held by Robert Fitz-Richard, lord of Richard's caſtle; whoſe ſon Hugh marrying Euſtathia de Say, a great heireſs, their iſſue took the name of Say. Theſe lands, by Margaret an heir female, came in the reign of John to Robert Mortimer, and the iſſue male of his family failing, in the reign of Edward I. they were divided between two daughters; the elder married Geofrey de Cornwall, and part of the eſtate continues in their poſſeſſion; but the reſt has often changed its lords [13].

Teme r. Tenbury.

Dr. Naſh [t] gives a different account of the antient proprietors. The church of St. Mary de Cormeille in France held it at the making of Domeſday, of the gift of earl William, probably Fitz-Oſborne, earl of Hereford, whoſe ſon Robert forfeited it by conſpiring againſt king John. The king gave it to Robert de Mortimer, as part of the dower of his wife, daughter of Hugh de Saye. The Cliffords held it from about this period to the reign of Henry V. or VI. It came, through ſeveral purchaſers, to ſir Thomas Cornwall, nephew of Edward Cornwall, baron of Burford, and lord Clifford.

About ſeven miles below Tembury the Tame runs under *Woodbury* hill, in Great Witley pariſh, on which is an old camp called *Owen Glendowr's*, but probably of more antient date. It is ſingle trenched, Woodbury hill.

[c] Naſh, I. 444—454. [d] Tanner, 617. [e] G. Hopkins. Naſh, I. 6. [f] Ib. 84.
[g] Mag. Brit. 242. Naſh, I. 243—253. [h] Tanner, 616. [i] Naſh. II. 249. [k] Ib.
[11] G. [l] Naſh, II. 391. [m] II. 2. [n] III. 325. [o] Conc. I. 107. [12] G.
[p] Naſh, II. 315. [q] Smith, in Bed. II. 2. [r] Carte, I. 224. [s] Naſh, I. 10. [13] G.
[t] II. 412.

and

and the area within the ditch contains near 27 acres [u]. See Pl. XV. fig. 3. This hill is diſtant from Walſal camp in Kidderminſter pariſh, about eight miles, and from Kenvar Edge about eleven. Theſe ſtations ſeem too far diſtant from the armies of Glendwr and Henry IV. to have much incommoded one another, but the advanced guard might probably approach the Severn on each ſide, and ſkirmiſh for eight days, there being killed on both ſides about 200 men, when the king followed the Welſh; who, with their French auxiliaries, having plundered Worceſter, retreated into Wales, 1405; and Henry, after an unſucceſsful expedition into the mountains, returned to Worceſter. The march of Glendwr and his French auxiliaries is thus traced by Monſtrelet. The French landed at *Hareford* [Haverford], marched to *Toury* [Tenby], and through the *Pais de Linorguie* [perhaps the diſtrict of Lacharn, or rather Glamorganſhire.] The king lay on Abberley hill, about a mile of Woodbury [x]. Hence runs a continued ridge of hills almoſt to the Severn, which ſeems to have been the boundary of the Wiccian province. At the foot of Woodbury hill, which is nine miles from Worceſter, ſtands *Great Witley*, a fair new-built houſe, the chief ſeat of the Foleys, who bought it of the Ruſſels, to whom it came in the reign of Henry VII. by marriage with one of the coheirs of Caſſy, who had married the heir general of the Cokeſeys, its more antient lords [14].

Great Witley.

The preſent church was built by the firſt lord Foley, and Mary his widow, for whom a handſome monument has been erected in it. The windows, painted by Price, 1719, and the cieling by Verrio, were brought from the chapel at Canons, when that magnificent manſion of the duke of Chandos was ſold by piecemeal. The Foley family were raiſed within four generations, by an extenſive trade conducted on the faireſt principles, to a height of opulence, crowned by nobility in the fourth generation: in the ſeventh how changed [y]!

Lindridge.

In *Lindridge*, ſomewhat Eaſt of Tenbury, was *Lowe*, the ſeat of an antient family of that name from the reign of Henry III. who, after loſing all their other poſſeſſions, continued to enjoy this, their original eſtate, at laſt reduced to a ſingle farm, down to the beginning of the laſt century, when their laſt lineal deſcendant in the male line, Arthur, dying, 1724, without iſſue male, it paſſed to his two grand-daughters, of whom Elizabeth brought it to the rev. William Cleiveland, M. A. of Worceſter, of the ſame antient family with the poet of that name [z].

Mamble.

In the adjoining pariſh of *Mamble* is *Sodington*, the ſeat of the Blounts, burnt in the civil wars, moated round, and approached by four draw-bridges [a].

Shelſley Beauchamp.

Shelſley Walſh.

Under the Weſt ſide of Woodbury hill lies *Shelſley Beauchamp*, ſo called from the Beauchamps of Holt, who held it; and over againſt it *Shelſley Walſh*, where lived ſir Richard Walſh, the famous ſheriff of this county at the time of the Powder Plot, and very active in apprehending the conſpirators, whom he purſued into Staffordſhire, and took them there [b]. Sir William Walſh was the perſon who apprehended Wolſey, who ſubmitted to him without a warrant, as a gentleman of the bed-chamber [c]. On the Eaſt ſide of the hill, now altogether called *Abberley* hill, and near its top ſtands *Abberley* lodge, the ſeat of another branch of the antient family of the Walſhes, deſcended from ſir Henry le Walſh, knt. in the reign of Henry III. which branch ended in William Walſh, a writer, maſter of the horſe to queen Anne, and the friend of Pope, who died unmarried, 1707, and left only ſiſters [d].

Abberley.

In *Ack*, or *Rock*, an adjoining pariſh, in the middle of a thick wood, is a very uncommon tree, the *Sorbus ſativa pyriformis*, or *Quick Pear*, deſcribed by Mr. Pitt, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 139, p. 978, and Dr. Naſh, I. p. 11.

Ack.

A little lower, in *Clifton* pariſh, ſtood *Hamme* caſtle, the ſeat of the antient family of the Jefferys for above 200 years, now of ſir Thomas Winnington, bart. It was damaged by fire 1605, and deſtroyed in the civil wars. Mr. Jefferys found a treaſure here, in a vault, in an iron cheſt, 1649, in the middle of a half moon. Hence, by *Martley*, belonging to the Mortimers, now to the Foleys [e], Teme paſſes under *Cotheridge*, a manor of the Berkleys, formerly of the Actons, and before that belonging to the Mortimers and Says [f].

Clifton. Hamme caſtle. Martley. Cotheridge.

On the oppoſite bank is *Leigh*, a manor of viſcount Hereford, after of ſir Charles Cocks, bart. [g] Hence the river, haſting to Powick, falls into the Severn.

Leigh.

To Sheldon Beauchamp adjoins *Stanford*, the ſeat of ſir Thomas Winnington, bart. whoſe anceſtor had it by marriage with the heireſs of Salway. Near the old church was a hermitage called *Southſtone*, on a ſteep aſcent, in the boſom of great hills. Within the rock are ſome rooms hewn out of the hard ſtone. On the top was a chapel, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, on whoſe feſtival was a ſolemn offering in the chapel, after which the people went and drank at a place well known for curing many diſorders [h]. The offering baſon, with its ſingular inſcription, is engraved in Dr. Naſh's book, II. 366, and has been paralleled with another in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Stanford. Southſtone.

Kyre, near Tenbury, has been the ſeat of the Pytts for three centuries. Mr. Habingdon ſays the park "is adorned with ſo many tall and mighty oaks "as ſcarce any ground in England within that quan-"tity of acres can ſhew ſo many." Several now ſtanding are thought to be coeval with the firſt incloſure of the park [i]. Great quantities of wild ſaffron grow in the pariſh, but it is no where met with in this neighbourhood [k].

Kyre.

At *Wolverley*, North of Kidderminſter, and on the edge of the county, was born, 1706, John Baſkerville. This extraordinary man was originally a ſtone-cutter at Birmingham, which profeſſion he changed for that of a ſchool-maſter. He diſcovered the method of japanning now purſued to ſo much advantage by Mr. Clay, of the ſame place; and, laſt of all, invented and caſt a new type, and opened

Wolverley.

[u] See Pennant's Wales, I 355. [x] Naſh, II. 465, 466. Pennant's Wales, I. 351. [14] G.
[y] Naſh, II. 464. [z] Ib. II. 92. [a] Ib. II. 159. [b] See Naſh, II. 349. [c] Ib.
[d] G. Naſh, I. 3. [e] Ib. II. 167. [f] G. Naſh, I. 258. [g] Ib. II. 74. [h] Ib. 366.
[i] Ib. II. 70. [k] Ib. 72.

his

his preſs with an edition of Virgil. By this occupation he acquired a fortune of 10 or £.12,000, which he left to his widow, who ſold the ſtock ſoon after her huſband's death, and lived on her fortune, in a handſome houſe which he built at the upper end of the new town. She was the widow of a perſon who, having been guilty of ſome fraudulent practices in regard to a relation's will, was obliged to quit the kingdom, having firſt made over his property to an attorney at Birmingham; who after his return refuſed to reſign it. His ſon, reduced to drive waggons for his livelihood, by the aſſiſtance and ſupport of Mr. Baſkerville (to whom his mother retired, and who afterwards married her) recovered his eſtate, and made a handſome proviſion for his two ſiſters. Mr. Baſkerville died January 8, 1775; and, agreeably to the ſingularity of his opinions, was buried under a windmill in his garden; on whoſe top, after it fell into diſuſe, he had erected an urn. His types were purchaſed in France, and were employed in a ſplendid edition of Voltaire's works.

Earls of Worceſter before the Conqueſt, called here *Subreguli*, were, *Oſric*, to whom king Ethelred, A.D. 681, gave lands in Glouceſter[l]; *Huctred, dux Wicciorum*, A.D. 756, and his brother *Eanbert* and *Uhtred*, about A.D. 778[m]. Earls of Worceſter.

Edward Somerſet, earl of Worceſter, died 1627, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*, created marquis of Worceſter 18 Charles I. and, dying 1647, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*. He, 1667, by his ſon *Henry*[n], who was created duke of Beaufort 34 Charles II. (the title of marquis being enjoyed by the eldeſt ſon), and died 1699. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Henry* (eldeſt ſon of his ſecond ſon Charles), who died 1714, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*. He, dying 1745-6, without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his only brother, *Charles Noel*; he, 1756, by his ſon *Henry*; and he, in 1803, by his ſon *Henry Charles*, ſixth and preſent duke.

[l] Dugdale, Bar. I. 2. Mon. I. 107. [m] Ib. ex eod. [n] Dugdale, Bar. II. 293.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Worceſterſhire.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. Blue Pimpernell: in a corn-field at the top of *Overbury* wood, and on *Bredon* hill.

Aſtragalus *arenareus*. Mountain Milk Vetch: on the ſide of *Bredon* hill, below the camp.

Campanula *patula*. Spreading Bell Flower: in hedges by wood ſides, near *Worceſter*, *Malvern*, and elſewhere.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſs, or Bitter Ladies Smock: on the banks of the *Avon*, below *Comberton*, plentifully.

——— *hirſuta*. Hairy Ladies Smock: on the banks of the *Avon*, below *Comberton*, plentifully.

Carduus *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle: on *Bredon* hill.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Perfoliate Yellow Gentian: in paſtures of a ſtiff clay ſoil; about *Great Comberton*, and elſewhere.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Autumnal Meadow Saffron: in paſtures and low meadows; frequent about *Great Comberton*, *Great Malvern*, *Kyre*, and elſewhere.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil: on boggy places; on the *Licky*, near *Bromſgrove*.

Cynogloſſum *officinale* β. var. (fol. virenti). Green-leaved Hound's Tongue: near the three-mile-ſtone going from *Worceſter* to *Perſhore*.

Daphne *Laureola*. Spurge Laurel: in woods and hedges near *Perſhore*.

Dianthus *Armeria*. Deptford Pink: on banks, under hedges in a clay ſoil, about *Perſhore*, *Eckington*, *Great Comberton*, and elſewhere.

Feſtuca *pinnata*. Spiked Feſcue Graſs: in meadows of a clay ſoil, about *Comberton* and *Perſhore*, plentifully.

Fumaria *claviculata*. White Climbing Fumitory: in rough ſtoney places; by the ſide of *Malvern* hill, above *Great Malvern* town.

Galanthus *Nivalis*. Snowdrop: at the foot of *Malvern* hills.

Geranium *pratenſe*. Meadow Cranes-bill, with a large blue flower: in moiſt meadows, and among buſhes.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch: on the South ſide of the *Bredon* hills, below the camp.

Hyoſeris *minima*. Swines Succory: in *Penſham* field, near *Perſhore*; in barren and gravelly places.

Hypericum *montanum*. Mountain St. John's Wort: on banks, under hedges, and by wood-ſides; about *Perſhore* and *Bredon* hill.

Hypochæris *glabra*. Smooth Hypochæris: in *Penſham* field.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſs: in ſome old gravel-pits by the ſide of *Penſham* field.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane: plentifully on that ſide of *Bredon* hill in the aſcent from *Great Comberton*.

Iris *fœtidiſſima*. Stinking Iris or Gladwyn: in woods; about *Great Comberton*, and elſewhere in the neighbourhood of *Perſhore*.

——— *Xiphium*. Blue Flowered Iris, or Flower de Luce: by the ſides of rivers near *Fladbury*, and ſome other places in this county; lately diſcovered to be a native of England by the Ducheſs of Portland. Dr. *Naſh's* Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire.

Lathyrus *Nyſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch: on banks, by the ſides of woods between *Perſhore* and *Cokington*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow-leaved Peaſe Everlaſting: on banks, by the ſides of woods between *Perſhore* and *Cokington*.

Malva *moſchata*. Muſk Mallow: in moiſt meadows among buſhes.

Meliſſa *Calamintha*. Wood Calamint: in woods and hedges near *Malvern*, and elſewhere.

Oenanthe *Crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort: by the ſides of rivers and ditches.

——— *pimpinelloides*. Water Dropwort, with Burnet ſaxifrage leaves: by the ſides of rills; on the North ſide of *Bredon* hill.

Ophris *Apifera*. Bee Orchis: in rough paſtures of a clay ſoil; on the ſide of *Great Comberton*, towards *Woolerſhill*, frequent.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moonwort: on the North ſide of *Bredon* hill in many places, but particularly above *Woolerſhill*, in rough grounds among the *Pteris Aquilina*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris True Love, or One-berry: in woods and thickets on the ſides of *Bredon* hill.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus: in ſome low boggy meadows, on the South ſide of *Bredon* hill, and Eaſtward of *Overbury*.

Satyrium *viride*. Frog Orchis: in meadows and paſtures about *Great Comberton*, towards *Woolerſhill*, frequent.

Scabioſa *columbaria*. Leſſer Field Scabious: on *Bredon* hill.

Sedum *album*. White Stone Crop: on the rocks by the ſide of *Malvern* hill, above *Malvern* town.

Scirpus *romanus*. Single-headed Club-ruſh: in marſhy places near *Throgmorton*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders: between *Comberton* and *Woolerſhill*; under ſome hedges of ſome incloſures near the *Avon*.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Dropwort: on *Bredon* hills, above *Overbury*, plentifully.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cranberries: in the boggy parts of the *Lickey*, near *Bromſgrove*.

Vicia *ſylvatica*. Striated Wood Vetch: in a thicket on the North ſide of *Bredon* hill.

Rare Plants found in Worcestershire.

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS.
1 Totmanslow
2 Pyrehill
3 Cudleston
4 Offelow
5 Seasdon
A
MAP
OF
STAFFORDSHIRE
FROM THE BEST
AUTHORITIES
Published by John Swckdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805
Engraved by I.Cary.
CHESHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
To Buxton
To Manchester
Road from Buxton to Derby
River Dove
Canal
Leek
Cheadle
Uttoxeter
Ashborn
Stone
Newcastle under Lyne
Drayton
Flash
Longnor
Meerbrook
Rushton Spencer
Thursfield
Lawton
Talk
Audley
Bucknall
Stoke
Lane End
Caverswall
Dilhorne
Alton
Endon
Cheddleton
Ipstones
Kingsley
Checkley
Fulford
Barlaston
Milwich
Bradley
Croxden
Rocester
Ellaston
Waterfall
Grindon
Onecote
Butterton
Wetton
Alstonefield
Harlington
Sheen
Oakover
Blore
Calton
Ham
Thorp
Church Mayfield
Mammington
Bramshall
Leigh
Denstone
Alverton
Tean
Forsbrook
Draycott
Whitmore
Madeley
Great Madeley
Keele
Chapel
Maer
Muckleston
Ashley
Standon
Swinerton
Darlaston
Stallington
Walton
Bradeswell
Gratwich
Loxley
Croxden
Abbey
Hilderston
Hilderston Hall
Caverswall Castle
Dane River
Dane Br.
Jodrell Br
Flash
Longnor
Meerbrook
Rushton Spencer
Leek
Cheddleton
Ipstones
Kingsley
Checkley
Fulford
Barlaston
Milwich
Stone
Uttoxeter
Ashborn
Drayton
Newcastle under Lyne
Lawton
Thursfield
Talk
Audley
Bucknall
Stoke
Lane End
Caverswall
Dilhorne
Alton
Endon
Cheadle
Bradley
Croxden
Rocester
Ellaston
Waterfall
Grindon
Onecote
Butterton
Wetton
Alstonefield
Harlington
Sheen
Oakover
Blore
Calton
Ham
Thorp
Church Mayfield
Mammington
Bramshall
Leigh
Denstone
Alverton
Tean
Forsbrook
Draycott
Whitmore
Madeley
Great Madeley
Keele
Chapel
Maer
Muckleston
Ashley
Standon
Swinerton
Darlaston
Stallington
Walton
Bradeswell
Gratwich
Loxley
Croxden
Abbey
Hilderston
Hilderston Hall
Caverswall Castle

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1° Longitude West from London

50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5

STAFFORD SHIRE

WORCESTER SHIRE

SHROP SHI.

WARWICK SHIRE

DERBY SHIRE

LEICESTER SHIRE

Cannock Chase

Needwood Forest

Birmingham & Worc. Ca.

Trent R.

Tame R.

Severn R.

Canal

Rail Road

BURTON
To Ashby de la Zouch

TAMWORTH

LICHFIELD

WALSALL

WOLVERHAMPTON

DUDLEY

STOURBRIDGE

BIRMINGHAM
to London

BROMLEY

RUGELEY

CANNOCK

PENKRIDGE

WEDNESBURY

NEWPORT

17 Miles from Shrewsbury

Bridgnorth

Kidderminster

Shutterford

Cheswardine

Adbaston

Sheriff Hales

Broome

Part of Clent Shire

St Kenelms

Halesowen

Oldbury

Smethwick

Harborne

Aston

Perry Barr

Sutton Coldfield

Great Barr

Hamstead

Handsworth

Birmingham

Bilston

Wednesbury

Darlaston

Willenhall

Wolverhampton

Wyrley

Cannock

Norton

Hednesford

Rugeley

Colwich

Tixall

Stafford

Seighford

Eccleshall

Penkridge

Dunston

Coppenhall

Acton

Bednal

Teddesley Hayes

Hatherton

Wolverstone

Shareshill

Brewood

Chillington

Codsall

Pattingham

Patshull

Tettenhall

Trescott

Perton

Wombourn

Himley

Swindon

Kingswinford

Sedgley

Dudley

Castle

Tipton

Bushbury

Bilston

Wednesfield

Willenhall

Darlaston

Walsall

Bloxwich

Rushall

Aldridge

Hammerwich

Lichfield

Stowe

Greenhill

Elmhurst

Shenstone

Little Aston

Sutton

Wiggington

Hopwas

Tamworth

Amington

Stonydelph

Wilnecote

Glascote

Two Gates

Fazeley

Alrewas

Croxall

Elford

Harlaston

Clifton Campville

Thorp Constantine

Stalfold

Hints

Canwell Hall

Bassetts Pole

Whittington

Fradley

Fradley Heath

Yoxall

Barton

Walton

Tatenhill

Rolleston

Burton

Horninglow

Stretton

Burton Abbey

Anglesey Priory

Newborough

Hanbury

Tutbury

Dray Mill

Marchington

Uttoxeter

Bramshall

Leigh

Longdon

Rugeley

Brereton

Armitage

Handsacre

Rake Hill

Hill Ridware

Mavesyn Ridware

Blithfield

Abbots Bromley

Yarlet

Hoar Cross

Newton Regis

Seckington

Shuttington

Alvecote

Polesworth

Dordon

Baddesley Clinton

Packington

Meriden

Maxstoke

Coleshill

Water Orton

Curdworth

Minworth

Sutton Coldfield

Erdington

Aston

Perry Barr

Handsworth

Smethwick

Harborne

Oldbury

Halesowen

Rowley

Dudley

Sedgley

Tipton

Bilston

Wednesbury

Darlaston

Willenhall

Wolverhampton

Bushbury

Tettenhall

Trescott

Perton

Wombourn

Himley

Swindon

Kingswinford

Stourbridge

Old Swinford

Padmore

Hasbury

Halesowen

Oldbury

Smethwick

Harborne

Aston

Perry Barr

Handsworth

Great Barr

Sutton Coldfield

Birmingham

Bromsgrove

Alcester

Redditch

Studley

Henley in Arden

Warwick

Kenilworth

Coventry

Nuneaton

Atherstone

Tamworth

Lichfield

Rugeley

Cannock

Wednesbury

Walsall

Bloxwich

Rushall

Aldridge

Hammerwich

Stonydelph

Wilnecote

Glascote

Two Gates

Fazeley

Tamworth

Amington

Polesworth

Dordon

Alvecote

Shuttington

Seckington

Newton Regis

Packington

Meriden

Maxstoke

Coleshill

Water Orton

Curdworth

Minworth

Sutton Coldfield

Erdington

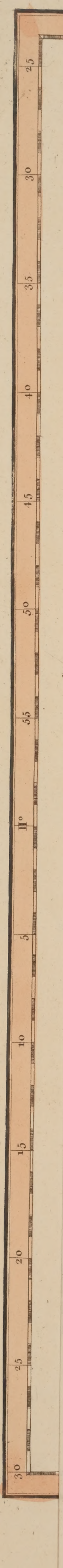
Aston

Perry Barr

Handsworth

Great Barr

Hamstead



STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE third part of the country of the Cornavii is now called Staffordſhire, Staꝼꝼopꝺꝼcype, whoſe inhabitants, from inhabiting the midland parts of England, are called by Bede[a] the *Midland Angles*; bounded on the Eaſt by Warwick and Derby, on the South by Worceſter, on the Weſt by Shropſhire, running in an irregular oval form from South to Weſt, broadeſt in the middle, and narrower at the ends. The North part is mountainous and unpleaſant; the middle rendered more agreeable by the river *Trent*, covered with woods and diverſified with corn-fields and meadows: as is the South, which has alſo pit-coal and iron mines; whether to its advantage or diſadvantage can beſt be determined by the inhabitants.

Midland Angles.

Iron.

Dudley caſtle. In this South part, near Worceſterſhire, *Dudley* caſtle firſt exalts its head. It was built by *Dudo*, or *Dodo*, a Saxon, about A. D. 700, and called after him. In the time of William I. as appears by his Survey[b], William *Fitz-Auſculph* poſſeſſed it. Afterwards it came to the family of *Somery*, till at length Sir Richard *Sutton* had it with his wife, the heireſs of the Somerys, whoſe poſterity from that time had the title of barons *Dudley*, and became an illuſtrious family. The next remarkable place in theſe parts is *Chellington*, the beautiful houſe and manor of the antient and famous family of the *Giffards*, which, in the time of Henry II. Peter *Corbuchin* gave to Peter *Giffard*; to whom alſo Richard Strongbow, the conqueror of Ireland, gave *Tachmelin*, and other places in Ireland. *Vulfrunes Hampton*, from Vulfruna, a devout woman, who built a monaſtery in the town before called *Hampton*, whence for *Vulfrunes-hampton* it is corruptly called *Wolverhampton*. Its greateſt eminence is owing to its college, annexed to the dean and prebendaries of Windſor. *Theotenhall*, q. d. the hall of nations or pagans, now *Tetnall*, dyed with Daniſh blood, 911, by Edward the Elder. *Weadeſburg*, now *Weddſborow*, antiently fortified by Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians: and *Walſall*, no inconſiderable market-town. Near this laſt glides the river *Tame*; riſing a few miles off, in the Eaſt edge of this county, and making towards Trent, it wanders near *Draiton Baſſet*, the ſeat of the *Baſſets*, who, ſpringing from one Turſtin, lord of this place in the time of Henry I. formed a numerous and illuſtrious family. Hence, as from a common ſtock, came the *Baſſets* of *Welleden*, *Wiccomb*, *Sapcot*, *Chedle*, and others. Of theſe at Draiton the laſt was Ralph, a famous baron, who married the ſiſter of John Montfort, duke of Bretagne, who died without iſſue, in the reign of Richard II.

Chellington.

The Giffards.

Wolver-hampton.

Theoten hall.

Weddeſbo-rough.
Walſall.

Tame r.

Draiton Baſſet.

The Tame, paſſing the bridge at *Falkeſley*, over which runs the antient Roman road, waſhes *Tamworth*, Saxon Tamapeopiꝺ, called by Marianus *Tamawordina*, ſo ſituate on the edge of the counties that that part of it which belonged to the *Marmions* is in Warwickſhire, the other, belonging to the *Haſtings*, in this county. It has its name from the Tame, which runs by it, and the Saxon word Weopꝺ, which ſignifies both a court or eſtate, and a river-iſland, or place ſurrounded with water, as *Keyſers-weort*, and *Bomel's weort*, in Germany, ſignifies Cæſar's and Bomel's iſland. In the time of the Mercians this was a royal village, and, as we find in the book of Worceſter, "a very famous place." Being afterwards ruined, in the Daniſh war, it was rebuilt by Ethelfleda, the Mercian; and Editha, daughter of king Edgar, who, conceiving an averſion to marriage, was for her reputation for chaſtity inrolled among the ſaints, built here a ſmall nunnery, which, a few years after, the *Marmions*, a Norman family, to whom William the Conqueror gave this town, transferred to *Poleſworth*, having there erected a collegiate church, in which are ſome of their tombs, and an elegant caſtle, which came from them, by the *Frevilles*, to the *Ferrars* family, deſcended from a younger brother of the barons *Ferrars of Groby*. Hiſtory informs us that theſe Marmions were hereditary champions to the king of England. For, as often as a new king of England was crowned, the heir of this family was bound to come on horſeback, armed at all points, into the king's palace, and give a ſet challenge to all that dared call the king's right in queſtion. Certain it is we find in the public records that Alexander Frevill, under Edward III. held this caſtle by this ſervice *. But the Frevilles loſt their honour at the coronation of Richard II. and the family of *Dimoc* in Lincolnſhire obtained it by marriage †.

Falkeſley.
Tamworth.

To return. At Falkeſley bridge before mentioned, the Roman military way ſo often ſpoken of, and of which more hereafter, enters this county; and, croſſing it almoſt in a ſtrait line, runs Weſt into Shropſhire. I have ſurveyed it with particular attention, to find ETOCETUM, the next ſtation in Antoninus after *Manduеſſedum*, and I have now by good luck found it, and acknowledge myſelf to have been totally wide of it before. For, at the ſame diſtance which Antoninus makes between Manduеſſedum and Etocetum, I ſtumbled upon the ruins of a ſmall antient city by the road ſide, ſcarce a mile to the South from Lichfield, a famous epiſcopal ſee. The common name of the place now is *Wall*, from the pieces of walls remaining there, and including about two acres, called *Caſtle Croft*, q. d. *Caſtle field*, to which the antient city is ſaid to have adjoined on the other ſide the road, deſtroyed before the Con-

ETOCETUM.

Wall.

[a] Hiſt. Ecc. IV. 3.

* Inq. 2 Edward III.

[b] Fol. 177. a.

† See in Lincolnſhire, p. 268.

queſt,

queſt, according to the old tradition of the inhabitants. They ſhew a place where, by the great foundations, they ſuppoſe ſtood a temple, and produce the moſt certain evidences of its antiquity, and Roman coins. But the ſtrongeſt proof is the military-way running from hence, with a fair bold and uninterrupted ridge, till it comes to the river *Penck*, which has a ſtone bridge at PENNOCRUCIUM, which takes its name from the river at the ſame diſtance laid down by Antoninus. Nor has it yet loſt its name, being called, inſtead of Pennocrucium, *Penkridge*, though now only a ſmall village, famous for its horſe fair, obtained of king Edward II. by Henry Blunt [c], or Flavus. Nothing more occurs remarkable on this road in this county, except near *Weſton*, a clear and large lake; thence it runs ſtrait on to *Oken-yate*, in Shropſhire.

Penck r.
PENNOCRUCIUM.
Penkridge.
Weſton.

I come now to the middle part of the county, which is watered by the Trent, in deſcribing which I ſhall follow the courſe and windings of the river from its ſource.

Trent r.

The *Trent*, which juſtly ranks as the third river in England, riſes in the upper part of this county, towards the Weſt, from two ſprings cloſe to each other. Some unſkilful pretenders to learning derive it from the French word *Trente*, and pretend that 30 rivers run into it, and that as many ſorts of fiſh are found in it, whoſe names the inhabitants rehearſe in Engliſh rhyme: nor do they ſcruple to aſcribe to it what the Hungarians do to their *Teiſs*, that it is two parts water and one part fiſh. From its ſource it runs South, firſt with many windings not far from itſelf, and from them deſcended the family of the *Stanleys* earls of Derby; but the eſtate and the name went to the *Touchetts*, in whoſe deſcendants and name that dignity ſtill ſhines. Nor muſt I here forget the houſe called *Gerard's Bromley*, both for its magnificence and for its being the principal reſidence of Thomas *Gerard*, created, by king James, in the firſt year of his reign, baron *Gerard*, of *Gerard's Bromley*.

Gerard's Bromley.

The Sow runs parallel and equidiſtant to the Trent by *Chebſey*, which had antiently its own lords the *Haſtings*; and not far from *Eccleſhall*, the ſeat of the biſhop of Lichfield; and *Ellenhall*, formerly the reſidence of the famous family of the *Noels*, who here founded a monaſtery at *Raunton*, and from whom it came by inheritance to the *Harcourts*, of antient Norman nobility, who lived long here in great ſplendor. Of the male line of the Noels, Andrew Noel of Dalby, an illuſtrious knight, the Noels of Welleſborow, in the county of Leiceſter, and others, are ſtill living. From thence the Stow paſſes by *Stafford*, antiently *Statford*, but firſt by *Betheney*, where Berthelin formerly led the life of a hermit with the reputation of great ſanctity *. Edward the Elder built a caſtle on the North bank of the river, A. D. 914. When William the Conqueror took a ſurvey of England, it appears by it [d] that "the king had in this town 18 burgeſſes in "demeſne, and 20 [e] manſions of the honour of "the earls. It paid for all cuſtoms £.9. *libras denarium* in money;" and in the ſame book [f], "the "king ordered a caſtle to be built, which is now "deſtroyed." Then as well as now it was the head of the whole county, but derives its greateſt glory from the adjoining caſtle of Stafford, which the barons Stafford built for their reſidence. Under it the little river *Penk* joins the Sow, giving name to the antient city *Pennocrucium* before mentioned. Near the confluence of the Sow and Trent ſtands *Ticks hall*, the ſeat of the family of Aſton, of great eminence in theſe parts for its antiquity and alliances.

Chebſey.
Eccleſhall.
Ellenhall.
Raunton.
Stafford.
Betheney.
Penk r.
Tickſhall.

Trent, having received theſe waters, gently croſſes the county Eaſtward, in ſight of *Chartley* caſtle, about two miles from its left bank, which came from Ranulph earl of Cheſter, who brought it to the *Ferrars*, by his ſiſter Agnes, who was married to William de Ferrars, earl of Derby, from whom ſprung the lords Ferrars of *Chartley*; and Anne, daughter of the laſt, brought this honour as it were in dower to her huſband, Walter *D'Eureux*, from whom Robert D'Eureux, earl of Eſſex, and lord Ferrars of Chartley, are deſcended. Almoſt at the ſame diſtance from the right bank ſtands pleaſantly among the woods *Beaudeſert*, once the ſeat of the biſhops of Lichfield, afterwards of the barons *Paget*: for William Paget, who, for his conſummate prudence both at home and abroad, was in great favour with Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and obtained large eſtates, was created by Edward VI. baron Paget of Beaudeſert. His grandſon William, the fourth baron, is now living, who, by his virtue and literary accompliſhments, is a great ornament to his family, and on this account deſerves the higheſt encomiums.

Chartley caſtle.
Barons *Ferrars of Chartley.*
Beaudeſert.
Barons *Paget.*

New Caſtle under Lyme.
Cheſterton under Lyme.

New Caſtle under Lyme, ſo called in reſpect to an older caſtle antiently ſituated near it, at *Cheſterton under Lyme*, where I ſaw many walls of a half-ruined caſtle, which at firſt, by the gift of king John, belonged to Ralph earl of Cheſter; afterwards, by favour of king Henry III. to the houſe of Lancaſter.

Trentham.

Thence, by *Trentham*, antiently *Tricingham*, a ſmall religious foundation of that holy and royal virgin Werburga, it haſtens to *Stone*, a market-town, which ſprung up in the Saxon times, and took its name from the ſtones which our anceſtors in a ſolemn manner piled up to mark the place where Wulpher, the Pagan king of Mercia, cruelly murdered his ſons Wulfold and Rufinus, for embracing Chriſtianity. In this place poſterity having erected a ſmall church in memory of them, a town ſoon grew up, which, according to the Hiſtory of Peterborough, took the name of *Stone* from thoſe ſtones. After this Trent gently glides by *Sandon*, once the ſeat of the illuſtrious knights *Staffords*, but lately the eſtate of the celebrated Sampſon *Erdeſwick*, an eminent encourager of venerable antiquity, and no leſs conſiderable on this account than for his deſcent, by the male line, from Hugh de Vernon, baron of Shipbroc, changing the name with the reſidence, firſt to *Holgrave*, and afterwards to *Erdeſwicke*.

Stone.
Sandon.
Names varied with reſidence.

Trent at this place turns Eaſt, and on the South leaves *Canoc*, commonly called *Cank* wood, of great extent, and then receives on the left the river *Sow*, which riſes near *Healy*, a caſtle built by the barons *Aldeleigh*, or *Awdlege*, to whom Hervey de *Stafford* gave this place, as Theobald de *Verdun* did Aldelegh

Cank wood.
Sow r.
Healy caſtle.
Barons *Audley.*

* Capgrave.

[c] *Blond.* [d] Fol. 246. a. [e] 22. [f] Quære.

We

LICHFIELD. We come next to LICHFIELD, ſcarce four miles from this ſide of the Trent, called by Bede *Licidfeld*[g], which Roſs of Warwick tranſlates the *field of carcaſes*, and ſays that many Chriſtians there ſuffered martyrdom under Dioclesian. The city ſtands low, but is tolerably large and neat, divided into two parts by a pool of clear water of no great depth; but theſe two parts are united by two banks, with vents[h] under them. The South or hither part is much the largeſt, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, with a ſchool, and a tolerably large hoſpital of St. John for the relief of the poor. The farther part is leſs, but remarkable for a moſt noble church, ſurrounded by a fair wall, like a caſtle, encircled with very handſome houſes of prebends and the biſhop's palace. It has three beautiful and lofty ſtone ſpires, and was for many ages paſt the ſeat of a biſhop. For A.D. 606[i], Oſwi, king of Northumberland, having defeated the Pagan Mercians, for the better propagating the Chriſtian religion founded a church here, and appointed Duina[k] firſt biſhop, whoſe ſucceſſors found that favour with their princes as not only to take precedence of all the Mercian biſhops, and had the moſt conſiderable revenues, being endowed with the great wood called Cank or Canoc, and other large eſtates; but it had alſo an archbiſhop, Eadulphus, to whom pope Adrian gave the pall, ſubjecting to him all the biſhops of the Mercians and Eaſt Angles, being prevailed on with golden arguments by Offa king of Mercia, out of pique to Icambert, or Lambert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who offered his aſſiſtance to Charlemagne if he would invade England. A.D. 778. But this archiepiſcopal dignity expired with Offa and Eadulphus. Hiſt. Roff. The moſt famous of the biſhops was Ceadda, canonized for his ſanctity, who, as Bede[l] ſays, before luxury had infected the biſhops, "made "himſelf a lodge not far from the church, where "privately, with a few, about ſeven or eight "brethren, when he had time to ſpare from labour "and the miniſtry of the word, he uſed to read and "pray." At that time Lichfeld "was a ſmall "village, far inferior in populouſneſs to a city. "The country round about it woody, a ſmall rivu-"let running near it. The church ſtood in a con-"fined place, expreſſive of the humility and tem-"perance of the antients[m]." When the council, in 1075, ordained that epiſcopal ſees ſhould no longer remain in obſcure towns, Peter, biſhop of Licedfeld, transferred his ſee to Cheſter. But his ſucceſſor, Robert de Limſey, removed it to Coventry. Soon after Roger Clinton brought it back to Lichfeld, and began a moſt beautiful church, A.D. 1148, in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Cead, and repaired the caſtle, now utterly deſtroyed and vaniſhed. The town was firſt incorporated in the laſt age, by Edward VI. by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes. It ſtands in latitude 52° 42″, and in longitude 21° 20″.

This pool at Lichfield being at firſt confined within its banks, and then ſpreading itſelf and again collecting its waters into a channel, continues its courſe Eaſt till it meets the Tame from the South, with which the Trent joining, directs its courſe Northward, through grounds yielding plenty of alabaſter,* in order to receive the Dove, and almoſt ſurrounds *Burton*, a town famous for its alabaſter works, a caſtle of the Ferrars', an antient monaſtery founded by Ulfric Spot, earl of Mercia, and once remarkable for the retreat of Modwena, or Mowenna, an Iriſh woman. Of this monaſtery we have the following account in the book of Abingdon. "A ſervant of king Ethelred, named Ulfric Spot, "built the abbey at Burton, and gave it all his 1004. "paternal eſtate, worth £.700, and that the ratifi-"cation of this gift might ſtand he gave king Ethel-"red 300 mancs of gold for his confirmation, to "each biſhop 5 mancs, and to Alfric, archbiſhop "of Canterbury, over and above the town of Dum-"bleton." From hence alone we may learn that there was a golden age then, and that gold was not without its weight in religious tranſactions. In this monaſtery Modwena, whoſe ſanctity was renowned in theſe parts, was buried, with theſe lines on her tomb by way of epitaph:

Burton on Trent.

Ortum Modwennæ dat Hibernia, Scotia finem,
Anglia dat tumulum, dat Deus aſtra poli.
Prima dedit vitam, ſed mortem terra ſecunda,
Et terram terræ tertia terra dedit.
Aufert Lanfortin quam terra Conallea profert,
Felix Burtonium virginis oſſa tenet.

Ireland gave Modwen birth, England a grave,
As Scotland death, and God her ſoul ſhall ſave,
The firſt land life, the ſecond death did give,
The third in earth her earthly part receive;
Lanfortin takes whom Connel's* country owns, *Tir Connel.
And happy Burton holds the virgin's bones.

Near this, between the rivers Dove, Trent, and Blithe (which laſt waters and gives name to *Blithfeld*, a handſome houſe of the antient and famous family of the Bagotts), *Needwood*, a ſpacious foreſt, and full of parks, extends itſelf, in which the neighbouring nobility eagerly purſued the cheerful ſport of hunting. So much for the midland part of the county.

Blithfield.

Needwood foreſt.

The North part riſes gently in ſmall hills, which, beginning here, run through the heart of England, like the Apennines in Italy, in a continued ridge, riſing gradually higher and higher into Scotland, under different names; ſometimes, as here, under that of *Moorland*, then *Peake*, then *Blackſtone Edge*, then *Craven*, then *Stanmore*, and then parting into two horns are called *Cheviot*. This Moreland, ſo named becauſe it riſes into hills and mountains, and is barren like the places we call *Moores*, is a rough dreary cold tract, the ſnow lying long on it; and the neighbours have this rhyme of a country village hereabouts called Wotton under Wever hill, as if God had never viſited the place:

Moorland.

Wotton under Wever
Where God came never.

The people here obſerve that the Weſt wind always brings rain, but the Eaſt and South, which in other places are rainy winds, make fair weather here, unleſs the wind turns about from the Weſt to the South;

[g] *Lyccidfelth.* Hiſt. Eccl. IV. 3. Licitfelð, Alfred.
[h] *emiſſaria*, arches of ſtone for the water to iſſue into the ſecond poole. Leland.
[i] 656. Whart. Ang. Sac. I. 423. Godw. 307. [k] Dwina or Diuma. Wharton, Godwin.
[l] ubi ſup. [m] Malmeſb. de geſtis pontif. IV. p. 164. a.

and this they aſcribe to its nearneſs to the Iriſh channel. From theſe mountains riſe many of the rivers of this county, the principal of which are, the *Dove*, *Hanſe*, *Churnet*, *Teyn*, *Blith*, and *Trent*, which laſt receives all of them, and conveys them to the ſea.

Dove r. The *Dove*, whoſe banks are formed of a ſolid chalk, which, being burnt to lime, is uſed for manure, glides ſwiftly on the Eaſt edge of the county for the moſt part, ſeparating it from Derbyſhire, with a clayey channel, without any muddy bed, through a ſoil of that kind of chalk here called *limeſtone*, whence it derives ſuch a fertilizing quality that in the midſt of winter the meads on each ſide wear a moſt agreeable aſpect[n], and if it overflows its banks, and floods the meadows, in April, it fertilizes them like another Nile, ſo that the inhabitants gratefully of it ſay,

In April Dove's flood
Is worth a king's good.

This river riſes ſo high in twelve hours time as to carry off ſheep and cattle, to the great alarm of the inhabitants; but in as many hours abates, and keeps itſelf within its banks: while the Trent, when once it riſes and overflows its banks, remains upon the country four or five days. But, to return to the

Hanſe r. rivers that fall into it. The firſt is the *Hans*, which ſinks into the ground, and after three miles riſes

Churnet r. again. Afterwards it receives the river *Churnett*,

Delacres ab. flowing by the monaſtery of *De-la-Cres*, founded by

Leike. Ranulph, third of that name, earl of Cheſter; *Leike*,

Aulton. a conſiderable market-town; and *Aulton*, antiently the caſtle of the barons *Verdon*, from whom it came by the *Furnivalls* to the *Talbots* earls of Shrewſbury.

Teine r. The little river *Teine* falls ſomewhat lower into the

Cheddle. Dove; which, riſing not far from *Cheddle*, the antient ſeat of the Baſſets deſcended from the Baſſets of Draiton, winds away in ſo many meanders that I croſſed it four times in a mile. Near this, in

Checkley. the church-yard at *Checkley*, ſtand three ſtones like pyramids, two of them adorned with figures, but the middlemoſt is higheſt. The inhabitants ſay, here was fought a battle between two armies, one armed, the other not, and that three biſhops fell in it, in memory of whom theſe ſtones were erected. The hiſtorical truth concealed under this tradition I have not yet been able to trace.

The Dove runs hence under a ſtout ſtone bridge

Uttoxeter. under *Utceſter*, Saxon Vttok-ceaſtep, ſtanding on a gently riſing hill, rather rich in flowery meads and cattle than handſomely built. I once thought

Etocetum. this place might be *Etocetum*, amuſed by miſtaken conjecture from the name, till I had been on the ſpot; but time has now better informed me. Afterwards, as the Dove gets nearer Trent, it comes

Tutbury c. in ſight of *Tutbury*, formerly a very large caſtle, called alſo *Stuteſbury*, as it were overawing the country below from its alabaſter hill. It was built, together with a ſmall monaſtery, by Henry de *Ferrars*, a noble Norman, to whom William I. gave fine eſtates in this county, all which were forfeited by Robert de Ferrars, earl of Derby, on his ſecond revolt from Henry III. For, though after the many diſturbances he had raiſed in the barons' wars, he had made his peace with the king, and ſworn in the moſt ſolemn manner to continue in his allegiance, this reſtleſs ſpirit ſoon after, as if reſolved to force that fortune which he could not turn, took up arms againſt his ſovereign; and, being afterwards made priſoner, "according to the tenor of his obligation," as the record expreſſes it, ſuffered the loſs of his fortune and dignity. Here is ſomewhere in this county, if Necham* does not miſinform us, a lake into which no beaſt will on any terms enter; but as both the place and the fact are uncertain I ſhall only inſert Necham's verſes, intituled,

De lacu in Staffordia.

Rugitu lacus eſt eventus præco futuri,
Cujus aquis fera ſe credere nulla ſolet.
Inſtet odora canum virtus, mors inſtet acerba,
Non tamen intrabit exagitata lacum.

On a lake in Staffordſhire.

There is a lake of moſt prophetic roar,
No beaſt will change its waters for its ſhore:
Nor eager hounds nor inſtant death compel
To truſt the lake whoſe pow'r is known ſo well.

Of another lake in this county Gervaſe of Tilbury writes thus in his *Otia Imperialia*, addreſſed to the emperor Otho IV. "In the biſhoprick of Coventry "and county of Stafford, at the foot of a mountain "called by the natives *Mahull*, there is a water extended like a lake, in the territory of the village "called *Magdalea*. The water of this lake, which "is ſkirted by almoſt endleſs woods, has ſuch an "invigorating virtue that, as often as the huntſmen "tire their horſes in hunting down deer or other "game, if in the greateſt heat they but taſte this "water, or give it to their horſes, they recover "their ſtrength as if they had never been ſpent."

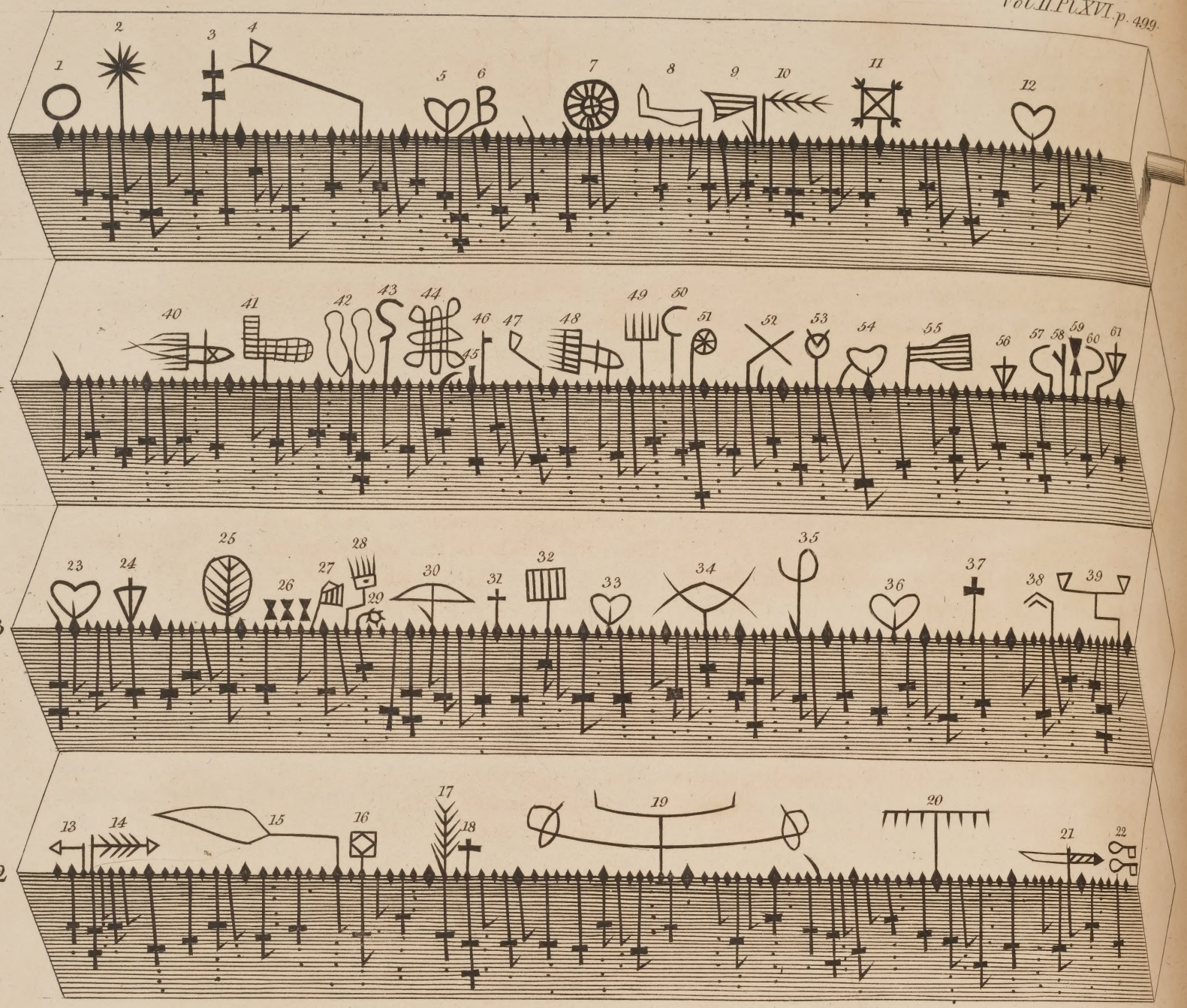
Earls and barons of *Stafford.* The title of *Stafford* has continued to our time in the family of *Robert de Stafford*, whom William the Norman loaded with eſtates; a family of high renown and antiquity, but ſubject to many revolutions of fortune, having been firſt barons, afterwards earls Stafford, then dukes of Buckingham and earls of Stafford. Now, by a fate peculiar to themſelves, they have returned to the original rank of barons, the large eſtates they acquired by honourable matches are almoſt vaniſhed, and in their room has ſucceeded a more pleaſing ſecurity, which ſeldom reſides with proſperity, in the dwellings of the noble.

In this county are 130 pariſhes.

* In libro de laud. Divinæ Sapientiæ.

[n] Plot, p. 106, aſcribes it to the ſheep's dung. See Drayton's Polyolbion.

ADDI-



1	Jan.ʸ 1	New years day. *a Ring.* in ſeſe volvitur Annus.
2	6	Epiphany. *a Star.*
3	13	S.t Hilary. *a Biſhop's Croſs.*
4	25	*an Axe or Hatchet.* S.t Paul *was beheaded.*
5	Feb.ʸ 2	*An Heart. All y.e 6 Feaſts of y.e* B. Virgin *have this Symbol or Hieroglyphick, the Purification is Feb. 2.*
6	3	S.t Blaſe. *B. y.e initial Letter of his name.*
7	14	*A True Love Knot.* S.t Valentine.
8	24	*A Leg.* S.t Matthias.
9	March 1	*A Leek.* S.t David.
10	2	*A Branch.* S.t Chad.
11	12	S.t Gregory.
12	25	*An Heart y.e* Annuntiation.
13	April 3	S.t Richard *B.p & Confeſſor.*
14	4	S.t Ambroſe.
15	23	S.t George. *a Spear.*
16	25	S.t Mark.
17	May 1	*A Green Branch for* May Day.
18	3	Inventio Sanctæ Crucis.
19	19	S.t Dunſtan. *A pair of Tongs.*
20	June 11	S.t Barnabas *A Rake. Hay time comes in.*
21	24	*A Sword.* S.t John, *who was beheaded in priſon*
22	29	S.t Peter. *with his 2 Keys.*
23	July 2	Viſitatio Mariæ.
24	7	S.t Thomas Becket. *a T. crgt. his Tranſlation.*
25	15	S.t Swythin. *A ſhower of rain, I ſuppoſe.*
26	20	S.t Margaret.
27	22	S.t Mary Magdalen.
28	25	S.t James.
29	26	S.t Anne.
30	Aug.t 1	Lammas.
31	6	Tranſfiguration.
32	10	S.t Lawrence. *a Gridiron.*
33	15	Aſsumptio Virginis.
34	24	S.t Bartholomew.
35	Sep.ʳ 1	S.t Gyles.
36	8	Nativitas Virginis.
37	14	Exaltatio Crucis.
38	21	S.t Matthew.
39	29	S.t Michael. *A pair of Scales.*
40	Oct.ʳ 13	Tranſlatio Edwardi Confeſsoris,
41	18	S.t Luke.
42	25	S.t Criſpin *A pair of Shoes,*
43	28	S.t Simon *and* S.t Jude.
44	Nov.ʳ 1	All Saints.
45	2	All Souls.
46	6	S.t Leonard.
47	11	S.t Martin.
48	16	S.t Edmund.
49	20	S.t Edmund y.e King.
50	23	S.t Clement.
51	25	S.t Katherine. *A Wheel.*
52	30	S.t Andrew.
53	Dec.ʳ 6	S.t Nicholas.
54	8	Conceptio Virginis.
55	13	S.t Lucy.
56	21	S.t Thomas. *A Spear.*
57	25	Chriſtmas day.
58	26	S.t Stephen.

In the old Calendars we have mention of quinque dies Nativitatis; *and they are* C *Chriſtmas* ⅄ S.t Stephen. 59 I S.t John. 60) *Childermas.* 61 ⍒ S.t *Thomas of Canterbury. Dec.ʳ 29*

The notches on the other ſide oppoſite to y.e days & holy days are y.e Golden N.o which is ſtill 19 and yet varies 8. thus,

J. *is* 5 J 6 J̈ 7 J̇ 8 † 10 †̈ 11 †̇ 12 ǂ 15. *being* J & † *added.*

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Stafford is in length 62 miles, in breadth 33, in circumference 180, containing 18 market-towns, and 150 parifhes. The Trent divides it into the North-eaft and South-weft parts, the former of which is fubdivided into the Moorlands and Woodlands. Two Roman roads run through it. Watling-ftreet enters it, from Warwick, at Faſeley-bridge, near Tamworth, and croſſes the county, a little way from Lichfield, into Shropfhire; and Ikenield-ftreet, entering at Stretton, near Tutbury, goes, by Burton and Lichfield, into Warwickfhire near Handfworth.

On the partition of the kingdom between Edmund Ironfide and Canute, this county, as part of Mercia, fell to the latter. The Conqueror divided the large poffeffions of the Mercian earls here [a] between four of his partizans, Hugh de Montgomery earl of Arundel, Robert de Stafford, Henry de Ferrars, and William Fitz-Aufculph, which laft poffeffed twenty-five manors in this county. The other landholders befides the king were, the bifhop of Chefter, the abbeys of Weftminfter and Burton, the church of Rheims, the canons of Stafford and Wolverhampton, earl Roger, &c.[b] Robert de Beleſme, earl of Shrewfbury, ravaged this county in favour of Curthofe, in the reign of Henry I. In the late civil war this county affociated in favour of the Parliament [c].

Dr. Plot fpeaks of a breed of fheep with four horns, in the parks of Gnofall, Blore, Ingeſtre, and Knightley [d]. Sir Simon Degge fays, they came all firft out of the duke of Newcaftle's park at Blore. The fheep in the North parts of Staffordfhire have not only black nofes but black faces, and are for the moft part horned, whofe flefh for goodnefs much exceeds a white-faced fheep, approaching nearer venifon, and the lean of it very red [e].

Sir Simon Degge [f] obferves, the names of Ralph and Randal have been little ufed in this county among the gentry. Antiently Hugh was a great name among them, by reafon of the earls of Chefter of that name, who had great eftates in the neighbouring county; but in the middle age the name of Robert was fo much ufed here that there was hardly an antient family but had fome of the name, feveral of the lords and earls of Stafford giving reputation to it; but fince that time Walter has carried the bell, by reafon of Walter vifcount Hereford and after Walter earl of Eſſex, who were men of the greateft power and eftate in this county.

Trent r. *Trent* rifes in the Morelands, near *Biddulph*, out of Newpool, and two fprings near Moorcop. At this place it is an inconfiderable ſtream, but becomes navigable at Burton; and, after flowing through this county, which it divides almoft equally, thofe of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, falls into the Humber [g]. In Gent. Mag. vol. XXX. p. 65, it is fuggefted that the Roman name of this river might have implied that it was the *third* river in Britain.

The river Dove divides Staffordfhire and the Peak country of Derbyfhire, between which there is great difference, Derbyfhire being for many miles excellent lime-ftone hills, and the other fide of the river, in Staffordfhire, rotten, beggarly, black ground [h].

The original calendar of the Norwegians and Danes ſtill obtains in this county, by the name of the Staffordfhire *Clogg*, which evidently fignifies no more than a ſtick or piece of wood, as in Worceſterſhire, and other neighbouring counties, the *Yule Clogg* is a large ſocial log of wood laid on the fire at Chriſtmas time. This almanack is a ſquare piece of wood, box, fir, or oak, containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expreſſed by notches; the firſt day by a notch with a patulous ſtroke turned up from it, and every ſeventh by a large ſized notch. Overagainſt many of the notches are placed, on the left hand, ſeveral marks or ſymbols, denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon: if under 5 by ſo many points, but if 5 by a hooked line, drawn from the notch repreſenting the antient ſigle of v. If the golden number be above 5 and under 10, the hooked line or v has one or more points, and a ſtroke croſſes it for 10: when above 5, the points are continued over the v; and when 19 the line is croſſed by two ſtrokes anſwering to 20. The feſtivals are marked by ſymbols of the ſeveral ſaints iſſuing from the notches [i]. The inſtrument engraved by Olaus Wormius in his Faſti Danici, II. c. 2. p. 87, is hexagonal, and has an intermixture of Runic letters. He gives another, c. 3. p. 90, flat, but divided into ſix columns, beſides other varieties. A ſimilar one, but ruder, was found in a caſtle in Bretagne [k], with two ſides in ſix diviſions. We have in Plate XI. engraved one ſomewhat different from Plot's, with an explanation of the ſymbols.

Staffordſhire *Clogg*.

" *Dudley* caſtle, hard on the borders of Wyrceſtre-
" ſhire, but the caſtle itſelf ſtandith yn Stafordſhir [l]."
It is an antient extenſive building, on a beautifully-wooded rock of lime-ſtone, out of which its trenches are hewn, and has an extenſive proſpect into five ſhires and part of Wales. In the reign of Stephen it belonged to the Paganels, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Somerys in the reign of Henry III. and they to the Suttons in the reign of Edward II. Roger de Somery, refuſing to appear when ſummoned to receive the honour of knighthood, 17 Henry III. the king ſeized the *honour* as it was then called of

Dudley *caſtle*.

[a] The earls of Mercland. Selden, Titles of Honour, p. 678. This is the *honor comitum* in Domeſday, f. 246. a.
[b] Domeſday, fol. 246. a. [c] Mag. Brit. V. 1. [d] P. 257. [e] Degge, MS note on Plot, 109.
[f] MS n. Degge, in a copy of Plot's Natural Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, in the library of Trinity college, Cambridge.
[g] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 49. [h] Degge, MS n. Plot, 135. [i] Plot, p. 420, Pl. XXXV.
[k] Hiſt. de l'Acad. des Inſc. vol. V. p. 364. [l] Leland, It. VII. 26. 36.

Dudley[m]. The Suttons are deſcended from thoſe of Nottingham, and, by marriage with an heireſs of Somery, ſucceeded, in the reign of Edward II. to their barony of Dudley[n]. They were firſt ſummoned to parliament in the reign of Henry VI.[o] John lord Dudley, a weak neceſſitous man, parted with this caſtle to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, ſon of Henry the Seventh's extortioner, who was ſaid to have been ſon of a carpenter of this place, educated by the abbot of Lewes, for whom his father worked, and placed at one of the inns of court, and made ſolicitor to the monaſtery, in which office his abilities recommended him to the king. The duke much improved and enlarged this caſtle, but forfeiting it by oppoſing Mary's acceſſion to the crown, that queen granted it to ſir Edward Sutton, ſon and heir of that lord Dudley from whom he had obtained it. Frances, the heireſs of his grandſon ſir Ferdinando Sutton, ſon and heir of the laſt lord Dudley, brought it to the Wards, being married to Humble, ſon of William Ward, jeweller to Charles I. He was created lord Ward of Birmingham 1643, and died 1670, and their ſon ſucceeded to the titles of Ward and that of Dudley 1701. His grandſon William, lord Dudley and Ward, fifth lord, dying unmarried 1740, the title of Dudley devolved to his ſiſter's great-grandſon, Ferdinand Lea, who dying unmarried 1757, the barony of Dudley is now in abeyance. The title of Ward went to the iſſue of the third ſon of Humble, firſt lord[p]. John was created viſcount Dudley and Ward of Dudley 1763; and, dying 1774, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon and nameſake; and he, in 1788, by his half-brother, William, the preſent lord. The caſtle ſtood a ſiege of three weeks againſt the Parliament, 1644. The wall and gate are in Worceſterſhire. St. Edmund's church, demoliſhed in the civil wars, 1646, by its nearneſs to the caſtle, contained the monuments of the Suttons and Dudleys[q]. Here was a Cluniac priory, founded by Gervaſe Painell, before 1161, valued at £.36. 3ſ.[r]

Pattingham. At *Pattingham*, the eſtate of the earls of Cheſter and the Baſſets, was found, 1700, a large torquis of gold, 3lb. 2oz. weight, about two feet long, curiouſly twiſted, and wreathed with two hooks at each end cut even but not twiſted. The metal was fine and bright, and ſo flexible that it would wrap round the hat or arm, and eaſily extend again to its own ſhape, which reſembled the bow of a kettle[s]. In the circumſtance of reſembling the bow or *handle* of a kettle it correſponds with the gold inſtruments found in Ireland[t].

King's Swinford. *King's Swinford* is remarkable for what befel a profane ſwearer, 1677, who, imprecating the divine vengeance on himſelf, had his limbs rotted off, &c. &c. Dr. Ford rector has this Diſcourſe on God's Judgments, 1678, 12mo, reprinted with Mr. Wm. Whiſton's account of the fact[v]. On *Aſhwood* heath, in this pariſh, is a large Roman camp, 140 paces over, commonly called *Wolverhampton church-yard*. At *Barrow hill* are two barrows[u].

"*Ullerhampton*, a very good market-town. In it Wolverhampton. "is a free ſchole made by ſyr Stephane Jenning, "maire of London 1505; the college of Windeſor "give the prebendes of Wulnerhampton, and the "deane of Wyndeſor is deane there[x]."

Hampton was a large pariſh, including 17 large villages, with only three ſmall chapels, till Wulfruna, or her brother king Edgar, 996, founded here a college of ſecular canons[y]. The famous Petrus Bleſenſis, who was dean, ſurrendered it, 1200, into the hands of Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury, in order to his founding a Ciſtertian abbey; but this failing, the deanry of Wolverhampton, with the collation of the prebendaries, was united to that of Windſor by Edward IV. and ſo continued till the Diſſolution, after which Mary refounded it, and James I. confirmed her act, and made the celebrated archbiſhop of Spalatro dean of Windſor and Wolverhampton. So it ſtill continues, but the colleges are diſtinct. It is now a curacy, with four chapels in the gift of the dean and chapter of Windſor[z]. A new church was built here, under the ſanction of an act of parliament, and conſecrated 26th June, 1760. It is called the chapel of St. John in Wolverhampton, and the preſentation is in the earl of Stamford. Henry III. granted this town a market and fair. It ſtands on high ground, and is famous for its lockſmiths.

At *Wednesfield*, A. D. 911, Edward the Elder Wednesfield. defeated the Danes in a pitched battle, in which two of their kings, two earls, and nine other chiefs, were ſlain. A barrow remains in South Low field, but that in North Low field is levelled[a].

"*Tetenhaul*, a village and a college about a myle Tetenhall. "from Wulnerhampton[b]." Here was a collegiate church, founded before the Conqueſt, which had a dean and five[c] prebends till the Diſſolution. Here Edward the Elder defeated the Danes in a pitched battle 907, as Hoveden[d], 911, as Huntingdon[e], and others.

In the pariſh of Tettenhall is *Wightwick*, a village Wightwick. formerly the ſeat and ſtill the property of a family, which takes its name from it. To the preſent poſſeſſor, John Wightwick, eſq. his friend and kinſman, the editor is much obliged for many particulars relative to this county.

At *Wrotteſley*, a adjoining villages, are veſtige of Wrotteſley. a city, with ſtreets running in different directions. Hinges, a dagger, and prodigious large ſquared ſtones, have been dug up within its circuit, which is three or four miles. Dr. Plot thought it a Britiſh work[f], and the only one in the county; for, as to *Willbrighton*, nine or ten miles from Wrotteſley, though in a high ſituation, it ſhews no traces of fortification. He afterwards, however, altered his opinion, and ſuppoſed it the true remains of the old Theoten haul of the Danes[g]. That the Romans had ſome action hereabout ſeems however probable from a Roman work at *Morton*, South of it, and he queſtions not but the large meer juſt below had the name of *Aqualat*, q. d. *Aqua lata*, from them and the bank

[m] Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, 354. [n] Dugdale, Baronage, II. 214. [o] Holland.
[p] See before, p. 460. [q] Naſh's Worceſterſhire, I. 361, where ſee an account of the monuments.
[r] Tanner, 497. [s] G. Mag. Brit. V. 43. Dr. Leigh, p. 64. Of the torques, ſee Wales, in Merionethſhire.
[t] Archæologia, II. 40. [v] Naſh, vol. II. 213. [u] G. Plot, 406. Mag. Brit. 46. 35. [x] Leland, VII. 36.
[y] Mag. Brit. 33. Tanner, 490. [z] Ecton, 84. [a] Plot, 415. [b] Leland, ib.
[c] not *four*, as Tanner, 493. [d] P. 242. a. [e] P. 203. b. [f] P. 394. G. [g] 415.

on

on the North-north-eaſt ſide that of *Anc's hills*, from ſome Roman captain of the name of *Ancus*. Not to mention that all theſe are in or near the pariſh of *Forton*; which, as well as a village not far off called *Warton*, is ſuppoſed to derive the name from ſome action thereabouts [h]. Dr. Salmon [i] more probably ſuppoſes it Roman, and here he places *Urioconium*. One of the ſtones dug up here, Dr. Plot ſays, made 100 loads; another, after 10 loads were ſtruck off it, required 36 yoke of oxen to draw it, and made a great ciſtern in a malt-houſe at Wrotteſley; which, though very thick both at bottom and ſides, wets 37 ſtrikes of barley. An antient family, who took their name from it, have made this place their ſeat from the Conqueſt, and Walter was created baronet 1642 [k]. Sir Hugh de Wrotteſley was one of the firſt knights of the garter.

Seaſdon. Near *Seaſdon*, on the edge of Shropſhire, is *Abbots*, Abbots caſtle. or *Apewood* caſtle, an antient fortification, on a lofty round promontory, with a ſteep ridge for a mile together, with hollows cut in the ground, ſuppoſed for tents. The hills at each end like baſtions make it probable that it was once all one fortification, whether Roman or Britiſh uncertain [l]. The lows on *Womborn* heath probably belong to it.

Clent. At the utmoſt South border of the county lies *Clent*, formerly within the county of Worceſter, and giving name to one of its hundreds [m], though now reckoned within this county, famous for the martyrdom of St. Kenelm, king of Mercia, ſlain at ſeven years old by the contrivance of his ſiſter Quendrida, A. D. 819. His body was diſcovered by a Cowbach. cow, and buried at Winchelcomb abbey. *Cowbach* is a paſture ground half a mile off, at Hales Owen, co. Salop, ſtill called from her; and in it, or rather at the Eaſt end of the yard of St. Kenelm's chapel, an antient Saxon building, is a fine ſpring of water, ſaid to have guſhed out on the diſcovery of the royal infant's body, and much reſorted to both before and ſince the Reformation, for the cure of ſore eyes and other maladies. Half a mile North-north-eaſt of Clent church is a liſt of graſs called St. Kenelm's furrow, from certain oxen that, ploughing on his feſtival, run away for ever [n]. Clent manor was granted by king John to the Someries; and, after paſſing through the hands of the Buttetourts, Burnells, Beauchamps, Butlers, Staffords, and Wrotteſleys, came to the Lyttelton family, whoſe heirs enjoy it. Three fairs are held in the pariſh, and the inhabitants enjoy exemptions from toll in markets, and other petty immunities [o]. On Clent heath are three lows or barrows, raiſed after ſome battle hereabout, when the fortifications of *Whichbury* hill, adjoining, in Worceſterſhire, were raiſed [p]. The conſtant tradition of the inhabitants aſcribes them to the Romans; and biſhop Lyttelton, opening one, found a conſiderable quantity of burnt wood and aſhes at the depth of 14 feet. Two others have been ſince opened; in one of which, exactly in the centre, at about the depth of two feet, was found an urn of coarſe ill-burnt clay, with ſmall human bones, very white, to the quantity of two quarts. Two feet lower, on the Weſt ſide of the tumulus, was a pretty large quantity of bones, aſhes, and burnt wood, lying promiſcuouſly together. The laſt that was opened contained no urn, but at two yards deep, in the centre, was a cavity a foot diameter and depth, filled wholly with human bones and burnt wood. The biſhop ſuppoſed the urn contained the remains of the Roman general, and that the bones of his officers lay by him, but thoſe of the ſoldiers in the other lows. Tradition mentions a battle between the Romans and Britans here, the former being encamped on Wichbury, the latter on Clent hill. *Harbarow*, an adjoining farm, carries ſomething military in its name; and *Hereſtone*, a neighbouring brook, might be denominated from ſome ſtone, or rude pillar of victory, erected by the Britans, as Dr. Plot imagined [q] of *Baſton* in Kinfare pariſh. The Roman road, paſſing through Hagley pariſh, now called the *King's Head Land*, was probably the *Portway* mentioned in a court-roll in the reign of Elizabeth; and, at a conſiderable depth, in a rag-ſtone quarry in Hagley-park, was found, 1752, a very rude ſtone term. Several coins of the Lower Empire have been found in the fields adjoining to Wichbury; and an earthen pot full of them was taken out of a pool on the South edge of the hill, not many years ſince. In 1738 a farmer, ſtubbing up an old tree, diſcovered an old iron chain, almoſt conſumed by ruſt, in which hung a large round ſtone, big as a man's head, having a groove in it to receive the chain [r].

Not far hence is *Kinfare*, where is an old fortifi- Kinfare cation, of an oblong ſquare, about 300 yards by 200, with a deep ditch on two ſides, the others defended by the hill; aſcribed to the Danes [s]. Here is alſo a barrow, and a large ſquariſh ſtone, two yards high, and near four yards about, with two notches at the top, like the Devil's Arrows in Yorkſhire, and called *Baſton*, *Battleſtone*, or *Bolſtone* [t]. On the heath between Kinfare and the Comptons are ſeveral lows [u].

Over Arley, "a good uplandiſh town, *in læva* Over Arley. "*ripa Sabrinæ* about five miles above Bewdley [x]," in the extremeſt Weſtern point of the county, on the river Severn. Its warm ſituation, in a rich clay and loam, produced great quantities of cyder apples, particularly the Jennetmoyle in Dr. Plot's time [y], but neglected ſince. A vein of good pit-coal has been diſcovered here; but, lying very deep, and near the Severn, cannot be worked without too great expence. At Hexton, in this pariſh, are dug excellent grind-ſtones. On the Eaſtern limits we meet with the vicinal-way called the *Portway*, which probably led from *Branogenium* (Worceſter) to *Uriconium* (Wroxeter), and is ſtill the poſt road from Worceſter to Shrewſbury. In Arley wood is a large Roman camp, nearly ſquare, double and on one ſide treble trenched, perhaps one of Oſtorius' camps

[h] Ib. 395. [i] P. 522.
[k] Holland. Johanna, widow of William de Wrotteſley, by her charter, dated 4 Edward II. grants reſtitution to the abbot and convent of Eveſham of the manor of Wrotteſley, unjuſtly detained from them. Ex autog. tranſcribed into Madox's Collections in the Britiſh Muſeum, vol. II.
[l] Plot, 397. G. Mag. Brit. 34. [m] Domeſday, fol. 172. b. [n] Plot. 413.
[o] Biſhop Lyttelton's account of this pariſh in Naſh's Worceſterſhire, II. Appendix, p. x—xviii.
[p] Plot, 413. See before, p. 476. [q] P. 397. [r] Biſhop Lyttelton, in Naſh's Worceſterſhire, I. 485, 486.
[s] Plot. 413. [t] Plot, 397. Mag. Brit. 33, 34. G. [u] Ib. [x] Leland, VI. 80. [y] P. 226.

along Severn. Caſtle field, within this manor, on the Weſt ſide of the river, may be a Roman work. Wulfruna gave Arley, by the name of *Earmlie*, or *Earnlege*, to her collegiate church at Wolverhampton, from which it was alienated before the Conqueſt, and in the reign of Henry II. was in the family of Port; Adam de Port being outlawed for conſpiring againſt Henry II. it fell to the crown, and was by Henry III. given to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent. His ſon alienated it to Robert Burnell, biſhop of Bath and Wells, who alienated it to Edward I. who gave it to his ſervant, Letard de Henyn, and he ſold it to the Mortimers, a daughter of whom conveyed it to Hugh de Aldithley, but on her death it reverted to her family, with whom it remained till ſold to William Boerley, 1450, whoſe daughter married Thomas Lyttelton, in whoſe family it ſtill remains, and ſeveral of their monuments are in its church [z].

Stourton. At *Stourton* caſtle, on the river Stour, in this pariſh, was born cardinal Pole, 1500, who died 1558 [a]. "Sturſeley, or Sturton caſtle, without "fayle is in Staffordſhir, and I hard that there was "a lord Storton a baron of this Storton. It is the "kinges. Pole lay at it by licens, and there cardi-"nal Pole was born [b]."

Bilſon. *Bilſon* is memorable for the impoſture of one William Perry, a lad of 13, who practiſed a variety of grimaces and contortions, vomited rags and pins, and made inky water, either from a habit of idleneſs, or to ſerve the turn of the Popiſh exorciſts, till biſhop Moreton made him confeſs the cheat [c].

Buſhbury. At *Buſhbury* is a low, and in a wood here was found a celt, which Dr. Plot [d] calls a braſs head of a catapulta. He mentions another, found a little below the road, to the South, near *Fetherſtone*, in Breewood pariſh; a third in the largeſt of the lows on the *Morridge*, and a fourth at *Handſworth*; all nearly alike [e].

Envile. *Envile*, or *Enfield*, is the ſeat of the earl of Stamford, being purchaſed by his anceſtor ſir Henry Grey, of Pirgo, knt. lord Grey of Groby, whoſe grandſon Henry was created earl of Stamford 1628. The family have monuments in the church. The houſe is engraved in Plot, Pl. VII. The ſpits in the kitchen were turned by water of a little over-ſhot mill. Sir

Blithebridge. S. Degge had the ſame at his houſe at *Blithebridge*, but he complains that the water damaged the chimneys [f]. The lid of a ſtone coffin, with a croſs and ROLERVS DE MORF inſcribed on it, was dug up below the foundation of the Weſt end of Envile church 1762 [g]; whence it is ſuppoſed the *Morfe* extended hither, ſince a ſmall village in this pariſh ſtill retains the name of *Morfe town*. A like ornamented ſtone lies at the entrance of the porch [h].

Himley. Swindon. At *Himley* and *Swindon* are noted blade-mills, where the blades of ſcythes, ſickles, axes, &c. are ground to a fine edge.

Penſneth *chace*. *Penſneth* chace was in former times better ſtored with game than at preſent, where are found many coal-pits, in which Holland was told there then continued a fire begun by a candle long ſince, by the negligence of a certain grover or digger. The ſmoke, and ſometimes the flame, was ſeen; but the ſcent oftener ſmelt: and in other places, not far off, the like was ſhewed to him.

On the Weſt edge of the county, Weſt of Brewood, is *Weſton* under Lizard, which gave name to a family ſeated here 1188; from whom it came to the Peſhalls, and from them to the Muttons or Myttons, then to the Harpsfields, whoſe heirs took the foregoing name. From them it paſſed to the Wilbrahams, of Woodhay, co. Cheſter; and from them to the noble family of Newport, earl of Bradford, whoſe manſion-houſe, now the ſeat of Orlando lord Bradford, whoſe father, ſir Henry Bridgeman, bart. was ſo created 1794, and died 1800 (having deſcended to the firſt lord on the death of the earl of Bradford, whoſe ſiſter Anne married his father), ſtands near the church, wherein are monuments of that family and their maternal anceſtors, as well as of the Weſtons [i]. Weſton.

Patteſhull, the ſeat of the Aſtleys, of whom John was knighted by Henry VI. for his valour in ſingle combat. It was ſold by the laſt ſir John, who died 1772, to lord Pigot. It is now the property and ſeat of ſir George Pigot, bart. It probably gave birth and name to Hugh de Patteſhull, biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry from 1240 to 1243. Sir Richard Aſtley rebuilt the church, of ſtone. Patteſhull.

Wedneſbury, a village in Leland's time, five miles from Lichfield, by Weſt-ſouth-weſt, now 13 ſtatute miles. "Se coles there [k]," which Dr. Plot ſays [l] are the beſt in the county, with thoſe of Dudley and Sedgeley. Egelfleda fortified it againſt the Danes in the reign of Edward the Elder [m]. It gave birth to William lord Paget, who ſprung from a family of no note here, his father being only ſerjeant at mace in London. He ſo recommended himſelf to Henry VIII. that he appointed him one of his executors, and of the council to his ſon Edward VI. in whoſe reign he was knighted, made comptroller of the houſehold, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, lord Paget of Beaudeſert in this county. He was involved in the duke of Somerſet's diſgrace; but reſtored, with accumulated honours, by Mary; and died 1564; as did his ſons and ſucceſſors, Henry and Thomas, 1568 and 1589: the latter under attainder, for correſponding with the queen of Scots. His ſon William was reſtored 1 James I. and died 1628 [n]. His ſon William died 1678; and his ſon William, the ſixth lord, was ambaſſador to the Porte for concluding the peace of Carlowitz, 1698; and, dying 1712, was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry, the ſeventh lord, who was created baron Burton 1711, and earl of Uxbridge 1714; both which titles ending in his grandſon, 1769, the title of Paget of Beaudeſert went to ſir Henry Bayley, bart. great-grandſon to William, fifth lord Paget, who took the name of Paget, and was in 1784 advanced to the title of earl of Uxbridge. Wedneſbury.

"At *Walleſhall* be pittes of ſecole, pittes of lyme, "that ſerve alſo *South town*, four miles off. There "is alſo yren owre." Walſall.

[z] Account of this pariſh by the late biſhop Lyttelton at the end of Naſh's Worceſterſhire, App. i—ix.
[a] Plot, 151.
[b] Leland, VII. 36.
[c] Plot, 280. Mag. Brit. 36.
[d] P. 403.
[e] Ib. Pl. 33. f. 5.
[f] MS n. on Plot, p. 337.
[g] See in Gent. Mag. LIII. p. 481, 1783.
[h] Ib. p. 767.
[i] Gent. Mag. XXXIII. p. 445.
[k] Leland, VII. 39.
[l] P. 127.
[m] See Hoveden, at ſup.
[n] Dugdale, Baronage, I. 390.

"Walleſhall,

"Walleſhall, a little market-towne, a mile by "North from Weddeſbyri. Ther be many ſmithes "and bytte makers in the towne. It longgith now "to the king, and there is a parke of that name "ſcant half a mile from the towne in the way to "Wolnerhampton [o]." It came to the crown from the widow of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, is ſtill famous for iron-works, and is a market and corporation [p].

Between *Walſall* and *Drayton Baſſet* we croſs the Icknield ſtreet, which enters the county a little to the Weſt of ſir Charles Holt's park, runs a little beyond Shenſtone, where it croſſes *Watling ſtreet*, and then, bearing away North-eaſt and by North, enters Derbyſhire over Dove at Monk's bridge [q]. On the South ſide of the laſt ſtreet, at *Hints*, near the church, is a very large tumulus, or, as Dr. Plot called it, a rocky round hill, agreeable to his idea that barrows of earth could be turned into ſtone [r]. On Hints common was found, 1772, a pig of lead, weight 150 lb. 22 inches and an half long, with the following inſcription in bas-relief, ſurrounded by a border of equal height [s].

IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V. COS.

referring to A. D. 76. AU. 828. This is now in the muſeum of Mr. Greene at Lichfield.

Hints, called by the Saxons *Hendon* or *Old Town*, is a pleaſant village, whoſe lofty ſituation commands a very extenſive proſpect of the counties of Stafford, Leiceſter, and Derby, about four miles from Lichfield, and three from Tamworth. The church is prebendal.

There are other tumuli on this ſtreet, one at *Cats hill*, two on *Calves' heath*, and one near *Great Surdon* [t]. The moſt eminent on this ſtreet is that called *Offlow*, giving name to the hundred, and by Dr. Plot referred to the Saxons. Others in this county, to recite them once for all, are *Harlow Greave*, a mile North-weſt of *Mathfield*; another in a field near the left hand of the way, between that town and Ellaſton, near *Colwich* common; and a third, larger, oppoſite to it, called *Rowlow*, at the other end of the common. To theſe add the low in *Arbourcloſe*, two or three bow-ſhot North-weſt from *Okeover* chapel; the three on the Weever hills, three others, called *Queen Low*, *Gallow Hills*, and *Caſtlow Croſs*; thoſe on *Ribden*, *Reeden*, and *Cauldon* hills; *Cocklow*, and the reſt near *Leeke*; thoſe on the hills near *Warſlow*, on *Elton* hill, and between that and *Oncot*; others on the *Morridge*. All theſe are moſtly made of ſtones; but in that near *Elford*, when examined by Dr. Plot, was found, level with the ſurface of the ground, moiſt blackiſh earth, about two yards diameter, and one foot and a half deep in the middle, and on its edge containing aſhes and charcoal, and ſome friable pieces of bones [u].

Weſt Bromwich gave birth to James the Firſt's gigantic porter William Parſons, whoſe picture is or was at Whitehall [x]; and a bas-relief of him, with Jeffery Hudſon, the dwarf before mentioned [y], is fixed in the front of a houſe near the end of Bagnio-court, Newgate-ſtreet, probably as a ſign [z]. Here, at *Sandwell*, was a ſmall Benedictine priory, founded in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I. by William de Opheni, ſuppreſſed for Wolſey, valued at £. 38. 8s. 7d. [a] It is now the ſeat of George Legge, earl of Dartmouth. Sandwell.

Handſworth was the ſeat of the Wirleys, an antient family of this county, which of late years ended in an heireſs married into the family of Birch, of Birch, co. Lancaſter, who have ſince ſold their paternal eſtate there, and reſide at Handſworth, having aſſumed the name and arms of Wirley. William Wirley, Rouge Croix purſuivant 1604, was of this family, and died 1617-18, and publiſhed "The true Uſe of Armoury ſhewed by Hiſtory, 1592," 4to. His collections and church notes for Leiceſterſhire, &c. are now in the Heralds' college. In Handſworth pariſh is *Perry hall*, which was, in the reign of king John, the ſeat of a family of the name of *Piry*, in Erdeſwicke's time of the Stamfords, and from the reign of Charles II. of the Goughs. It was purchaſed after 1669, when Beſt had it, by ſir Henry Gough, knt. He married Mary, daughter of ſir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton hall, in this county, bart. by whom he had iſſue three ſons and four daughters. His eldeſt ſon, Walter, who alſo had an eſtate at *Old Fallings*, near Wolverhampton, left a ſon of his own name, who left two ſons, of whom John, the younger, by the death of his elder brother, is now poſſeſſor of Perry hall. Sir Richard, younger brother of ſir Henry, from the ſmall ſtock of a younger brother's fortune, raiſed a conſiderable eſtate by the Eaſt India and China trade, in which he was no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge than for his integrity. He was brought up under that eminent merchant ſir James Houblon, and had the advice and aſſiſtance of the great ſir Joſiah Child, and made four voyages to India and China, beſides travelling through moſt of the trading towns in the Mediterranean and Levant. He was knighted by George I. and in 1717 purchaſed, of lord viſcount Falconbridge, and lady Bridget his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of ——— Midlemore, eſq. Edgbaſton, co. Warwick, now the ſeat of his grandſon ſir Henry. Under this ſir Richard his elder brother's ſecond ſon Harry, whom the Editor of work will ever glory in calling father, acquired, with equal ability and integrity, a decent competency, the reſult of many hardſhips and voyages in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to which his whole life was devoted while he preſided among their directors, wherewith he purchaſed of the other coheireſs, wife of ſir John Shelley, bart. the other moiety of the Midlemore eſtate, at Solihull, in the ſame county, now enjoyed by his ſon. Handſworth. Perry hall. Old Fallings.

Salve, ſancte parens, iterum ſalvete recepti
Necquicquam cineres, animæque umbræque paternæ.

"From Tamworth to *Faſeley* village about a mile. "Then I paſſed over Faſeley bridge, of 16 arches "of ſtone, over Tame [b]." Faſeley.

"The towne of Tamworth, having a celebrate "market, is of antient memory, and, after the "Danes raſed and defaced it, Ethelthleda, lady of Tamworth.

[o] Leland, ubi ſup. [p] Mag. Brit. 10. [q] Plot, 400. [r] P. 402.
[s] See Gent. Mag. 1772, XLII. p. 558. 1773, XLIII. 61. [t] G. Plot, 403. [u] Ib. 405.
[x] Mag. Brit. 13. [y] P. 222. [z] Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, II. 10. [a] Tanner, 499.
[b] Leland, IV. 190.

"the

" the Merches, and fifter to king Edward Senior, " repayred it. The North part and fyde of the " principall ftreet is in Staffordfhire, and on this " fyde is the parifh church. The South fyde and " part of this ftreet, lying toward the right ripe of " Anker, is in Warwickfhire; and the caftle alfoe, " which ftandeth at the very poynt of the confluence " of the Anker and Tame. I faw but three notable " things in the town: the paroche church, the " caftle, and the bridge. The collegiate church " having a deane and fix prebendaries: fome thinke " it was a college before the Conqueft, others that " it was of the foundation of Marmion, and that " opinion is more likely to be true. The king at " this preſent is taken as patron of the college. " There be divers fair tombes of noble men and " women in the Eaft part of the church of the " Frevilles, of Baldwinus de Frevile, lord of the " caftle. There lyeth alfo the grandfather and " grandmother, and father and mother, of Ferrers, " now owner of Tamworth caftle. There is a gild " of St. George, and to it belonged £.5 land *per* " *annum*, and of late one John Bailie gave other £.5 " land to it, and therewith is now erected a grammar " fchool. The caftle ftandeth on a meetly high " ground at the South part of the towne; the baſe " court and great ward is cleane decayid, and the " wall fallen downe, and therein be now but houſes " of office of noe notable building. The dungeon " hill yet ftandith, and a great round tower of ſtone, " wherein Mr. Ferrars dwelleth, and now repaireth " it. The Marmions, Frevils, and Ferrars, have " been lords of it ſince the Conqueſt[c]. The towne " is all builded of tymbre[d]." " There be two faires " yearly. There be two bridges, the fairer is Bow- " bridge, though it ſtandeth on Anker, a leſs river " than Tame, towards the North end of the town; " the other, called St. Mary bridge, having 12 arches, " leadeth to Coventry, over Tame; and, as it ſhould " ſeem by a great ſtone on it bearing the arms of " Baſſet, was built by the lord Baſſet of Drayton[e]." The Mercian kings had a palace here, as appears by grants of Offa and others dated hence. A vaſt ditch, 45 feet broad, called King's ditch, in a manner encompaſſes the whole town, beginning Weſt of Lady bridge, on the Tame, running North-weſt of the church, where ſeems to have been a high mount in an angle, whence it runs, on North-eaſt of the church, to another angle with a mount, thence to the Anker; thus defending the Weſt, North, and Eaſt ſides of the town, and the Tame the South[f]. Ethelfleda died here, 918[g]. Bones of men and horſes, and ſpear-heads, have been found here of late years.

When Baldwine Frevile exhibited his petition for the office of champion, it was adjudged from this family to ſir John Dymock, his competitor, deſcended alſo from Marmion, and exhibiting more authentic record and evidence[h]. Sir Baldwin Frevile dying childleſs, Thomas de Ferrars, eldeſt ſon of William lord Ferrars, probably became poſſeſſed of it in right of Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt of the three ſiſters of ſir Baldwin. The Ferrars held it till the beginning of the laſt century, when it paſſed into the family of the Comptons, by marriage of James earl of Northampton with Elizabeth ſiſter to Robert Shirley, viſcount Tamworth, grandſon and heir apparent to Robert earl Ferrars, whoſe eldeſt ſon Robert obtained it by marriage, 1688, with Anne, daughter of ſir Humphry Ferrars of this place. Lady Charlotte Compton, ſole ſurviving daughter of the match, baroneſs Ferrars of Chartley, in right of her mother, married the preſent marquis Townſhend, whoſe ſon George lord de Ferrars, in her right, ſince created earl of Leiceſter, now enjoys the place. The dining-room of the caſtle is adorned with the arms of the Ferrars family and its alliances, and their arms are on the drawing-room chimney.

The town is large and well built, ſituated part in this county and part in Warwickſhire, ſo that its repreſentatives are returned by the ſheriffs of both counties. It firſt ſent repreſentatives 5 Elizabeth, and was incorporated two years before. The church is large. Dr. Plot celebrates the double ſtaircaſe of the tower, the floor of one being roof to the other, having two entrances, one within the church, the other in the church-yard, and two exits at the top[i]. In the chancel are two great round arches, with zig-zag mouldings, and a number of monuments of the Freviles and Ferrars, of John Ferrars, eſq. 1680, and his ſon ſir Humphrey, 1678. There ſtill remain ſeveral lay prebendaries of Tamworth, but no dean. The living was only a curacy till, about 10 years ago, the Houſe of Lords ſettled it to be a vicarage. Philip Marmion founded here an hoſpital, 1286[k], ſucceeded by one founded by Mr. Guy[l].

Barton, under *Needwood foreſt*, gave birth to Dr. John Taylor, Maſter of the Rolls to Henry VIII. who built here a chapel, ſomewhat like Henry the Seventh's at Weſtminſter[m]. Barton.

Elford paſſed rapidly through the families of Arderne, Stanley, Stanton, Smith, Huddleſton, and Bowes, of whom the two firſt and fourth have monuments in its church[n]. It continued with the laſt four or five generations, but paſſed about the cloſe of the laſt century, by marriage of the heireſs of Bowes of Elford, to the hon. Craven Howard, and on the death of the late earl of Suffolk devolved to his ſiſter Frances Howard[o]. Elford.

Streethay near Lichfield, and *Stretton* near Burton, by their names, and diſtance from each other, 12 miles, ſhew that they ſtand on the Ikenield ſtreet[p]. A celt was found at the latter[q]. Streethay. Stretton.

No antiquary has diſputed the claim of *Wall* to Etocetum, except Salmon, and he places it at *Barr Beacon*, in *Aldridge* pariſh, South of Lichfield, where are lines drawn round the hill on one ſide, encloſing a large camp up to the military-way, in form of a half-moon, and ſeveral other ſubdiviſions have been made, which works may have been altered by the Danes or Saxons[r]. But Watling-ſtreet does not come within ſix miles of Barr Beacon, Ikenield about one mile and a half. Some copies of Antoninus read *Erocetum*, whence Mr. Gale[s] was for deducing it from *heath*, whence the neighbouring *Tlick-broom*, *King's Bromley*, and *Ereford*. He adds a gold Wall. Etocetum.

[c] Leland, IV. 189. b. [d] Ib. 190. [e] Ib. 189. [f] Plot, 410. [g] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, 1130—1140.
[h] Holland. Dugdale, Warwickſhire, 1130—1135. [i] P. 369. [k] Tanner, 502.
[l] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, 122—126. [m] Plot, 296. [n] Ib. 405. [o] Pennant, 117—119.
[p] G. Plot, 402. [q] Archæologia, V. p. 113. pl. VIII. 1. [r] P. 530. [s] MS n.

Otho

Otho was dug up here 1690. Dr. Plot ſaw coins of Nero and Domitian found here, part of a wall, whence the preſent name, and two Roman pavements of lime and rubble, and of pebble and gravel, both laid on Roman bricks. On the other ſide of the way, in a ground belonging to *Cheſterfield*, on the bank of the Tame, were found the pedeſtal of a pillar[s], and other antiquities[t].

Chesterfield.

Plot[u], Stukeley, and Horſley, remove PENNOCRUCIUM to *Stretton*, becauſe nearer the Roman road, from which Penkridge is two miles diſtance[x]. Baxter[y] ſhews that both names ſignify *the head of the Grug river*, or *heath*, and finds *Cank* heath, the heath of the *Ceanes*. Salmon[z] transfers Pennocrucium to *Oldbury* in Warwickſhire, of which before, p. 465.

PENNOCRUCIUM.

"A little Weſt of where the Rigning croſſes the Watling-ſtreet, South-weſt of Lichfield, ſtands a little village, called Wall; South of that a quarter of a mile is Cheſterfield. This is ſaid by the inhabitants to be the oldeſt city in England; and the Watling-ſtreet the oldeſt road. The Itinerary of Antoninus ſufficiently evinces the place to be *Etocetum*. Part of the Rigning-way Northward hence is very fair, with a high ſtrait bank; part very mirely and bad. The country ſandy, is clayey, and full of round coggles, of which the road was compoſed. The Watling-ſtreet Eaſtward hence about half a mile is incloſed in fields; but Weſtward it appears very ſtrait and broad. They call the Rigning the *Hickling*-ſtreet at this place, and likewiſe *Port Lane*. It goes to Burton upon Trent. Many Roman coins are found here, both great and ſmall. Mr. Quintin, living here, has many. He owns the field called *The Butts*, where I ſaw great ruins of Walls, equidiſtant twelve foot, and twelve high, like ſquare cellars. I ſaw there bits of pavement, Iriſh ſlate, Roman bricks, ſome pieces thus marked ※. The walls are a yard thick, of ſtrong mortar, rubble ſtone, &c. The Watling-ſtreet parts the two villages, Cheſterfield South, and Wall North. By the ſide of a road going Northward from thence to *Pipe Hill* I immediately eſpied the Roman walls, notorious by the manner of their ſtructure, of rag-ſtone; a courſe laid ſloping this way, a courſe that way, with very ſtrong and white mortar. This lies under a hedge, and the roots of old oak-trees for the length of an hundred yards, till intercepted by a dwelling-houſe. They ſay the building in *Butts cloſe* was a temple; and probably they are not miſtaken. The Watling-ſtreet at this old city goes preciſely from Eaſt to Weſt. Some mile-ſtones have been found by the brook running Weſt of the city; a pretty ſpring there; ruins upon digging all the fields round. The brook has a broad marſh along it Weſtward. A little below the temple we ſaw the crown of a ſubterraneous arch in the hedge. They ſhewed me where the Rigning-way went through a corn-field South of the caſtle, and paſſed the river Weſt of Shenſtone. It is a field way ſtill South, and an open road North. The caſtle ſtood in the North-weſt angle between the Watling and another road going to Litchfield, upon a gentle Southern declivity. The old walls are founded upon a ſolid rock, and much more of them was left within memory; now they pull them down to build withal. There is a gate croſſes the Watling-ſtreet at the caſtle end, by the ſide of the road. That called the Temple is upon the Weſtern declivity, much lower in elevation than the caſtle, which is upon the higheſt ground in the neighbourhood, and ſomewhat raiſed above the common level by heaps of rubbiſh and foundations, which I could diſcern above ground in the orchard. The place of this old city is an elevation, and has a good proſpect, eſpecially Southwards. Oldbury caſtle and Manceter are in view. William Milner, at the Swan, is an antiquary, and knows the old name of the place. He ſhewed me a Roman wall in his cellar, and ſays it goes far backward by the garden. No doubt there were houſes all the way on both ſides the road from the caſtle to the brook, which is a ſweet deſcent Weſtward. There was a Roman coin of gold found near Hales Owen. Many flower-pots, and other antiquities, found on the South ſide of Watling-ſtreet, in the ploughed fields called *Cheſterfield Crofts*; and a very fine red earthen-ware, with figures of bucks upon them. The circumference of the caſtle is hardly to be found; the ground has not been dug in the yards hereabouts. The Rigning-way goes by *Lyn-lane*, and ſo paſſes the river Weſt of Shenſtone, at Shenſtone Nether town. This country lies upon a rock, here and there interſperſed, but not a good ſtone; but there is a quarry of good freeſtone, of a brown colour, by Swinfen. I ſaw a Nero of Corinthian braſs, and ſome ſquare Roman pavements found there. The Rigning runs on the Eaſt ſide of an eminence called *Mawcop hill*, as it paſſes Northward hence. The building in Butts cloſe is level at top with the paſture, except towards the declivity, where they have dug away the earth, and the great wall that ran along it. Two miles beyond Etocetum, on the top of a hill, is *Knaves caſtle*, on the South ſide of Watling-ſtreet; a ſmall tumulus, incloſed within three ditches; an entrance on the South ſide. It has been hollowed on the top. This is in a vaſt moor or common, full of heath, as the nature of the ſoil is all the way. The Watling is very fair and ſtrait, and in many places the ridge is perfect for a great length. A little Weſt of the bridge, under which the river Penk croſſes the Watling, are a few houſes belonging to Stretton, on an eminence. This is thought to be *Pennocrucium*. And no doubt it was hereabout, to anſwer the miles in the Itinerary. The village of Stretton lies a little to the North of the road; and a mile South is *Brewood*, another village on the Penk, which they ſay has been an old city. On ploughing the fields they frequently find Roman coins and other antiquities. In that great old city king John kept his court. A little brook called *Horſebrook* runs a paſture or two below the road, and parallel to it, into the Penk. It is a very full river, and the bridge it runs through is broad. The Watling-ſtreet is here Eaſt and Weſt. Three large ſtone bridges croſs the river in two miles. The old Roman city no doubt was by the road-ſide ſomewhat near here, and perhaps by Horſebrook. Brewood may have been a Roman town, but it is too far out of the road for the convenience of travellers,

[s] Plot, 401. Tab. 32. f. 4. [t] Ib. [u] P. 401. [x] G. Horſley, 19. [y] in voc. [z] P. 529.

and Penkridge is two miles and a half off, ſo that it can put in no claim. This town muſt have borrowed its name from the river, as that from the Roman city. Penkridge ſtands by the ſide of a large marſh made by the river. The church is built of good ſtone. A remarkable ſtone croſs in the ſtreet. The heathineſs of this county favours Mr. Baxter's derivation of *Pennocrucium* [a]."

Penkridge. At Penkridge was a collegiate church, belonging in the reign of king John to the archbiſhop of Dublin, who was always dean, with thirteen prebends, valued at £.100. 15s. [b] It is now a curacy belonging to the Lytteltons [c]. It has a market and two fairs.

Lapley. At *Lapley* an alien priory of Black Friars, cell to St. Remigius, at Rheims, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor [d]. It was diſſolved by the parliament held at Leiceſter in the reign of Henry V. and was given by that king to the college of Tong in Shropſhire [e]. The lands here and at Alrewas are held by Borough Engliſh [f].

Eſſingdon. *Eſſingdon* was held of the manor of *Hilton*, near Penkridge, by the ſingular tenure of driving a gooſe three times round the fire blown by Jack of Hilton, a little braſs image, operating like an Eolipile [g]. Mr. Vernon, being poſſeſſed of both manors, extinguiſhed the tenure [h].

Breewood. *Breewood* is a market-town, and has a free-ſchool. The biſhop of the dioceſe had a ſeat here before the Conqueſt [i]. Here was, in the reign of Richard I. a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.11. 1s. 6d. [k]

Overſtonall. About a quarter of a mile Weſt of *Overſtonall* is an old fortification on a hill, called in old writings *Caſtle Old Ford* or *Fort*, double-trenched, diameter 160 paces between the entrances, which ſeem to have been on South-eaſt and North-weſt [l].

Newcaſtle under Lyme. *Newcaſtle under Lyme* is a market and borough town, and was incorporated 19 Henry III. The caſtle of Cheſterton, built by the earl of Lancaſter, in the reign of Henry III. was all gone in Plot's time. It had four churches, reduced to one ſince the barons' wars [m]. It gave, 1756, title of duke to Thomas Holles, duke of Newcaſtle on Tyne, which on his death, 1768, by limitation of the patent, devolved to Henry earl of Lincoln, who married his niece; and he, dying February 22, 1794, was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, third duke; and he, May 17, 1795, by Henry, the fourth and preſent duke.

"Newcaſtle under Line, ſo caullid of a brooke "renning thereby, or of a hille or woddé thereby "ſo cawlid. It longid to the duke of Lancaſter. "The paroché is at Stok on Trent, a good mile off. "The town uſith to come to a chapel of St. Saviour's "by the caſtle. Al the caſtelle is down ſave one "great toure. Ther was a houſe of blak freres yn "the ſouth ſide of the town [n]."

Burſlem. At *Burſlem*, near Newcaſtle, is the greateſt manufactory of ſtone ware in England, and another of porcelain.

Stoke on Trent. At *Stoke on Trent*, near Newcaſtle, was born, in the rectory-houſe, 1602, the learned Dr. John Lightfoot, who died in his parſonage-houſe at Great Munden, co. Herts, 1675, where he was buried, with his two wives. He left his valuable library of Oriental and Hebrew and Rabbinical learning to Harvard college in America, where it was burnt, 1764. His father died vicar of Uttoxeter, 1651, aged 81.

A ſpot in this pariſh called *Ridgehouſe*, by a fortunate accident purchaſed by Mr. Wedgwood, has, under the direction of his inventive genius, furniſhed an aſtoniſhing profuſion of the moſt elegant vaſes of every uſe and form, and deſerved the name of *Etruria*, given to it by its ingenious proprietor. Etruria.

In the pariſh of *Biddulph*, in the North-weſt corner of the county, on a riſing ground, in the break or opening between the *Cloud* and *Woof Lowe*, which are two of the chain of hills that run through the counties of Stafford, Cheſter, Derby, and York, into Scotland, are the *Brideſtones*, a ſemicircle of ſix upright freeſtones, from three to ſix feet broad, of various height, about ſix feet aſunder, and two more within them, where the earth is very black, mixed with aſhes and oak charcoal. It is ſuppoſed the circle was originally complete, and 27 feet in diameter, for there is the appearance of holes where ſtones have formerly ſtood, and alſo of two ſingle ſtones, one ſtanding above five or ſix yards from the circle, and the other at the ſame diſtance from that. On the Weſt ſide are two rough ſquare tapering ſtones, four feet two inches broad, and two feet thick. One on the North ſide is broken off, as part of the other. Weſt of theſe is the pavement of a kind of artificial cave, compoſed of broken pieces of ſtone, about two inches and an half thick, and laid on pounded white ſtones about ſix inches deep; two inches of the upper part tinged with black, ſuppoſed from the aſhes falling through the pavement, which was covered with oak charcoal about two inches thick. Several ſmall bits of bone were alſo found. The ſides of this cave or cell were compoſed of two unhewn freeſtones, about 18 feet long, 6 feet high, and 18 inches thick, each now broken in two. It was divided by a ſtone about five feet and an half high, and ſix inches thick, having a circular hole cut through it about 19 inches and a half in diameter. The whole was covered with long unhewn flat freeſtones, ſince taken away. The height from the pavement to this covering was five feet ten inches. The entrance was filled up with ſtones and earth. About 55 yards from hence was another place of the ſame conſtruction, but ſmaller, and without any inward partition, two yards and an half long, two feet and an half broad, and three feet and an half high. Alſo part of a third. A large heap of ſtones covered the whole, 120 yards long, and 12 broad. Theſe ſtones have been taken away from time to time, by maſons, and other people, for various purpoſes; and in 1764 ſeveral hundred loads were carried away to make a turnpike-road, about 60 yards from this place, which laid it open for examination [o]. Biddulph.

[a] Stukeley, It. II. 21—23. [b] Plot, 446. Tanner, 494. [c] Ecton. [d] Tanner, 492.
[e] Parochial Antiquities of Staffordſhire, MS. [f] Plot, 278.
[g] Plot, 433. Mr. Gale ſays, this was the Saxon idol *Pouſter*. Stukeley, It. II. 24. [h] Degge's MS n. on Plot.
[i] Holland. [k] Tanner, 500. [l] Plot, 396. [m] Ib. 434. [n] Leland, VII. 36.
[o] Letter from the Rev. Mr. Malbon, rector of Congleton, to Dr. Owen, at the end of Rowland's Mona Antiqua, 1766, p. 319.

Trentham. *Trentham* nunnery, where St. Werburg died abbeſs, was refounded for Auguſtin canons, by Randal earl of Cheſter, in the reign of Henry I. and valued at the Diſſolution at £.121. 3s. 2d.[p] It gave, 1746, title of viſcount to *John Leveſon Gower*, earl Gower, whoſe grandfather inherited the eſtate of the Leveſons here; whoſe ſon *Granville* Leveſon, the ſecond earl, who, February 28, 1786, was created marquis of Stafford, dying 1803, was ſucceeded by his ſon *George Granville*, the ſecond and preſent marquis. Lady Leveſon gave great benefactions to the poor and the children of this place. The family ſeat contains many ſpacious and convenient apartments, which have been lately fitted up and ornamented by the preſent earl, who has alſo made great improvements throughout the whole place, under the direction of Meſſrs. Brown and Holland. The river Trent runs through the park.

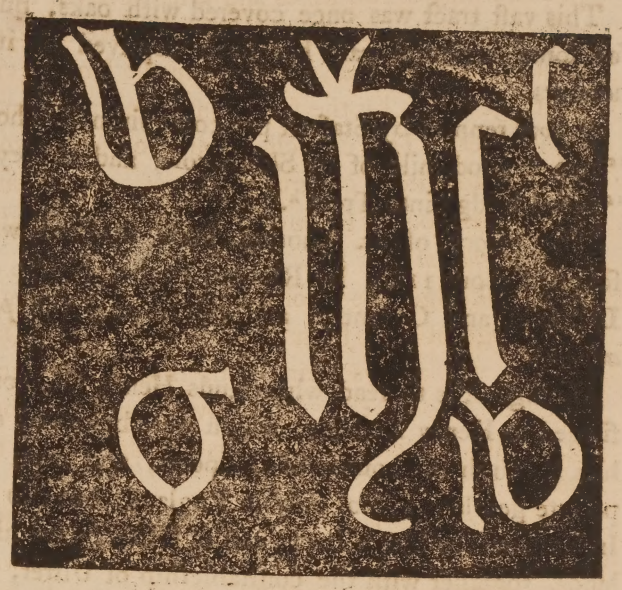
Shelton. Elijah Fenton, the poet, was born at *Shelton*.

Darleſton. At Berry Bank, in *Darleſton*, on the top of an hill, are ruins of a large caſtle, fortified with a double vallum and entrenchments about 250 yards diameter. This, according to tradition, was the ſeat of Wulpher king of Mercia, who murdered his two ſons for embracing Chriſtianity[q], and the barrow near it his tomb. "Not veri far from Stone "priori appereth the place where king Woulpher's "caſtel or maner place was. This *Byri* hill ſtode "on a rok by a broke ſide. Ther appere great "dikes and ſquarid ſtones[r]."

Careſwell. At *Careſwell* was a caſtle built in the latter end of the reign of Edward II. by ſir William de Careſwell, who is buried in the church. It has great ponds, whoſe heads are made of ſquared ſtones[s]. Dr. Plot, Pl. 37, and Mr. Groſe, have engraved a fair houſe, built on the ſite of the caſtle, by Matthew Cradock, ſon of George Cradock of Stafford, a wool-merchant, who was clerk of aſſize of this circuit[t]. It became afterwards the property of William viſcount Vane, of the kingdom of Ireland, in right of his mother, the daughter and coheir of William Jolliffe, of Caverſwell caſtle, eſq. which title is now extinct.

Stone. "The caſtel or preti pile of *Cawſewell* [*Careſwell*] "four miles by North from *Stone*, a late a priori of "chanons ſumtyme belonging to the Montgome-"rikes, now the Giffards[u]."

The canons of Stone being diſperſed in the Daniſh wars, a few nuns ſeem to have been here at the Conqueſt. Robert de Stafford changed it, in the reign of Henry I. to canons regular from Kenelworth. It was valued at £.129.[x] In the church were the monuments of the Stafford family, removed at the Diſſolution of it to the Friars Auſtins at Stafford[y], but deſtroyed with that church[z]. Here is a market, free and charity-ſchool, and four fairs. On rebuilding the church was found, on a piece of oak plank in the roof, the annexed inſcription, the centre word of which is *Jeſus*[a]:



A little out of Stone to the right is a large houſe, Aſton. called *Aſton*, antiently the property of a branch of the Heveninghams of Suffolk. Walter, the laſt of the line, left two daughters, of whom the ſecond conveyed the eſtate by marriage to ſir James Simeon, of Brightwell, co. Oxon, bart. in the reign of Charles II. who rebuilt the houſe, and built a mauſoleum in his garden, in which I think he is interred[b]. It now belongs to Thomas Weld, eſq. of Lulworth caſtle, Dorſet, whoſe grandmother was heireſs of the Simeons.

At *Burſton*, about three miles from Stone, was a Burſton. chapel, erected on the ſpot where Rufin, ſecond ſon of Wulpher, was ſuppoſed to be murdered[c].

Sandon came to Thomas de Erdeſwike in the reign Sandon. of Edward III. and continued in that family till the reign of James I. when Richard Erdeſwick ſold it to his half-brother George Digby, groom of the ſtole. Charles lord Gerard of Bromley became poſſeſſed of it by marriage with Mr. Digby's daughter, whoſe granddaughter marrying William duke of Hamilton conveyed it to lord Archibald Hamilton, who rebuilt the houſe 1776, and ſold it to lord Harrowby. A law-ſuit concerning this place gave riſe to the fatal duel between James duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun, 1712, in which both combatants loſt their lives[d].

Sampſon Erdeſwicke wrote the hiſtory of this county, never yet correctly printed. He was buried at Sandon, 1603, where he has a monument, with his effigies, in full proportion, and thoſe of his two wives, cut to the life, erected by himſelf in his lifetime[e]; and there is another of George Digby, eſq. The houſe is engraved in Plot, Pl. IV.

"*Cank* foreſte, a great thing merely belongging Cank foreſt. "to the biſhopric of Lichefeld[f]." This curacy in the gift of the dean and chapter of Lichfield was the firſt preferment of the celebrated Dr. Henry Sacheverell.

"The wodde or foreſt in Staffordſhire, communly "caullid Cank wood, yn olde writinges is caullid "*Cannok*[g]." "It ſtandeth within four miles of "Lichfield, and thence ſtretcheth within a mile of "Stafford[h]." Near Cannok church is a large ſingle ſtone[i].

[p] Tanner, 489. [q] Erdeſwicke. Plot, 406. [r] Leland, VII. 36. [s] Plot, 448.
[t] Holland. Degge, MS n. on Plot, p. 448. Erdeſwicke, p. 86. [u] Leland, VII. 36. [x] Tanner, 488.
[y] Leland, VII. 37. [z] Fuller. Mag. Brit. 72. [a] Gent. Mag. 1770, XL. p. 221.
[b] Pennant, p. 58. [c] Ib. [d] Ib. 59. [e] Ib. [f] Leland, VII. 38. [g] VI. 22.
[h] Ib. IV. 189. [i] Plot, 397.

This

This vaſt tract was once covered with oaks, but for ſome centuries paſt has been deprived of its honours.

Sowr. "*Sow* rennith by Staford per cœnobium S. Tho-
"mæ a good mile of by Shutborow, and at Hey-
"wood bridge into Trent[k]."

The priory of St. Thomas juxta Stafford was founded about 1180, by Richard Peche, biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, and valued at £.198 *per annum*[l].

Strange it is to read what lands Henry III. confirmed to Henry Audeley, which were beſtowed on him through the bounty of the peers, and even of private gentlemen, not only in England, but alſo in Ireland, where Hugh Lacy, earl of Ulſter, gave him lands, together with the conſtableſhip of Ulſter, ſo that without doubt he was either a perſon of ſingular virtue, or a very great favourite, or an able lawyer, or perhaps was endued with all theſe qualifications. His poſterity was allied in marriage with the heirs of the lord Giffard of Brimsfield, of baron Martin, lord of Keimeis and Barnſtaple, as alſo a younger brother of this houſe, with one of the heirs of the earl of Glouceſter, who was, by king Edward III. created earl of Glouceſter. About which time James lord Audley acquired a very great reputation on account of his valour and ſkill in warlike affairs, who, as it is related by the French hiſtorians, being dangerouſly wounded in the battle of Poitiers, when the Black Prince, with many high commendations, had given to him a penſion of 400 marks *per annum*, beſtowed it immediately on his four eſquires, that always valiantly attended him, and ſatisfied the prince, doubting that his gift might be too little for ſo great ſervice, with this anſwer, gratefully acknowledging his bounty: "Theſe my eſquires "ſaved my life amidſt my enemies; and, God be "thanked, my anceſtors have left me ſufficient "revenues to maintain me in your ſervice." Whereupon the prince, approving this prudent liberality, both confirmed this donation to his eſquires, and, beſides, aſſigned to him lands to the value of 600 marks yearly. By his eldeſt daughter, one of the coheirs to her brother, and wife of John lord Touchet, the title of lord Audley came afterwards to the Touchets, and in them continueth[m].

Swinerton. North-weſt of Stone is *Swinerton*, the eſtate of a family of its name from the Conqueſt to the reign of Henry VIII. when it paſſed to the Fitz-Herberts, of Norbury in Derbyſhire, by marriage with the heireſs of Swinnerton, to whom it now belongs[n]. It was antiently a royal ſeat, and had a market, now diſuſed.

Navigable Canal. Parallel with the London road from Stone runs the canal for the junction of the Southern and Weſtern oceans, begun 1766, near the South end of *Harecaſtle hill*. Its length thence to Wilden ferry, co. Derby, on the South ſide of the hill, is 61 miles two furlongs, and to the duke of Bridgewater's canal, at Preſton on the hill, in Cheſhire, on the North ſide of the hill, 31, 6. in all 93 miles: its breadth at top 29 feet, at bottom 16, depth four feet and a half. There are 40 locks on the South ſide, having 316 feet fall, and on the North ſide 35, with 326 feet fall. It is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches, over the Trent in one of ſix arches, and over the Dane in Cheſhire in three, beſides 160 leſſer aqueducts and culvetts, for the conveyance of brooks and ſtreams under the canal. The undertakers have built 189 cart bridges, and 11 foot bridges, to join lands which they cut through. The moſt Southern tunnel, as it is called, is at Hermitage, commonly called Armitage, where a work is carried through a hill for 130 yards, with a haling way for horſes on one ſide. That through Harecaſtle hill paſſes under-ground for the length of 2880 yards, 9 feet wide, and 12 high, lined and arched with brick. At Barnton, in Great Budworth pariſh, Cheſhire, is another tunnel, 560 yards long; at Saltenford, in the ſame pariſh, another, 350 yards; and at Preſton on the Hill a third, 1241 yards long. Each of theſe are 17 feet high, and 13 and a half wide. The proprietors alone employ 50 boats on this canal, excluſive of as many more belonging to other perſons. They are calculated to carry 25 tons each, and drawn by one horſe, for which the proprietors receive *per* mile 1½*d. per* ton. The whole was contrived by Mr. James Brindley, who was born 1716, at Tunſted, in Wormhill pariſh, co. Derby, and died 1772, at Tumhurſt, in the pariſh of Wolſtanton, in this county. What remained unfiniſhed at his death was completed under the direction of Mr. Henſhall[o]. Dr. Congreve, of Wolverhampton, propoſed a junction of the Trent and Severn[p].

About the head of this river, near Drayton, Salop, is *Bloreheath*, where James Touchet, lord Audley, Bloreheath. was ſlain fighting againſt the earl of Saliſbury, in the cauſe of Henry VI. and with him 2400 men. Another James was beheaded for joining the Corniſh inſurgents, 12 Henry VIII. Mervin, ninth lord, was beheaded, 1631, for high crimes and miſdemeanors. His ſon James was created earl of Caſtlehaven 1616. His brother's great-grandſon James, dying 1740, was ſucceeded by his ſon John; and he, 1777, by his nephew George Thickneſs Touchet, who is the preſent and ſixteenth lord, the earldom ending with his uncle. Of this family was Edmund biſhop of Rocheſter, Hereford, and Saliſbury, in which laſt he died, and was buried 1624.

"At Blorehethe, a mile above Drayton be Northe,
"was a feelde faught bytwene king Edwarde's men
"and Henry the VIth. The erle of Sareſbyri and
"Northern men on king Edward's parte overcam
"lordes Audeley (ſlain) and Dudeley (wounded),
"with quene Margaret, wife to Henry VI. and
"Cheſterſhir men loſt the feld. She came to Ec-
"cleſhall. Hauls, biſhop of Cheſter, her chape-
"leyn, cauſyd the quene to ly ther[q]."

Blore heath was once a large common, but much of it is now incloſed. The account hiſtorians give of this battle is, that, in the 37th of Henry VI. James Touchet, ſecond lord Audley of that houſe, was ſent to encounter Richard Nevill, earl of Saliſbury, who had aſſembled forces to ſupport the houſe of York, in their pretenſions to the crown. Lord Audley, having raiſed about 10,000 men, approached near to the earl, in a plain called Blore heath, in order to prevent his march to London: whereupon the earl,

[k] Leland, VII. 37. [l] Tanner, 499. [m] Holland. [n] Pennant, ubi ſup. p. 48. [o] Ib. 50—55.
[p] See his plan printed at the end of Erdeſwicke. [q] Leland, It. VII. 32.

finding

finding it impoſſible to avoid an engagement, encouraged his men, and encamped on the ſide of a deep brook, the night before the day of St. Thecle, when the battle was fought. The lord Audley, with the van-guard of his army, paſſed the water; but the earl and his men, being deſperate, behaved with ſuch valour, that, after a ſharp encounter, the lord Audley, with moſt of his men, were ſlain before the reſt of the forces could come to his or the van-guard's aſſiſtance. It appears, from a view of the place, that the earl was encamped on the North-eaſt of the brook, and lord Audley on the South-weſt; and, as the brook is very ſhallow, the defeat was more probably occaſioned by the difficulty of aſcending the hill, than by the rear of the Lancaſtrian army not being able to paſs the water to ſupport their van-guard. The neighbouring inhabitants have a tradition, that during and after the battle the brook ran with blood. A croſs of wood was erected on the field of battle; which being thrown down ſome years ſince, by a cow rubbing againſt it, the lord of the manor ordered a ſtone pedeſtal to be placed there, and the old croſs fixed upon it. The height of the pedeſtal, and the croſs, is about three yards. On the Eaſt front of the pedeſtal is this inſcription:

On this ſpot
Was fought the battle of
Blore heath,
In 1459:
Lord Audley,
Who commanded for the ſide of Lancaſter,
Was defeated and ſlain.
To perpetuate the memory
Of the action and the place,
This antient monument
Was repaired in
1765,
At the charge of the lord of the manor,
Charles Boothby Skrymſher.

The earl of Saliſbury enjoyed his victory but a ſhort time, being made priſoner by the Lancaſtrians at Wakefield, 1460, and there beheaded, after the battle. Of his three ſons, the ſecond ſon, ſir Thomas Neville, was ſlain in the ſame battle; the eldeſt, Richard earl of Saliſbury and Warwick, and the third, John marquis Montacute, were killed at the battle of Barnet, 1470[r].

Heleigh. "*Hely*, a caſtel of the lord Audeleys, and a two "mile of is *Audeley* village, wherby ſum think that "it is caled Hely caſtel for *Audeley* caſtel. The "tenauntes of Audeley come to this caſtle[s]."

Hilton. At *Hilton*, or *Milton*, near Heleigh, Henry de Audeley, 1223, erected a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £.89. 10*s*. in which church the family buried[t].

Gerard's Bromley. *Gerard's Bromley* houſe was built by ſir Gilbert Gerard, maſter of the rolls in the reign of Elizabeth. His ſon Thomas, being knight marſhal of the king's houſehold, was by James I. created lord Gerard, which title continued in his family for four deſcents, and the younger branch had that of lord Gerard of Brandon, co. Suffolk, and earl of Macclesfield in the reign of Charles II. now extinct[u]. Their great eſtate was claimed by the ducheſs of Hamilton, 1720, who appealed to the Houſe of Lords againſt Thomas Fleetwood, eſq.; but it was determined in favour of the latter.

Chebſey. *Chebſey* came from the Haſtings to the Staffords and Harcourts. It is a large pariſh, and in the church-yard is a tall pyramidal ſtone, either the ſhaft of a croſs, or, like the three in *Checkley* church-yard, a funeral monument, perhaps Daniſh[x].

Eccleſhall. *Eccleſhall* is a very large manor, called ſometimes a barony, and belonged to the biſhop of Lichfield at the Conqueſt. Biſhop Durdent obtained a market and fair for it before 1161; and about 1200 biſhop Muſchamp had licence from king John to make a park here, and embattle the caſtle, which was rebuilt by biſhop Langton, 1310[y]. The value of this eſtate 1534 was, including the caſtle and manor, £.57. 7*s*. *per annum*. The biſhops, having other palaces in this county, at Heywood, Brewood, Beaudeſert, &c. beſides Lichfield houſe, in the Strand, London, do not appear to have reſided much here. In the civil war the caſtle was held for the king, and taken by the parliament before 1646, when it was ſo damaged that the biſhop could not reſide in it at the Reſtoration. The manor was ſold 1650 for £.14,224. Biſhop Lloyd, about 1695, rebuilt of brick all the South front of the palace, which conſtitutes the beſt part of the houſe, and connected it with what before ſerved only for a farm-houſe. Since his time it has been the conſtant reſidence of the biſhops. Biſhop Hough planted the grove, now converted into an elegant ſhrubbery; and the preſent biſhop Dr. James Cornwallis, by draining the grounds about the caſtle, has rendered the ſituation perfectly healthy[z].

Eccleſhall is a pretty market-town; and in its church queen Margaret, after the battle of Bloreheath, was ſheltered by biſhop Hales[a]. Thomas Bentham, biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, was buried in the church, 1578. "Eccleſhaul caſtel "longging to the biſhop of Cheſter. Langton "biſhop of Lichfield made it[b]."

Pelſall. *Pelſall*, in the pariſh of Eccleſhall, was the ſeat and manor of Robert, ſon of Gilbert, younger ſon of R. de Corboil in Normandy, who came in with the Conqueror, and held it A.D. 1088, of Robert de Stafford, with its appurtenances, by ſervice of a knight's fee. Gilbert married Iſabel, ſiſter and coheir of Hugh Lupus, earl of Cheſter, whoſe arms they aſſumed in a canton Az. John Peſhall, of Horſley, in this ſame pariſh, was created a baronet 10 James I. 1612.

Wotton. Near this is *Wotton*, where is a high paved way, which Dr. Plot[c] took for a via vicinalis.

Ellenhall. From the Noels of *Ellenhall* are likewiſe deſcended thoſe of *Hilcote* in this county, of Kirkby Malory in Leiceſterſhire, and of Brook in Rutlandſhire, of whom Edward was created lord Noel of Ridlington by James I. and by Charles I. viſcount Campden, in default of iſſue male of Baptiſt Hicks, lord Hicks viſcount Campden, whoſe eldeſt daughter and coheir Julian he married; and his grandſon was created earl of Gainſborough by Charles II.[d]

[r] Gent. Mag. XLII. p. 412. [s] Leland, VII. 36. [t] Tanner, 501. Dugdale, Bar. I. 747—50.
[u] Dugdale, II. 417. Mag. Brit. 81. [x] Plot, 432. [y] Cheſterfield in Angl. Sac. I. 442. Whitlocke. Ib. 447.
[z] Mr. Pegge's Antiquities of Eccleſhall. Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXI. [a] Leland, VII. 32. Plot, 449. Mag. Brit. 63.
[b] Leland, VII. 36, 37. [c] P. 402. G. [d] Mag. Brit. 89.

Raunton. *Raunton*, alias *De ſartis* or *Eſſars* abbey, was founded, for Black Monks, by Robert Fitz-Noel, in the reign of Henry II. ſubordinate to Haghmon priory, Salop, valued at £.102. 11s.[e]

Stafford. "*Stafforde* caſtel, not far from Stafford town, on "the river of Sow[f]." Ethelfleda the Mercian built a caſtle here, whereof nothing now remains. A little church ſtands near the ſite, called the Caſtle church. The caſtle on the hill a mile from the town was built long after, by Ranulph, firſt earl of Stafford. Erdeſwicke indeed, from a certain deed dated from the caſtle near Stafford, long before his time, concludes he only rebuilt it. Dr. Plot[g] thinks the caſtle there mentioned rather ſtood within the entrenchment at *Billington*, which may be only the remains of it, the lands wherein theſe works are being near to, and ſtill remaining part of, the demeſne land of the barony of Stafford. Mr. Pennant pronounces this a Britiſh poſt. Sir Simon Degge's MS note on Plot ſays, there was a caſtle within the town, near the broad Eye, and, in his time, a Bank called the Caſtle bank. This may be the ſame noticed in Speed's map, now called *Bully hill*.

The Conqueror built a caſtle here, making Robert de Tony governor of it, who thence took the name of Stafford, and the deſcendants of his great-granddaughter became barons and earls of Stafford. The barony had 60 knights-fees, and was diſſolved by the death of Henry Stafford, laſt duke of Buckingham. The moated ſite of their manſion-houſe remains before the caſtle. Stafford was a principal town in this county under the Heptarchy, as it is now the county town, the aſſizes and ſeſſions being eſtabliſhed here by act of parliament, 1 Elizabeth. That princeſs was here in her progreſs 1575; and, aſking what was the cauſe of the decay of the town, was anſwered, that the decay of capping was one cauſe, and another, that the aſſizes were taken away from the town. To which her majeſty replied, that ſhe would renew and eſtabliſh better the ſtatute for capping; and, for the aſſizes, ſhe gave her promiſe that the ſame ſhould ever after be kept at Stafford[h]. The town is well ſituate, on the river Sow, over which it has a fair bridge, rebuilt 1782; ſhews foundations of walls, is well-built, and is a corporation and borough, containing about 5000 inhabitants. It was made a borough by king John, at the requeſt of the Staffords, who alſo walled it[i]. It had a priory of Black Canons, founded by Peche biſhop of Lichfield, 1180, value £.198.[k] Another of Franciſcans, or Grey Friars, founded before 10 Edward I. value £.35. 13s. 10d.; a third of Friars Auſtins, founded by Ralph lord Stafford, about 1344, whoſe family monuments were removed hither from Stone, but not preſerved[l]; and two hoſpitals of St. John and St. Leonard[m]; the dean's houſe, now the ſchool, founded by Edward VI. and endowed with the revenues of the two hoſpitals[n]. It has now two churches, one antiently collegiate, for a dean and thirteen prebends. The deanery was valued at £.35. 13s. 10d. and all the prebends at not above £.38. *per annum*.[o] This latter church has an octagon tower, which had a lofty ſpire, blown down 1593, to the great damage of the church, repaired the next year[p]. There is a county hoſpital, finiſhed 1772, ſupported by annual ſubſcription, of between 8 and £.9000.[q] The town early gave title of baron to a family of its own name, whoſe deſcendant by the female line, Henry Howard, was created by James II. earl of Stafford, whoſe nephew, John Paul Stafford, was the fourth and laſt earl, dying 1762.

St. Berthelin was ſcholar to St. Guthlac, after whoſe death he retired to the iſland where Stafford now ſtands, then called *Bethnie*, which he afterwards quitted for the woods[r]. Edmund Stafford, biſhop of Exeter 1395—1419, and John Stafford, a Franciſcan writer, were born here[s]. Bethnie.

Two miles Eaſt of Stafford is *Beacon hill*; a large parcel of rocks, laid on a level eminence, and covered with graſs, having a ſteep aſcent on every ſide, like a camp. Upon *St. Amor* heath, under this hill, a battle was fought in the civil war[t]. Beacon hill.

At *Gnoſhall* was a church of ſecular canons, valued at £.47. 6s. 8d.[u] In this pariſh the miniſter and churchwardens annually chooſe a jury of twelve men, or more, who not only join with them and the ſidemen in making the preſentments to the official (it being a peculiar), but are impanneled, and bring in their verdict in all eccleſiaſtical cauſes that fall out amongſt them for the year following[x]. Gnoſhall.

Tixall ſtands about four miles Eaſt of Stafford. Roger earl of Montgomery held it at the Conqueſt, and Henry de Ferrers under him. It was in the Lytteltons in the reign of Edward IV. and Henry VI. a daughter of whom brought it in marriage to ſir John Aſton, of Haywood, knt. whoſe eldeſt ſon, Edward, was ſheriff of this county 1528, 1540, and 1556, and built the manſion-houſe here, on a ſill of the windows there being this inſcription: Tixall.

William Yates made this houſe MDLV.

It was a handſome building, the firſt ſtory of ſtone, the reſt of timber and plaſter, and is engraved in Plot, Pl. XXIX. It is taken down, and another manſion built near it, ſtill remaining. Sir Walter Aſton, ſheriff 1569 and 1574, built the Grecian gate-houſe, and died 1590. Sir Walter Aſton, the patron of Michael Drayton, married Gertrude, ſiſter of Mr. Sadler, of Standon, co. Herts, was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. baronet 1611, and, for his ſervices in the Spaniſh match, created baron Forfar. There is a portrait of him at Blithfield, in this county. His ſecond ſon Walter, ſecond lord Aſton, married Mary, daughter of Richard Weſton, earl of Portland, lord treaſurer, and defended Lichfield for the king, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and grandſon, both of his name, and a great-grandſon James, who died 1755, leaving a ſon Walter, who died 177.., and two daughters, coheireſſes, of whom the younger married the hon. Thomas Clifford, now proprietor of this eſtate, and the eldeſt, Mary, ſir Walter Blount, of Sodington, co. Worceſter, bart.[y] Among the family pictures, &c. removed hither from Standon on the death of

[e] Tanner, 499. [f] Leland, VII. 36. [g] P. 416. [h] MS. Dearle. [i] Holland.
[k] Tanner, 499. [l] Ib. 502. [m] Ib. 503. [n] Dearle's MS. [o] Tanner, 495. [p] Plot, 369.
[q] G. Pennant, 73—78. [r] Plot, 409. [s] Mag. Brit. 70. [t] Stukeley, It. II. 24. [u] Tanner, 495.
[x] Plot, 313. [y] Groſe. Pennant, 69. Salmon's Hertfordſhire, 238. Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, 268.

the

the laſt lord, is the marriage of prince Arthur, in tapeſtry, mentioned by Mr. Walpole [z].

Tixall gave birth to Edward Wetenhall, biſhop of Cork [a].

On Tixall heath are two barrows, called the *King's* and *Queen's Low* [b]. Two urns found on this heath in the laſt century were lately in the cuſtody of Walter lord Aſton [c].

Shutborough. Near Tixall is *Shutborow*, the ſeat of George Anſon, eſq. whoſe uncle, elder brother of the late lord Anſon, beautifully improved this eſtate of *Shukborough with the long beard*, who was reported in Leland's time to have given it to the mitre of Lichfield [d]. The choragic monument of Lyſicrates, the tower of Andronicus Cyrrheſtes, and the arch of Adrian at Athens, are imitated here, among other antient and modern monuments of equal taſte. Some remains of the old manſion are behind the preſent [e]. By the road ſide is a ſarcophagus, placed upon a wall, to the memory of lord Anſon.

Ingeſtre. Not far from Tixall is *Ingeſtre*, a reſpectable manſion of the Elizabethan age, the body brick and the bows ſtone, the antient ſeat of the Chetwynds, of whom the laſt male owner, Walter Chetwynd, eſq. who died without iſſue, 1693, was a gentleman not more eminent for his antient family and great hoſpitality than for his ſkill in antiquities, and for his encouragement of Erdeſwicke's reſearches. He rebuilt his pariſh church in a handſome manner, 1677, and gave up a portion of tithes worth £.50 a year to it [f]. This eſtate now belongs to John Chetwynd Talbot, in right of his mother, the heir of John viſcount Chetwynd.

Hopton heath. *Hopton heath*, on the ſide of Ingeſtre pariſh, is noted for a ſkirmiſh between the king's forces under the earl of Northampton, and the parliament's, under ſir William Brereton and ſir John Gill, in which the former were victorious, but, from a too eager purſuit, left their gallant leader to be killed by the enemy.

Chartley. "*Chartely*, the olde caſtel, is now yn ruine: but "olde yerle Randol as ſum ſay lay in it when he "buildid Deulencres abbay. This caſtel ſtondith a "good flite ſhot from the building and goodly "manor place that now is ther as the principal "houſe of the Ferrars, and cam to them be ſimili-"tude by marriage. Ther is a mighty large parke [g]." The Ferrars family here are as old as the Conqueſt, and were barons Chartley from 1298. Their greateſt property was in Derbyſhire, for in this county they had only Chartley and Tutbury [h]. Their heireſs, Anne, brought the barony by marriage to the Devereuxes. Robert D'Eureux, ſon of Robert, mentioned by Mr. Camden, laſt earl of Eſſex and lord Ferrers of that name, dying without iſſue, Charles II. declared ſir Robert Shirley, his heir-general, lord Fererrs of Chartley, who was afterwards advanced by queen Anne to the titles of viſcount Tamworth and earl Ferrers, which are both enjoyed by his deſcendant Robert, ſeventh and preſent earl. The barony of Ferrars of Chartley devolved, 1754, to Charlotte, wife of George viſcount Townſhend [i] (daughter and heir of James Compton, earl of Northampton, by Elizabeth Shirley, his wife), by whom ſhe had iſſue George, now, on her death, 1770, baron de Ferrars of Chartley, elected preſident of the Society of Antiquaries on St. George's-day, April 23, 1784, on the death of Dr. Jeremiah Milles, dean of Exeter, and the ſame year advanced to the title of earl of the county of Leiceſter. Queen Elizabeth was at Chartley Auguſt 1575, in her progreſs to Stafford [k]. This venerable pile, engraved in Plot, Pl. V. built great part of wood, round a court, was adorned with the arms and devices of the ſeveral proprietors, the initials of the builder, Walter Devereux, and a bed wrought by the queen of Scots, who was confined here. It was deſtroyed by fire, 1781. At a ſmall diſtance, on a knoll, are the remains of the caſtle built by Ralph earl of Cheſter, from whom it paſſed to the Ferrars and Devereuxes, earls of Eſſex.

Stow. In *Stow* church adjoining is a monument for Walter Devereux, firſt viſcount Hereford, grandſon of the firſt lord Ferrars, and founder of the houſe of Chartley, who died 1558, with his own figure, and thoſe of his two wives [l].

Beaudeſert. The caſtle of *Beaudeſert* ſtood on a very high hill, commanding a view of nine counties. It was wreſted, with ſix other manors, from the ſee of Lichfield, in the reign of Edward VI. when biſhop Sampſon accepted in exchange from ſir William Paget, baron Beaudeſert, certain impropriations of the value of £.183 a-year, now reduced to poor vicarages or curacies annexed to the ſee. The houſe was rebuilt by Thomas lord Paget, in the reign of Elizabeth, and has been much improved by the preſent owner [m]. In the drawing-room is a fine portrait, by Holbein, of the firſt lord Paget. His monument in Lichfield cathedral was deſtroyed in the civil wars [n]. He was, as may be collected from his epitaph, ſecretary and privy-counſellor to Henry VII. and conſtituted by his will counſellor and adjutant to Edward VI. during his minority, to whom he was alſo chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, comptroller of the houſehold, and by him created baron and knight of the garter, and by queen Mary lord privy ſeal. His grandſon William was fourth baron Paget [o]. In the park is a large fortification called *Caſtlehill*, double-trenched, and almoſt circular, except on the South-eaſt ſide, having two entrances, and before the Eaſtern one ſeveral advanced works. It probably was made by Canute when he ravaged theſe parts [p]. Mr. Pennant refers it to the Britans. Coal is dug in this park which will bear carving as ſtone. The choir of Lichfield cathedral is floored with this coal and alabaſter, in alternate ſquares.

Lichfield. "The towne of Lichfield, for all the ſubſtance of "it ſtandith upon a low and equal ground, only the "cloſe and cathedrall church, with a long ſtreet "that lyith North, on the bridge of the town, is "ſomewhat upon high ground. Ther is no token

[z] Anecdotes of Painting, II. 68. [a] Parochial Antiquities, MS. [b] Pennant, 71.
[c] Parochial Antiquities, MS. [d] It. VII. 38. [e] Pennant, 67, 68.
[f] G. Pennant, 72. The houſe is engraved in Plot, pl. 26. [g] Leland, VII. 40. [h] Degge, MS n.
[i] See before, p. 504. [k] Life of ſir Thomas Smith, p. 190. [l] Pennant, p. 65.
[m] See the view of it in Plot, pl. VIII. The gateway is removed. Pennant, p. 96, 97.
[n] Ib. 108. The antient finger-ſtocks from this houſe, deſcribed and engraved by Plot, pl. XXXII. fig. 11, p. 390, a puniſhment formerly inflicted by the *Lord of Miſrule* on ſuch ſervants as committed miſdemeanours during Chriſtmas, are now in the late Mr. Greene's Muſeum in Lichfield. Finger-ſtocks are ſtill retained in the church of Ashby de la Zouch; ſee an engraving of it in Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 618.
[o] Holland. [p] G. Plot, 418.

"that

" that it ever was walled. Ther hath bene a caſtle " in the South ende, but no part of it ſtondeth: the " plott with the dikes is yet called the Caſtle field. " In the mayne town, that is a fayre large thing, " are three paroche churches: St. Maries, a right " beautiful piece of worke in the very market-place: " St. Michael, in the South-eaſt end of the town, " and Stowe church in the Eaſt end, where is St. " Chad's well, where is ſeen a ſtone in the bottom " of it, on which ſome ſay St. Chadde was wont to " ſtand naked in the water and pray. At this ſtone " he had his oratory in the time of Wulpher king " of Mercia. The cathedral church was firſt dedi- " cated to St. Mary and St. Peter, and a biſhopric " there erected [865] by Oſwy king of Northumber- " land and of the Marches after he had ſlain Penda " the pagan king of Mercia. After the death of " Oſwy Penda's ſons falling to the faith were fetters " forth of the ſame church, and favorers to Cedde, " to whom it was afterwards dedicated. The whole " cloſe was newly dyked and walled by biſhop " Langton, who made a gate at the Weſt part, a " leſſer at the South-eaſt part, and the biſhop's palace " at the Eaſt end. The glory of the cathedral church " is the work at the Weſt end exceeding coſtly and " fair. There be three ſtone pyramids, two in the " Weſt end, and one in the middle. The library " at the Weſt end was erected by Thomas Heywood, " dean. The prebendaries houſes in the cloſe, " builded by divers men, be very fayre. The cho- " riſters have a goodly houſe lately builded by biſhop " Blithe[q]." The cathedral is 411 feet long from Eaſt to Weſt, 66 broad from North to South, the middle ſpire 258 feet and an half high, the Weſt ſteeples 188. Biſhop Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. built good part of it. Langton built the Lady chapel, in the reign of Edward I. made a ſumptuous ſhrine for St. Chad, which coſt £.2000, and in his new palace hall cauſed the hiſtory of Edward I. to be painted, which remained to Erdeſwicke's time, though much decayed. He was buried in this chapel, 1321, but his monument is now in the South aile of the chancel, with thoſe of biſhops Patteſhull 1245, Blithe 1530, and Hacket 1670, and deans Heywood 1492, and Addiſon 1683. Over the Weſt door were three rows of large whole-length ſtatues of kings and Old Teſtament worthies, two rows of which were taken down about 42 years ago, by dean Penny. The great Weſt window, in form of a Catherine wheel, was given by James II. when duke of York, and over it without is a ſtatue of Charles II. The ſcreen behind the high altar is compoſed of rich fretwork, once whited over, but now cleaned and well repaired by the preſent dean Proby, in the niches of which were formerly ſtatues. The church was ſo completely ruined in the civil wars, the royaliſts having ſtood a formal ſiege in the cloſe, which was regularly fortified and ditched, that biſhop Hacket laid out £.20,000 on repairing it. The library was burnt, with all the records, and the middle ſpire beat down. The palace was rebuilt by biſhop Wood, 1687. Near it is the choriſter's ſchool houſe, and an old gate to the ſchool in the Flemiſh ſtyle lately taken down.

Over the great Weſt door of the cathedral, within the church, is the following inſcription:

Oſwyus eſt Lichfeild fundator, ſed reparator
Offa fuit: Regum fama perennis erit.
Rex Stephanus, Rex Henricus, primuſque Richardus,
Rex et Ioannes plurima dona dabant.

Supra hæc millenos Eccleſia floruit annos;
Duret ad extremum nobilis uſque diem.
Daque Deus longum ut hæc ſacra floreat ædes,
Et celebrent nomen plebs ibi ſancta tuum.

Fundata eſt Eccleſia Mercienſis
Quæ nunc Lichfeldia dicitur.
Facta Cathedralis
Anno Domini
DCLVII.

An organ built originally for the uſe of this cathedral by father Smith, after the havoc of the civil war, when no part of that goodly fabrick was left fit for divine ſervice but the chapter-houſe, was at the reſtoration of the church by biſhop Hacket removed, and placed in a loft in the Lady chapel, where it ſtood uſeleſs till its removal, 1740, to the Vicar's hall. In 1745, a great number of ſoldiers being quartered in that room, broke it open, and burnt moſt of the wooden pipes. In this condition it was, by the late dean Penny, given to Mr. John Alcock, the then organiſt, who, having for many years uſed it as a cloaths preſs, ſold it, 1760, to the late Mr. Greene of Lichfield; who, by the aſſiſtance of the late Mr. Adcock of Leiceſter-fields, reſtored it. It has a ſtop diapaſon and principal of wood, a twelfth and fifteenth of metal.

Higbert was ordained biſhop here A. D. 785, by the council of Chalcluith, which took away great part of the archbiſhop of Canterbury's juriſdiction[r]. King Offa procured this ſee to be made archiepiſcopal A. D. 789, which continued only ten years, when the act of pope Adrian was revoked by pope Leo III. his ſucceſſor, at the inſtance of king Kenulph. When Eadulph was archbiſhop of Lichfield, 789, he had for ſuffragans the biſhops of Worceſter, Hereford, Leiceſter, Sidnaceſter, Elmham, and Dunwich. He was at the council of Cloveſho, 803, which reſtored the rights of the ſee of Canterbury, and died 812[s]. The ſee was tranſlated to Cheſter, on account of the meanneſs of the town, 1075; and thence to Coventry, 1102: but the biſhops ſoon returned hither, and Clinton built the cathedral about 1140, and augmented the chapter. Here are now a biſhop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, four archdeacons, 27 prebendaries, and 12 minor canons. The revenues of the ſee were valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.795. 17s. 6d. and of the chapter at £.436. 10s.[t] Here was a houſe of Grey Friars, or Friars Minors, founded by biſhop Alexander, 1229[u]; ſeveral parts of it are yet ſtanding, and greatly improved by the leſſee, William Inge, eſq. 1783; its revenues ſupport an hoſpital at Seale, co. Leiceſter. Here was alſo founded an hoſpital of St. John, by biſhop Roger, in the reign of Henry III. refounded by biſhop Smith, in the reign of Henry VII. conſiſting of a maſter, two prieſts, and 20 poor men, and another by Dr. Milley, 1424[x]. St. Michael's

[q] Leland, IV. 187, 188, 189.
[r] Sax. Chron. Flor. Wig.
[s] Godwin, 310.
[t] Tanner, 485.
[u] Leland, IV. 188. Tanner, 501.
[x] Tanner, 502, 503.

church

church is remarkable only for its large yard of six or seven acres[y]. This, with St. Chad's, are chapels to St. Mary's *in foro*[z], which was rebuilt 1716, and its fine spire unnecessarily pulled down.

Geffrey Muschamp, bishop of Coventry, in consideration of the great kindness of king John to the church of Lichfield, appointed by deed three chaplains, to celebrate mass for his soul and the souls of his father, brother, and relations, with a sufficient stipend. See the charter, and its confirmation by the dean and chapter, printed in Liber Niger Scaccarii, p. 375.

This city was incorporated 1 Edward VI. by the style of bailiffs, burgesses, citizens, and the commonalty of the same. The senior bailiff is elected by the bishop, the other by the corporation. They have power of life and death within their jurisdiction, a court of record and of piepoudre[a]. The castle, in which Richard II. kept his Christmas 1397, and was two years after confined, the city walls, and bishop Clinton's costly tower, are all gone. The castle stood on an eminence on the South side of Tamworth street; the site is now converted into several small gardens.

Lichfield gave birth, 1617, to Richard Whittington, the grammarian; to Mr. Camden's father; to Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, chemist, and herald; to Richard Weston, judge of the Common Pleas, grandfather to the earl of Portland of that name; 1663, to Dr. George Smalridge, consecrated bishop of Bristol 1714, who died 1719; to Thomas Newton, bishop of Bristol, who died 1782; and to Samuel Johnson, LL.D. It gave title of earl to Charles lord d'Aubigny, so created and baron Newbury 1646, with whom expired these titles, intended for his uncle, Bernard Steward, slain at Rowton heath. Sir Edward Henry Lee, bart. of Ditchley, Oxfordshire, was advanced to this earldom 1674, and succeeded 1716 by his sixth son, George Henry; and he 1742-3 by his son and namesake, who, dying 1772 without issue, was succeeded by his uncle Robert (13th son of the third earl), who dying without issue, 1776, the title is extinct.

"The North part of Lichfield is divided from the "South by three pooles or lakes, whereof both the "two first lye by West, and nothing so great as the "third, that lyeth by East. The first Westerne poole "is divided from the second by a great maine long "causey, wherein be arches of stone for the water "to issue into the second poole, and this causey "serveth to come out of the South part of the town "into the North. This causey was last made, with "great expences, by Walter de Langton, bishop of "Lichfield[b]." At present these three pools are reduced to *Stow pool* and *Minster pool*. Lichfield is supposed to have its name, q. d. *field of carcases*, from the 1000 converts made by Amphibalus at Stichbrook, and martyred here[c].

Eddinghall. Between Streethay and Burton, at *Eddinghall*, is a raised way, or *via vicinalis*, pointing towards Lullington in Derbyshire, and near it a barrow[d].

Burton on Trent. "*Burton upon Trent* hath but one paroch chirch, "and a chapel at the bridge end. Trent cumpasith "a great peace of the towne. Many marbelers "working in alabaster[e]." It is a market-town, and has a woollen manufactory. It has a handsome stone bridge of 36 arches over Trent, above a quarter of a mile long[f], built in the reign of Henry II. or earlier. The castle was built by the Ferrers, in the Conqueror's time[g]. The parish church adjoins to the abbey, which was founded 1004, for Benedictines, by Wulfric Spot, valued at £.501. 7s. Henry VIII. founded in it at the Dissolution a college of a dean and canons, which subsisted but four years. Modwenna lived here retired in an island called *Andredsy*, where she was buried[h]. The abbot of Burton having a vast rough hilly ground about a mile from the abbey called it *Sinai*, and it is still called *Sinai park*[i]. The annals of this house from A. D. 1004 to 1263, were printed among Gale's Scriptores Angliæ, Ox. 1684, p. 246.

Blithfield. *Blithfield* came to the Bagots by marriage of sir Ralph with Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Richard Blithfield, in the reign of Edward II. Before that they were situated at the neighbouring village of *Bagots Bromley*. From a younger branch of this family descended the antient barons Staffords, afterwards dukes of Buckingham; Millisent, heiress of Robert lord Stafford, having married Harvey Bagot. Sir William Bagot was created lord Bagot of Bagots Bromley 1780; and, dying 1798, was succeeded by his son William, the second and present lord. The house is built round a court. The park, at some distance from the house, abounds with large oaks, and in the church are the family monuments[k].

Heywood. On the confines of Cank wood is *Heywood park*, another house belonging to the earl of Uxbridge, remarkable for the beautiful woody dingles that wind into the sides of the forest. Here Mr. Pennant[l] supposes was the park of red deer which Leland[m] says the bishop of Lichfield had in his manor of Shugborow. "Some call *Shokesborow Heywood*, "becaus it standith by it." The bridge is the longest in England, having once 42 arches, now reduced, as well as the manor barn[n].

Colwich. *Colwich*, adjoining, belonged to a family of that name from the reign of Henry III. to that of Elizabeth, when it passed into that of Leicester of Tabley, co. Cheshire. The church is a prebend of Lichfield. Here is the burial-place of the Ansons, a columbarium, and the monument of sir William Wolseley, bart. 1728, who was drowned, in his chariot, by the accidental breaking of a mill-dam in Longdon village, by a thunder shower[o]. This family is of great antiquity at *Wolseley* in this parish. Beaudesert, and a great piece of Cank forest, are in Longdon parish[p]. This last village was antiently full of gentlemen's seats, now reduced to one, belonging to Francis Cobb, esq. The manor is of great extent[q].

Colton. *Colton* hall belonged to the Gastenoys; and, by marriage with their heiress, to the Drakelows and Griesleys; and in the reign of Charles I. to lord Aston; when it was burnt by the carelessness of a servant. Near the bridge over the Trent here is

[y] Mag. Brit. 5. [z] Ecton. [a] Pennant, 115. [b] Leland, IV. 188. [c] Plot, 399. Mag. Brit. 156.
[d] G. Plot, 402. Mag. Brit. 16. [e] Leland, VII. 36. [f] See Gent. Mag. XXI. p. 296. 407. [g] Holland.
[h] Tanner, 491. Capgrave. [i] Burton, Leicestershire, 119. [k] G. Mag. Brit. 77. Pennant, p. 84—86.
[l] P. 79. [m] It. VII. 38. [n] Pennant, p. 66. [o] Ib. 80. [p] Leland, VII. 38. [q] Pennant, p. 95.

ſometimes taken the burbot, or eel pout, from its reſemblance to an eel, though ſhorter, a fiſh of a diſguſting appearance, but of a delicate flavour and very firm [r], found in greater plenty in the river Witham, and the great Eaſt fen in Lincolnſhire. Beltween Colton and Blithfield the country alters for the worſe, and becomes wet and miry.

Abbot's Bromley.] At *Abbot's*, or *Paget's Bromley*, was within memory of Dr. Plot's time a ſport on Chriſtmas, New Year's, and Twelfth Day, called the *Hobby-horſe dance*. A perſon carried between his legs the figure of an horſe made of thin boards, and in his hand a bow and arrow, which, paſſing through a hole in the bow, and ſtopping on a ſhoulder in it, made a ſnapping noiſe as he drew it to and fro, keeping time with the muſic. With this man danced five or ſix others, carrying on their ſhoulders as many rein deer's heads, three of them painted white, and three red, with the arms of the chief families, Paget, Bagot, and Welles, to whom the chief revenues of the town belonged, painted on the palms of them, with which they danced the hays, and other country dances. To this hobby-horſe dance there alſo belonged a pot, which was kept by turns by four or five of the chief of the town, whom they called *Reeves*, who provided cakes and ale to put into this pot; all people who had any kindneſs for the good intent of the inſtitution of the ſport giving pence a-piece for themſelves and families, and ſo did foreigners who came to ſee it; with which money, after defraying the charge of the cakes and ale, they not only repaired their church, but kept their poor too: which charges are not now ſo cheerfully borne [s]. *Hobby-horſe money* is mentioned in the old pariſh books of Stafford and Seighford [t]. This cuſtom was continued till the civil war, and ſir Simon Degge ſaw it often practiſed. He ſays they had ſomething of the kind to get money to repair the church at Stafford, every common council collecting money of his friends; and he that could bring in moſt money to the hobby-horſe was looked on as a man of beſt credit, ſo that they ſtrove who ſhould moſt improve his intereſt; and, as he remembered, it was accounted for at Chriſtmas [u].

Blithbury. At *Blithbury*, in Abbot's Bromley, was a ſmall Benedictine monaſtery, afterwards nunnery, founded in the 12th century, by Hugh Malveyſin, ſuppreſſed by Wolſey [x].

Rudgeley. *Rudgeley* is a market-town, with a great annual horſe fair. The ſeat of the Weſtons belongs now to Aſhton Curzon, eſq. [y]

Hermitage. At *Hermitage*, commonly called *Armitage*, is the ſeat of Mr. Liſter; and on the oppoſite ſide of Trent

Maveſyn Ridvare. *Maveſyn Ridvare*, the property of the Maveſyns from the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry IV. when ſir Robert Maveſyn and ſir William Handſacre meeting, with their followers, near their reſpective eſtates, in the oppoſite cauſes of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the latter was ſlain; and the daughter and coheireſs of the former married his heir, and carried her eſtate into that family. The monument of ſir Robert has this inſcription:

Hic jacet dñs Robertus de Mauveſine miles dñs de Mauveſine Ridware, qui occubuit juxta Salopiam 1403, ſtans cum rege dimicans ex parte ſuâ uſque ad mortem: cujus a'i'æ propitietur Deus.

Near the church is the gateway of the antient manſion of the Mauveſins, and on the other ſide Trent, beyond *High bridge*, is a moated fragment of the rival houſe of Hanſacre [z].

Mauveſyn Ridware deſcended through the heirs of Maveſyn, Cawardin, and Chadwick, to Charles Sacheverel Chadwick, eſq. who died ſeiſed thereof.

King's Bromley. *King's Bromley* belonged to the earls of Cheſter, and earl Leofric died here, 1057 [a]. It became after the property of lady Holte of Aſton, and Mrs. Elizabeth Newton, ſiſters and coheireſſes of the late John Newton, eſq. [b] The abbot of Burton on Trent gave two palfreys to have a market and fair here till the king (Henry III.) came to full age [c].

Fairwell. *Fairwell* was a houſe of canons regular, afterwards of Benedictine nuns, founded by Roger Clinton, biſhop of Cheſter or Lichfield, about 1140, ſuppreſſed by Wolſey, and annexed to Lichfield for the choriſters [d].

In taking down this church, which undoubtedly was the nunnery chapel, to rebuild it, about 1747, were found, in the South wall, ſix feet from the ground, and ſome feet from each other, and ſeveral feet between the rows, three ranges of coarſe earthen veſſels, of different ſizes; the ſmaller ſix inches and a quarter high, three 1-8th over at the mouth, ſixteen and a half round; the larger 11 inches and a half high, four and a half at the mouth, 24 round, laid on their ſides, the mouths, to the inſide of the church, covered with thin coat of plaſter [e]. One of them is preſerved in Mr. Greene's muſeum at Lichfield.

Yoxall. At *Yoxall*, in levelling a piece of ground near Mr. Wright's houſe, were found near 40 veſſels of coarſe brown ſoft earth, almoſt full of the aſhes and fragments of human bones. Moſt of the veſſels were broken in taking them up; but one of them, preſented to Mr. Greene of Lichfield, and engraved in Gent. Mag. XLIV. p. 358, is copied in our plate of urns.

Whichenour *Whichenour* is remarkable for the tenure whereby it was held by ſir Philip de Somervile, in the reign of Edward III. with other manors in this county, of the earl of Lancaſter, lord of the manor of Tutbury, to pay but half a knight's fee and half the eſcuage uſually aſſeſſed, but to find a flitch of bacon at all times of the year, except Lent, for every man or woman after the firſt year of their marriage, and for every religious of every rank after the firſt year of their profeſſion, on the party making oath, and two of his neighbours anſwering for him, that he hath not once in that time repented of his marriage. The party being a freeman was to have, beſides the flitch, half a quarter of wheat and a cheeſe; if a villan, only half a quarter of rye [f]. The oath extends only to married perſons, omitting religious: but the

[r] Pennant, ubi ſup. p. 80, 81. Brit. Zool. III. p. 175, 4to. Plot, 241.
[s] Plot, 434.
[t] Parochial Antiquities of Staffordſhire, MS. in Seighford.
[u] MS n. on Plot, ubi ſup.
[x] Tanner, 494.
[y] Pennant, p. 94.
[z] Pennant, p. 87, ex Erdeſwicke.
[a] Dugdale, Bar. I. 10.
[b] Pennant, 89.
[c] Mag. Rot. 5 H. III. rot. 9. 6. Madox, Hiſt. of Exch. 286.
[d] Mag. Brit. 150. Tanner, 496.
[e] Mr. Greene, in Gent. Mag. XLI. 59. Biſhop Lyttleton, in A. S. Min.
[f] Plot, 440. Mag. Brit. 27. Blount's Jocular Tenures.

prize

prize does not appear to have been often claimed by either. The Somerviles held the manor from the Conqueſt till it fell by marriage to the Griffiths, and is now the property of John Lever, eſq.[g] purchaſed from the late John Ofley, eſq.

Fiſherwick. *Fiſherwick* park, North-eaſt of Lichfield, is a fine ſeat of the marquis of Donegal, built from a deſign of Mr. Brown[h]. In Plot's time it was the ſeat of lord Maſſareen, in whoſe family of Skeffington, a younger branch of that antient houſe in Leiceſterſhire, it had long been, and of whoſe heir the earl of Donegal purchaſed it[i].

My worthy friend Mr. Pennant[k] ſought in vain for ſeven tumuli near Lichfield in this county; for they are expreſsly ſaid in Archæologia, I. 57, which he cites, to be near Lichfield in Hants, and ſo Mr. Camden had ſaid before.

Clifton Camville. The church of *Clifton-Campville*, which took its name from the Camvilles, who held it from 1200 to 1315, has an elegant ſpire, and a monument for ſir John Vernon of Harleſton and his lady, 1545[l]. Richard de Canville acknowledged that Hugh, late earl of Cheſter, enfeoffed Geffrey Marmion of the manor of Clifton; which Geffrey left one daughter Aldreda, married to William de Campville, by whom ſhe had a ſon, Geffrey de Campville, father of the ſaid Richard; that William de Campville and Geffrey de Campville held the ſaid fee of the earls of Cheſter, from heir to heir; that, on the deceaſe of Ralph earl of Cheſter, earl de Ferrariis had the ſaid fee as his purparty in right of his wife Agnes, ſiſter to the ſaid earl Ralph, and therefore that he holds his fee of the ſaid earl Ferrers, and not of the king[m].

Thorpe Conſtantine. *Thorpe Conſtantine* is the ſeat of William Inge, eſq.

Needwood. *Needwood* foreſt or chace is the richeſt foreſt land in England[n]. This was part of the eſtate of the de Ferrars earls of Derby. It was granted to Edmund, ſecond ſon of king Henry III. and belongs to the king as duke of Lancaſter.

Hanbury. *Hanbury* belonged to a family of that name, whoſe monuments are in the church.

Morelands. The *Morelands*, however externally barren, yield plenty of coal, lead, copper, marble, and millſtones[o]; and *Wotton*, in ſo hard a ſoil, brings forth and feeds beaſts of a large ſize[p]. The common people all over the Morelands make uſe of oat malt without any barley at all[q].

Dove r. Churnet r. Blith r. The *Dove* and *Churnet* rivers are juſt mentioned by Leland, VII. p. 37. Of *Blith* river, he ſays it ſpringeth at *Whetle* moor, and runneth by Draicote and Teyne villages, and about Rokceſter goes into Dove[r].

Dieulacres abbey. *Dieulacres* abbey, half a mile from Leek, was founded for Ciſtertians, 1214, by Randolph, third ſurnamed de Blundeville, earl of Cheſter, who tranſlated the monks of Pulton in Cheſhire hither, by order of the ghoſt of his grandfather. Upon relating the viſion to his wife, ſhe ſaid, *Dieu l'encres*, "God increaſe it," which became the name of the place, now corrupted to *Dieulacres*. It was valued at £.227. 5*s. per annum*[s].

Cotton Clanford. At *Coton Clanford* was born, 1659, William Wollaſton, author of "The Religion of Nature delineated." He was aſſiſtant maſter of Birmingham ſchool 1682, but ſoon after had a large eſtate left him by his kinſman, Mr. Wollaſton, of Shenton, co. Leiceſter; and, dying 1724, was buried at Finborough, co. Suffolk, where he had alſo a good eſtate.

Leek. *Leek* belonged to the earls of Cheſter, and is a market-town. In the church-yard is a tall pyramidal ſtone, adorned with imagery and fretwork. There are ſeveral ſuch in the church-yards of Draycot, Chebſey, Ilam, and Checkly, ſerving where ſingle as croſſes, where more as ſepulchral monuments, probably of the Danes. The *Naked field*, a little diſtant Eaſt-north-eaſt from Checkley church, is ſuppoſed to have been a field of battle[t]. *Leek rocks* and *Henclouds* in this pariſh are ſtupendous bare rocks[u].

Eaton *hill*. Seven miles Eaſt of Leek is *Eaton* hill, remarkable for a fine copper-mine belonging to the duke of Devonſhire. The hill where the mine lies is conical, and its perpendicular height from the Manifold, which runs cloſe under it, is 700 feet, and its diameter from that river quite through about half a mile. This mine was known before Dr. Plot's time; for he ſays it was worked ſeveral years by lord Devonſhire himſelf, ſir Richard Fleetwood, and ſome Dutchmen, but they had all left it off before he came into the country, as not worth their while[x]. It was re-opened, about 30 years ago, by a Corniſh miner, and ſome adventurers at Aſhborne took a leaſe of the preſent duke's grandfather, to ſearch for copper here. £.13,000 were expended without ſucceſs; at laſt, after ſinking a ſhaft above 200 yards deep, immenſe quantities of copper were found, and the leaſe is now fallen in. It clears now annually between 8 and 10,000*l.* and might produce double. More than 300 perſons, men, women, and children, are annually employed. The miners work ſix hours at 2*d. per* hour; women by taſk earn from 4*d.* to 8*d. per* day, and are paid by meaſure, according to the quantity of ore they can *break* or pulverize. On the oppoſite ſide of the hill has been diſcovered a lead mine, which is likely to turn out to great advantage. Nine miles North of Leek the county ends in a point, where there are three ſhireſtones near this county, and thoſe of Derby and Cheſter[y].

Dilhorne. The church at *Dilhorne* has an octangular ſteeple[z].

Cheadle. *Cheadle* is a ſmall market-town, with a free-ſchool[a].

Alton. At *Alton*, three miles Eaſt of Cheadle are the ruins of a caſtle which belonged, 22 Henry II. to Bertram de Verdon, whoſe male line failing, it came by marriage to the Furnivalls, and afterwards to the Nevills, and belongs at preſent to the earl of Shrewſbury's family.

Croxden ab. Not far from Checkly, by a ſmall brook called *Peak*, are the ſtately ruins of *Croxden* abbey. Bertram de Verdon gave the monks of Aulney in Normandy a piece of ground at *Chotes* or *Chotene*, 1176, to build an abbey of their order, which was the Ciſtertian. This was in three years removed to Crokeſden or Croxden; where all his family were buried[b], and alſo king John's heart. It belongs

[g] Pennant, 90—94. [h] Pennant, 117. See it in Plot, pl. XV. [i] P. 209. [k] ubi ſup. p. 117. 119.
[l] Ib. 120. [m] Record. 27 H. III. rot. 11. a. [n] Plot, 108. [o] Mag. Brit. 106. [p] Holland.
[q] Degge, MS n. [r] VII. 37. [s] Tanner, 500. [t] Plot, 432. [u] Plot, 171. Mag. Brit. 94. 95.
[x] P. 165. [y] Mr Efford, in Gent. Mag. XXXIX. 59. [z] Plot, 369. [a] Mag. Brit. 94.
[b] Tanner, 498. Mag. Brit. 148. Dr. Rawlinſon engraved the foundation charter of this abbey in his poſſeſſion.

now

now, or lately, to the earl of Macclesfield [c]. It was valued at £.90. 5s. 11d. *per annum.*

Uttoxeter. *Uttoxeter*, though much reduced by fire ſince Mr. Camden's time, is ſtill a market-town. It gave birth, 1542, to that eminent ſcholar and mathematician of the Elizabethan age, Thomas Allen, whoſe father was lord of the manor of Buckenhall in this county. He was fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, and removed to Glouceſter hall, where he died, at a great age, 1632; leaving his valuable library and collection of MSS. to ſir Kenelm Digby, who depoſited it in the Bodleian library [d].

"*Uttok Ceſtre* one paroch chirch. The menne of "the towne uſith graſing, for there be wonderful "paſtures upon Dove. It longith to the erledom "of Lancaſter. A freſcole foundid by a prieſt "Thomas Allen. He founded another at Stone in "the reign of queen Mary [e]."

Uttoxeter is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Sir Simon Degge, who was born there, and died at the age of 92, in a letter dated Auguſt 27, 1726, writes, "In the three weeks I have been at Uttoxeter there have been buried four men, and two women, one woman aged 94, the other 83; one man 91, another 87, another 82, and one young man of 68. Yeſterday I talked with a man of 90, who has all his ſenſes, and walks without a ſtaff. About a month ſince he had a fever, and was ſpeechleſs two days. His daughter is 60, and about ſix months ſince he buried his wife, who had lived 63 years with him, and was aged 85. In this town are now living three men and their wives, who have had 53 children, and each hath the ſame wife, by which he had his children, now alive. They are all young men, the oldeſt not being above 60. I will only tell you that in 1702 there died here three women, their years as follows: one 103, the ſecond 126, the third 87." Sir Simon ſays he had ſeven brothers and ſiſters, all living together not long ſince, and the youngeſt 60 years of age [f]. The Minors family of *Hollingbury* hall in this pariſh were particularly addicted to the ſea. William ſailed 11 times to the Eaſt Indies, whither he had been followed by Capt. Richard Minors, proprietor of the ſeat in Plot's time, diſtinguiſhed in the Dutch wars, and againſt the rebels at Colcheſter; but the eſtate was ſquandered, and belonged to James Wood in Degge's time [g].

Tutbury. "*Tutburi*, a ſmaul market, the caſtel longging to "the king now by the duke of Lancaſter. It was "afore Ferrares caſtel erle of Darby [h]." John of Gaunt built the gatehouſe and walls about the caſtle; of whom certain manors were held by ſervice of carving for him when he kept his Chriſtmas here, and hunting his *greeſe* or wild ſwine in Auguſt [i]. Dr. Plot mentions an extraordinary timber bridge over the caſtle ditch, the pieces whereof were not above a yard long, yet it was not ſupported by pillars, archwork, or any other prop. Sir Simon Degge ſays it was above 30 yards long, but the arches that bore up the bridge and planks were of conſiderable length. They affirm that the more weight was upon it the ſtronger it was, and may be if well loaded it would not quake ſo much as he had made it with his weight [k].

Here was another extraordinary ceremony of electing a king of the Minſtrels, and turning out a bull by the prior of Tutbury, which being ſoaped, and made as mad as poſſible, was to be purſued by them, and when taken within the county, and before ſunſet, to be brought to the market croſs, and there baited. By this bull as a tenure the duke of Devonſhire holds the priory [l], but of late years has commuted for it, and gives the minſtrels four marks whether they get the bull or not. The king of muſic and the bailiff have alſo of late compounded: the bailiff giving the king five nobles in lieu of his right to the bull, and then ſends him to the earl of Devon's manor of Hardwick to be fed, and given to the poor at Chriſtmas. Sir Simon Degge was ſteward here ſeveral years, but there was no going to the church in his nor his predeceſſor's time, but it might be ſo in the time of Popery, and diſcontinued ſince [m]. This priory was of the Benedictine order, founded 1080, and valued at £.244. 16s. 8d. *per annum* [n]. R. de Ferrars' eſtate, which was moſt conſiderable in Derbyſhire, was made over to his ſureties for their ſatisfaction [o].

Dr. Plot has recorded, in the parſonage yard at *Leigh*, an apple-tree whoſe branches ſpread 17 or 18 yards. It was planted by Mr. Palmer the rector, and he lived to gather 46 ſtrikes of apples from it one year [p]. Leigh.

In the moſſes about *Kingſton* have been found both firs and alders, the firs firm and ſound, but the alders ſoft, yet the bark perfectly retaining its colour and ſhape, that it appears plainly what wood it is [q]. Kingſton.

Madeley, in Pirehill hundred, near Newcaſtle, ſeems to be the *Magdalea* of Tilbury; and Dr. Plot [r] thinks the lake under Heley caſtle agrees with the deſcription, though the property is common to many other waters. Madeley.

Meare, in the ſame hundred, and contiguous, takes its name from an adjoining meer or lake, and having an old fortification called the *Bruff* or *Burgh*, a ſtrong irregular fortreſs, its rampart compoſed chiefly of ſtones, two of the corners projecting as baſtions; oppoſite to which on the heath is *Camp hill*, which has no ſign of a camp, only two round and many other barrows. A round conical hill here is called *Coplow*. Theſe works may regard Oſrid king of Northumberland, ſlain in battle at *Mere*, perhaps invading the territory of Kenred king of Mercia, A. D. 705 [s], who probably caſt up Camp hill, and Oſrid Bruff. Meare.

Near Meere, at *Willowbridge*, is a medicinal water, found out by lady Bromley, and recommended in a tract by Samuel Gilbert, 1676, formerly much frequented, now quite deſerted. Willough bridge.

At *Mathfield* are two barrows, one called *Rowlow*; and Roman coins in an urn were found in *Dale-cloſe*, between this and Okeover [t]. Mathfiel

[c] Mag. Brit. 96. [d] Biog. Brit. ſup. p. 192. art. Wheare. [e] Leland, VII. 36.
[f] MS n. on Plot's Staffordſhire. [g] MS n. on Plot, 275. [h] Leland, ubi ſup. [i] Mag. Brit. 9, 10.
[k] MS n. on Plot, 383.
[l] Plot, 436—439. Pegge on it, Archæologia, III. 86. See a proclamation for putting off the fair and of the minſtrels court, 1536, in Sanderſon's Acta Publica, XX. 46, 47. Pat. 12 C. I.
[m] Degge's MS n. on Plot. Blount's Jocular Tenures, p. ult. [n] Tanner, 493. [o] Dugdale, Bar. I. 264.
[p] Plot, 225, and MS. n. Degge. [q] Degge, MS n. on Plot, 214. [r] P. 44.
[s] H. Huntingdon, IV. 4. Plot, 409. [t] Pennant, 46. Plot, 404.

At

Okeover. At *Okeover* adjoining, the eſtate of the antient family of Okeover, is a ſquare entrenchment called *Hallſteds*, and certain lows and barrows in *Arbourcloſe* [u]. Theſe barrows, as moſt others in this county, to mention it once for all, are of ſtones piled up together. Dr. Plot would fain perſuade himſelf the earth was grown to ſtone; but the truth is, the county abounds ſo much in ſtone, that, without having recourſe to any peculiarity in nature or cuſtom, one may eaſily account for its barrows being of that material preferably to any other.

Rowceſter. At *Rowceſter* was an abbey for Black canons, founded by Richard Bacoun, 1146, valued at £.100 *per annum* [x]; and in the church are divers monuments of the Staffords [y].

Stanton. *Stanton*, in *Ellaſton* pariſh, gave birth, 1598, to archbiſhop Sheldon, who died 1677.

Calwich. *Calwich*, in the ſame pariſh, a ſmall convent of Black canons, founded before 1148 [z].

Canwell. *Canwell*, near Lichfield, a Benedictine priory, founded by Geva Ridell, daughter of Hugh earl of Cheſter, about 1142, and ſuppreſſed by Wolſey [a]. It is now the ſeat of ſir Robert Lawley, bart.

Earls of Stafford. Ralph Stafford was created earl of Stafford by Edward III. and married the heireſs of Hugh Audley, earl of Glouceſter. Hugh his ſon and ſucceſſor died on pilgrimage at Rhodes, and was ſucceeded ſucceſſively by his ſons Thomas and Edmund, which laſt married the daughter and heireſs of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Buckingham, and had no iſſue [b]. After *Edward Stafford*, laſt duke of Buckingham of that name, who was beheaded by Henry VIII. 1521, as his father *Henry* had been by Richard III. three of the family enjoyed the title of lords Stafford, viz. *Henry* his ſon, *Edward* his grandſon, and *Henry* his great-grandſon. The only daughter of this laſt being married to ſir *William Howard*, knt. younger ſon of Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, was advanced with him to the title of baron and baroneſs Stafford by Charles I. and her huſband afterwards to that of viſcount Stafford, 1640 [c]. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, 1680, for the part he took, or was ſuppoſed to have taken, in the Popiſh plot, but *Henry*, his eldeſt ſon, was created earl of Stafford 4 James II. His nephew *John Paul Stafford Howard*, the fourth earl, dying, 1762, without iſſue, the title was extinct. Earl Gower was created marquis of Stafford 1786; and, dying 1803, was ſucceeded by his ſon, the ſecond and preſent marquis.

[a] Plot, 449. [x] Tanner, 496. [y] Mag. Brit. 108. [z] Tanner, 497. Ib. 496.
[b] Holland. Dugdale, Bar. I. 160—172. [c] Dugdale, Bar. II. 277.

Rare Plants found in Staffordſhire.

After *Tripolium.* Sea Starwort: at *Ingeſtre,* in a place called the *Marſh,* within two miles of *Stafford,* near the place where the brine of itſelf breaks out above-ground.

Avena *nuda.* Naked oats or Pilcorn: in corn-fields.

Campanula *latifolia.* Giant Throatwort: in the mountainous part of this county.

Euphorbia *Characias.* Red Spurge: on the paper-mill pool-dam in *Heywood* park.

Fumaria *claviculata.* Climbing Fumitory: on the banks of the river *Trent,* not far from *Wolſeley.*

Lichen *pyxidatus* ι cocciferus. Red Liverwort, or Scarlet-headed Chalice-moſs: on mole-hills, in *Cank*-wood, and in *Fair Oak* and *Wolſeley* park.

Lycopodium *clavatum.* Club-moſs, or Wolves-claw: on the mountains.

Phallus *impudicus.* Stinking Morel, or Stinkhorns: in the park at *Bentley,* and lanes thereabout; at *Oldfallings,* and elſewhere, near *Wolverhampton.*

Sambucus *nigra* β. White-berried Elder: in the hedges near *Combridge,* in *Roceſter* pariſh, plentifully.

Sorbus *domeſtica.* The True Service, or Sorb: in the *Moorlands.*

Vaccinium *Vitis idæa.* Red Whorts, or Whortleberries: on the mountains.

INDEX TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

ABBERLEY, 491.
Abberton, 490.
Abbo Floriacenſis, 153.
Abbot's chair, 256.—Wood, 490.
——— Bromley, 514.
——— Langley, 74.
——— hall, 342.—caſtle, 501.
Abergavenny, barons, 469.
Abetot, Urſo, and family, 471, 472.
Abingdon, earl of, 27.—Mrs. wrote the obſcure letter to lord Mounteagle about the gunpowder-plot, 283.
——— family, 283.
Abone, 378.
Abontrus, 388.
Abrincis, Henry de, his verſes, 416.
Abſeden, 69.
Abtot, Urſus de, 472.—ſheriff of Worceſterſhire in the time of William I. 482.
Abus Æſtuarium, 338.
Achurch, 283.
Ack, 490, 491.
Acknel way, 41.
Acres, Joan de, 163.
Actæon, figure on a pavement, 314.
Acton, 91.—family, 491.
——— Weſt, ib.
——— manor, held by the tenure of feeding one gerfalcon of the king's, 37.
Ad Abum, 376.
Adair, Alexander, 172.
Adam, William, 172.
——— de Port, 502.
Adams, architects, 98.
Ad Anſam, 123, 131, 134, 136, 164.
Ad Aquilam minorem, 124.
Ad Columnam, ib.
Ad Covecin, 154, 164.
Adderbury, 18.
Addingreve caſtle, 51.
Addington, 268, 282.
Addiſon, Mr. 101.
Adelphi, 98.
Ad Fines, 124.
Adhelm, St. 12.
Ad Herculem, 124.
Adminius, 77, 122.
Ad Pontem, 335, 358, 400, 402.
Ad Pontes, 88.
Adrecy, Norman de, 339.
Adrian, pope, 64.
Ad Rotam, 124.
Ad Septem Fratres, 124.
Ad Sturium amnem, 136.
Ad Taum, 176, 188.
Ad Tres Tabernas, 124.
Ad Trivona, 431.
Adwell, 30.
Ædelmeton, 87.
Æglesburn, 423.
Ælfi, biſhop of Peterborough, 329.
Æſcwin, biſhop of Dorcheſter, 27.
Æſica, 282.
Æſtuarium, Tameſis, 120.
——— Metaris, 179, 336.
Æthelmar founds Einſham abbey, 13.
Affleck family, 162.
African company, 105.
Agard family and Arthur, 418.
Agelocum, 337, 361, 390, 396, 404.
Agmondeſham, 40.
Agnes, wife of William de Creketot, 154.
Aileſbury, 36, 41, 42.—vale of, 36.—earls, 42.—William of, 42.—family, 36, 271.
Aileſham, 193, 388.
——— priory, 358.
Ailsford, earl of, 461.
Ailwin, ſurnamed Healf Koning, 248.—epitaph on his tomb, ib.
Ainſbury, or Ainulph's bury, 247.
Ainulph, a pious perſon, ib.
Aio, inſcription to, 345.
Airmin family, 338, 389.
Akeman-ſtreet way, 5, 15, 19.
Alabaſter works, 445.
Alan, earl of Bretagne, where buried, 160.
Alans ſerved in Britain under the Romans, 444.
Aland, ſir John Forteſcue, 129.
Alate temple, 130.
Alauna, 142.
Alban, St. the Britiſh protomartyr, 61.
——— hall, 25.
Alban's, St. 61, 62.—built out of old Verulam, 61, 63.—battles fought there, 63.—abbey, 63, 72.—abbots' monuments, 62, 63, 72.—burials, 63.—St. Peter's church, ib.—St. Michael's, 62, 63.—croſs, 72, 73.—St. Julian's hoſpital, 73.—St. Germain's chapel, ib.—St. Mary Magdalen's, ib.—viſcount, baron, and duke, ib.—earl, 161.
Albeniaco family, 176.
Albiney, William de, earl of Arundel, 198, 184.—Stephen, 237.
Albini family, 357.
Albinies, 197, 333, 353.—of Belvoir, 358.
Alcheſter, 5, 19.
Alcock, John, biſhop of Ely, founded Jeſus college, 212, 221.—his monument, 232.
Aldborough, 169.
Aldburgh, 156.
Aldby, 192.
Aldermannus totius Angliæ, 230, 248, 255.
Aldermen, why ſo called, 86.
Alder minſter, 488.
Alderſgate, 80, 92.
Aldford, 338.
Aldgate, 80, 92.
Alditch, 28, 39.
Aldred, biſhop of Lincoln, 314.
Aldric, 80.
Aldwalton, 286.
Aldwinkle, 259, 283.
Aldwyn, ſir Nicholas, 346.
Ale, whence derived, 416.—conduceth to long life more than wine, ib.
Alençon, duke de, taken by Faſtolfe, 193.
Aleſborough and title, 490.
Aleſby, 385.
Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln, 396.—repaired Lincoln cathedral, 364.—founded Louth abbey, ib.
——— king of Scotland, 250.
Alfhun, biſhop, 169.
Alford, 382.
Alfred, king, founds Univerſity college, 7, 200.—tranſlated Boetius de conſolatione Philoſophiæ; after the Daniſh wars, reſtored the Muſes to Oxford, and built three colleges there, 5, 6, 19.—after he had got Gormo to embrace Chriſtianity rewarded him for it, 155.
Alfreton, 416, 420.—Ranulph de, ib.
Alfric, earl of Leiceſter, ſlain by Hubba the Dane, 334.
Algar, earl, 349.—of Leiceſter, 300.
Algarkirke, 349, 350.
Alica, 416.
Alice, daughter of Hugh Grentmaiſnill, 297.—counteſs of Oxford, 222.
Alington family, 59, 67.
Alkborough, 391.
Allectus, ſlew his friend Carauſius and uſurped the government, 43.—defeated 80.
Allen, Thomas, 23, 515.
Allenceſter, 445.
Allerton, 256.
Allington family, 157.
All Saints gild, 311.
All Souls college in Oxford by Henry Chicheley, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 7, 23.—received great benefactions from Col. William Coddrington, 23.
All Ridge, 28.
Almanack, wooden, 499.
Alms-houſes, 130, 163.—in London, 100.—lady Margaret's, 102.
Alne, or Alenus, 445.
Alneſborne priory, 167.
Alnwick, biſhop, his works at Lincoln cathedral, 370.
Alphonſus, ſon of king Edward I. 83.
Alpine fiſh, 122.
Alſtoe, 327.
Alſton field, 417.
Altar-piece, 422.
Altar of eternal dominion, 123.
——— and temple of Claudius, 229.
Altars, Roman, 28, 235, 282, 404, 426.
Althorp, 267, 277.—viſcount, ib.
Alton, ſir Thomas, 50.
——— 516.
Alvechurch, 477.
Alveley, 131.
Alvingham, 339, 384.
Aluminous water, 302.
Ambre river, 422.
Ambreſbury banks, 127.
Ambroſeden, 18.
Amcott family, 382.
Amerſham, 36, 40.
Amor, St. heath, 510.
Amphibalus, St. the Britiſh protomartyr, 73.—the firſt who inſtructed St. Alban in the Chriſtian faith, 73.
Amphitheatre at Lexden, 138.
Ampthill, 48, 54.—honour of, 48, 53.—baron, 53.—croſs, 54.
Amulet, ſuppoſed, 347.
Amundeville, Beatrix de, 388.
Anarhaith, who, 151.
Ancalites, 10, 30.
Ancaſtle, 30.
Ancaſter, 335, 353, 358.—heath, 335, 381.—camp, ib.—inſcription, ib.—duke of, ib.
Anchor-church houſe, 343.
Anchors, where dug up, 62.
Anc's hills, 501.
Andates, or Andraſte, a tutelar deity in Eſſex, 150.
Anderby, 382.
Anderſon, ſir Edmund, 88.
Andle ſtones, 424.
Andredſy iſland, 513.
Androgeus, a name, why given, 77.
Angerville, Richard, biſhop of Durham, 7.—his library, ib.—founds Durham college, ib.
Angles, Eaſt, 151.—Midland, 495, 500.
Angleſey, 235.
Angoleſme, Guiſcard de, 250.
Angotby, 338.
Angre, Cheping, 119.
Angus, earls of, 334.
Ankam river, 338.
Anker river, 325.
Ankerwike, 40.
Anna, king, his ſuppoſed monument, 170.—ſlain in battle with Penda, 156.
Anne, queen, where buried, 100.
——— daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock, 126.
Anneſley, Arthur, earl of Angleſey, 44, 298.
Anſæ, what, 123.
Anſley, 447.—caſtle, ib.—earl, ib.
Anſon, family and lord, 511.
Anſtie, 66.
Ant river, 183.
Anthony, St. hoſpital, 99.
Antimony, 417.
Antiquaries, ſociety of, 106.
Antiquities, Roman, 52, 62, 71, 72, 93.—at Layton, 128.—at Burgh caſtle, 173.
Antona river, 266.
Anvilſtone, 425.
Anytoft, 342.
Apennines, Engliſh, 497.
Apewood caſtle, 501.
Apollo, figure of, on a teſſelated pavement, 15.—temple at Weſtminſter, 83.—buſt of, 431.
Apoſtle's oak, 490.
Appleby, 306, 376.
Apples, plentiful, 501.
Apreece family, 342.
Apthorp, 270, 292.
Aqualat, 500.
Aqueduct of earthen pipes, 199.
Aquis, 391.

I N D E X.

Arabic numerals, 273.
——— inſcription on a ſeal, ib.
Aram, 403.
Arbelow, 426.
Arbour cloſe, 503, 517.
Arbury banks camp, 55, 66, 226, 272, 276.
Arcadius, coins of, 109.
Archbiſhops of Canterbury, 83.
Archer, 129.
———, Nicholas de, family and title, 461.
Archeſter, 275, 282.
Arden, what, 445.—lantern of, 465.
——— Turkill de, 445.
Ardenburg, 466.
Ardley, 19.
Arduena, or Ardoina, 445.
Areley and hermitage, 477.
Arewe, 139.
Affaſt, 175.
Argenton family, 59, 67, 152, 157, 213.
Arkwright, ſir Richard, his ſpinning mills, 423.
Arley, Over, 501.
Arlington, 91.—earl, 88.
Armada, Spaniſh, defeat of, repreſented in tapeſtry in the Houſe of Lords, 102.
Armilla, 376.
Arminian nunnery, 255.
Armitage, 514.
Armour, old pieces of, when dug up, 202.
Arms of Aylesbury, 42.—Elnſtow abbey, 48.—Allington, 67.—Verney, 74.—at Rownea priory, 69.—de Scales, 59.—Argenton, ib.—Montfitchet, 126.—of Vere, 137.—Zouche, 298, 371.—archbiſhop Stafford, 102.—Ralph lord Boteler of Sudeley, ib.—of Edward the Confeſſor, in Oldburne hall, 103.—Carew, 104.—Mortimer, of Attleborough, 176.—Ufford, 167.—Bardolph, 180.—at Angleſey abbey, 235.—Clare, ib.—Palavacini, 228.—at Fotheringay, 285.—of Samuel, 286.—Ferrers, 328.—Wyvill, 304.—at Aſlackby, 355.—Locton, 350.—Orme, or Oram, ib.—Meres, ib.—Darcy, ib.—Digby, ib.—Brown, ib.—Bulbec, or Boſon, ib.—Johnſon, ib.—Beaumont, 355.—Jeruſalem, ib.—Rye, ib.—Lovell, ib.—Skipwith, ib.—Hebden, 358.—Ellis, ib.—Aſcough, ib.—Cantelupe, 371.—Sutton, ib.—Beauchamp, ib.—Ralph earl of Cheſter, 340.—France and England, and Alnwyk, 371.—on Lincoln conduit, 374.—Gegge, 375.—Ulſter, 376.—Poucher and Engayne, 377.—Everingham, ib.—Darcy, ib.—Southill, ib.—at Halton Mablethorpe, 384.—Wellow at Seal, 385.—Seagrave, 447.—Abetot, ib.—at Balſhall, 459.—Shuckborough, 451.—Muſard, 416.—Lancaſter impaling Ferrers, 418.—in windows, 191.—ſeries of in windows, 196.
Arms and inſtruments of braſs, where found, 218.
Army of God, 268.
Arnold bell-founder, 254.
Arra, what, 445.
Arrow, river, 139, 445.
Arpoprettan, 122.
Arſic, 13.—barons, 3.
Artleborough, 275.
Arundel marbles, 25, 98, 274.—houſe, 83, 98.—Thomas earl of, 25.
Arwe, 139.
Arwerton, 155, 165.
Aſclepiades long-lived, 416.
Aſcot, viſcount, 44.
Aſcough family, 338.
Aſerby mineral ſpring, 301.
Aſhbourn, 415, 417.
Aſhby, 382, 384.—de la Zouch, 298, 385.—baron, 298.—Puerorum, 383.—St. Leger, 268.
Aſhdown, 120, 132, 140.
Aſhele manor, held by the tenure of overſeeing the table-linen at the coronation, 180.
Aſheridge, 36, 41.
Aſhfield, 161, 404.
Aſhford in the Water, 427.
Aſhill and tenure, 202.
Aſhmole, Elias, 24.—his muſeum and MSS. 25.—where born, 513.
Aſhwell, 59, 66, 211.
Aſhwellthorpe, 175, 185.
Aſhwood heath, 500.
Aſh yard, 276.
Aſke, Robert, 108.
Aſkew family, 387.
Aſlackby, 355.
Aſlackton, 399.
Aſpall family, 169.
Aſpol and monument, 169.
Aſpley Gowic, 48, 54.
Aſpredo, 177.
Aſſandune, 131.
Aſſenden, 120, 131.
Aſſer reads lectures at Oxford, 5.—his account of Oxford univerſity conteſted, 5, 19.
Aſſurance offices, 105.
Aſtley family, 203, 447, 464, 502.
——— priory, 477, 464.
Aſton, 304, 507.—ſteeple, 15.
——— ſir John, 510.
——— epiſcopi, 486.
Aſtroites, or ſtar-ſtones, where found, 335.
Aſtrop and water, 272.
Aſtwell, 265, 273.
Aſwarby, 355.
Aſwic grange, 342.
Aſylum, 105.
Atchievement of Frances counteſs of Eſſex and Somerſet, at Walden, 140.
Athelwolf rebels againſt his brother, 214.
Atherſton, 465.—family, 447.
Athol, earl of, 178.
Atlinge, king, 187.
Atterbury, biſhop, 44, 100.
Attleborough, 176, 187, 282.
Attleridge, 176, 187, 188.
Attleſham, 178.
Attrebates, 30.
Attrebatii, ib.
Aubrey family, 42.
Aucher family, 127.
Aucote, 465.
Audley inn, 125, 141.
———lord, 125.—Thomas, baron Walden, 140.—lord, founds Magdalen college, 212.—Hugh, 185.—barons, 496, 508.
Audre, 189, 215.
Audry, St. 215.
Averſham, 403.
Aufona river, 275.
Auguſta, a name of London, 79.—a moſt honourable title, 80.
Auguſtine's hoſtel, 212.
Auguſtoritum, 211.
Aukborough, 391.
Aukley, ib.
Aulceſter, 445.
Aulfric, 440.
Aulne river, 445.
Aulus Plautius, obtained a victory over Cataratacus, Cunobeline's ſon, 30, 41, 43.—ſlew Togodumnus, 77.
Aungier, Harvey, 221.
Aungierville, biſhop of Durham, where born, 160.
Auſonius, his deſcription of a ſalmon-leap, 428.
Auſtin conſecrated Melitus, the firſt biſhop of London under the Saxons, 81.—diſputed with the Britiſh biſhops about matters relating to the church, 472.—his oak, 490.—his well, 304.
Auſtin Friars, London, 99.
Aveline, counteſs of Lancaſter, her tomb, 83.
Avenel family, 211.
Averell family, 217.
Averham, 404.
Avitus, coin of, 172.
Aulton, 498.
Avon, river, 247, 444.—dale, 268.—Leſſer, 270.
Avoſettas, 381.
Awkenbury, 249.
Axel, 340.
Axelholm iſland, 391.—its extent, ib.
Axes, flint, 465.
Axey, 340.
Aye, 287, 379.
Ayleſbury, 42.—Wilſon, 476.
Ayleſham, 193.
Aylmer, biſhop, 387.
Ayloffe, ſir Joſeph, 418.
Aynho, 272.
Aynſbury, 251.
Ayſcough, Anne, 387.—biſhop, ib.
——— fee hall, 347.

B.

BABERHAM, 227.
Babingley, 179, 198, 200.
Babington, Anthony, 404.—Humphrey, 318.
Bablac, 3.
Bacchus, figure of, on a teſſelated pavement, 15.
Bacon, lord, his monument, 72.—ſir Nicholas, 63, 73.—friar, his ſtudy, 26.—lord Verulam, where born, 107.—lord keeper, 193.—his monument, ib.—ſir Nicholas, 154.—ſir Nathaniel, 163, 169, 173.
——— family, 155.
Bacon, claimed at Dunmow, 132.
——— piece, what, 12.
Baconthorpe, John, called the Reſolute Doctor, 179.
——— priory, 195.
Bade and Baden, what, 418.
Badeſley, 445.
Badow, 134.—Richard, 134, 220.—founds Clare hall, 212.
Baggeworth, 315.
Baggington, 444.
Bagot family, 444, 497, 513.—lord, 513.
Bail of Lincoln, 361.
Bainbridge, John, 306.
Baiting of beaſts, 86.
Baker, admiral, 101.
——— Mr. Thomas, 188.—monument intended for, 236.
Bakewell, 417, 427.
——— Mr. his breed of cattle, 316.
Balchen, admiral, 101.
Baldock, 59, 66.
Baldwin, chief juſtice, 36, 42.—his benefactions, 36.
Bale, John, a Carmelite, 169, 197.
Baliol, John, 7, 21.—founder of Baliol college, Oxford, ib.—college, ib.
Ballot family, 384.
Balthall, 445.
Balſham, 213, 228.
——— Hugh, founder of Peter houſe, 212, 220.—biſhop of Ely, 220.
Bamberg, 377.
Bambridge, Dr. 7, 306.
Bampton, 13.
Ban river, 337, 378.
Banbury, 4, 17.—cheeſe, ib.—battle of, ib.—earl, 17.—canal, ib.—family, ib.
Bancroft's alms-houſes, 108.
Bane river, 377.
Banks, ſir Joſeph, 380.
Bankſide, 104.
Bank of England, 105.
Banna Leuca, 153.
Bannaſter, 322.
Bannovallum, 376, 378.
Banquetting houſe, 103.
Baptiſtery, 203.
Bar river, 131.
Barbaco, 85.
Barber, a grazier, his body preſerved, 431.
Barbican, ib.
Bardney, 337, 377.
Bardolph, lord, his monument, 57, 170.
——— family, 180, 200, 202, 384.
Bardram priory, 228.
Barford, 456.—ſir Hugh, 386.
Barham, 169.
Bariden river, 176, 188.
Barker, Thomas, 329.
Barking, 94, 119.
Barkley, William, marquis, 397.
Barklow, 125, 140.
Barkway, 65.
Barleborough, 439.
Barley, 66.
Barlings, 356.
Barlow, biſhop of Lincoln, 254.
Barmaſter, 436.
Barmoot court, 422, 423, 436.
Barnard's Inn, 95.
Barnard, ſir John, 106, 160.
Barnet, 64, 75, 109.—battle of, ib.—Friarn, ib.
Barnwell, 268, 212, 283.—abbey, 225.—parliament at, ib.
Baromagus, 131.
Barrington family, 126, 133.—hall, ib.
Barrows, 14, 55, 66, 68, 125, 131, 161, 163, 299, 315, 382, 383, 515.
——— groups of, 125.—ſix, 383.
Barrow iſland, 101.—town, 388.—hill, 500.
——— Dr. Iſaac, 101.
——— old, 488.
Bartholomew, St. hoſpital, 99.
Bartlow, 131, 140.
Barton, 161, 338, 388, 400.—in Nottinghamſhire, 398, 399.—Segrave, 281.
——— family, 43.
——— in Staffordſhire, 504.
Baſham, 196.
Baſkerville, John, and types, 491.
Baſon offertory, 491.—Rock, 123.
Baſſet, Thomas, baron of London, 5, 18.—Alan, 36.—Gilbert, 5, 18.—Nicholas 13.—Ralph lord, 465.
——— family, 270, 335, 415, 494, 498.
——— Drailton, 494.
Baſſingburn, 217, 284.
——— lady, her alms-houſes, 231.
Baſſington, 217.
Baſtenburgh, 445.
Baſton, 501.
Baſtwick, John, 134.

I N D E X.

Bateman, William, biſhop, founder of Trinity hall, 190, 212, 220.
Batham gate, 429.
Bathgate, a Roman cauſeway, 417.
Bath houſe, 83.
Bathurſt, Dr. Ralph, 23.
——— earl, 55.—his ſeat, ib.
——— Allen, baron of Battleſden, ib.
Battle of Burford, 51.—Banbury, 17.—St. Alban's, 63.—Barnet, 64, 75, 109.—Brentford, 91.—Aſhdown, 121, 131, 140.—Fernham St. Genovieve, 153.—Edgcote, 272.—Naſeby, 281.—of Boſworth, 297, 305.—Winceby, 378.—Stoke, 396.—Edgehill, 449.—Blore heath, 508.—Hopton heath, 511.
Battle bridge, 130, 131.
——— edge, 12.
——— ſtone, 501.
Battleſden, 55.—baron, ib.
Battlewic, 138.
Battisford, 166.
Baud family, 81.
Baudſey haven, 156, 167.
Baum's hole, 252.
Baxter, Mr. 475.
Bayard green, 273.
Bayley, biſhop, 489.
Bayley ſtreet, 201.
Baynard, noble family of, 80, 132.—caſtle, ib.—William, lord of Dunmow, 132.—deprived of his barony for felony, 121.—Juga, 121.—her tomb, 132.
Bays and ſays, manufacture of, 138.
Beachwood, 73.
Beacon, 65.
——— hill, 383, 510.
Beaconsfield hill, 169.
Beads 92, 197, 279, 287, 290, 423.
Beamfleet caſtle taken by Alfred, 120.
Bean river, 69.
Beared, or Beornred, aſſaſſinated king Ethelbald, 447.
Beauchamp family 47, 56, 457, 469.—William de, 47.—Pagan de, 47, 48, 56, 452.—John de, 82.—earl of Warwick, 452, 465.—of Holt, 477.—Richard de, earl of Warwick, 448, 452.—Henry de, by a particular grant made premier of all England, 447.—William, 465, 469.—John baron Kidderminſter, 469, 477.—baron Powick, 471, 486.—Walter de, conſtable of England, 472.—Guy de, the famous martial earl of Warwick, 464.—Hugh de, 489.—Shelſea, 491.
Beauchamps court, 459, 457.
Beauchief monaſtery, 416, 420.
Beauclerk family, 73.—lord Aubrey, 101.
Beaudeſert, 496, 511.
Beaufort, duke of, 91.—Thomas, earl of Dorſet and Exeter, where buried and found, 20, 160.
Beaulieu, 122.
Beaumanor park, 299, 317.
Beaumont palace, 21.
——— 101, 301, 317.
——— ſir Thomas, 316.—Henry lord, 298.—William viſcount, 157, 202, 299.—John, 402.
——— fee, 375.
——— Waleran de, earl of Mellent, 478.
Beauvale, 398.
Beawdley, 469.
Beby, 305.
—— Richard, inſcription on, 287.
Bec, patriarch of Jeruſalem, 83.
Becket, Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury, his chair, 470.
Beckington, Elias, his epitaph, 235.
Bed of queen Catherine, 349.
—— Anne Bollen, 89.
Bede's houſe, what, 223.
Bedel, biſhop, 134.—Robert, 187.
Bederick, what, 153.
Bedford, 47, 52, 57.—dukes, earls, and barons of, 49, 56, 57.
——— level, 231.
Bedfordſhire, 47, 50.—produce, ib. ib.—plants, 57.—extent, 47, 50.—ſoil, ib. ib.—Domeſday, 50.
Bedingfield, 157.—family, 202.
Bedworth, 464.
Bee, biſhop, 336.
Beech trees, large, 41.
Beeſton Regis, 194.
Behn, Mrs. 101.
Beighton, Mr. Henry, 104, 464.
Beke family, 388.—Antony, 83.—ſir Walter, 382.
Belaſyſe family, 233, 388.
Beldefert, 445.
Beler, Hamon, his monument, 319.
Belet family, 196.
Belgæ, 133.
Belgrave park, 391.
Belhe, 133.
Belifama, port of, 189.
Belinetbury hill, 41.
Belland, what, 436.
Bell Beaupré, 346.
Belleau, 383.
Bellegreve, 391.
Bellew, 382.
Bellin, 45.
Bellomonte family, 333, 335.
——— Robert de, earl of Leiceſter, 300.
——— earls of, 452.
Bells of Oſney, 21.—at Dorcheſter, 27.—in a frame, 281.—hung on arches, 386.—great, at Lincoln, 371.—in an oak, 397.
Belmeis, Richard, 138.
Belton, 316, 360.
Belvoir, or Beauvoir, caſtle, 248, 335.—vale of, 335, 357.
Benavona, 276.
Benefica river, 60.
Bene't college, Cambridge, 212, 220.
Bengworth, 471, 489.
Benfield, 284, 291.
Bennaventa, 267.
Bennet, St. in the Holm, 178.
——— family, 91, 107.
Bennevenna, 267, 276, 378.
Bennington, 60, 69.—council of, 69.
——— Long, 360.
Bennones, 297, 452.
Bensford bridge, 297.
Benſington, 29.
Benſon, 10.
Benſted family, 60, 69.
Bentinck, William, earl of Portland, 101.
Bentley, 108, 155, 165, 260.
Benwick Meer, 255.
Benyon, Mr. 131.
Beortulph, king of Mercia, relieves London, 94.
Bercing, 94.
Berden, 142.
Berewita, 345.
Berford, 52.
Bergholt, 138.
Berie, 153.
Berihill, 19, 266.
Berkeley, Elizabeth, 84.—Charles baron Botetort, viſcount Fitzharding and earl of Falmouth, 101.—lord, 319.—monuments, 415, 485.—barons of, 447.
Berkhampſtead, 63, 73.—council, 63.—hoſpital and free-ſchool, ib.
Berking, 119, 129.
Berkſhire, earl of, 26.
Bernah family, 338.
Bernak, 202, 338.—quarries, ib.—ſir William, 185.
Bernard family, 42, 214, 287.
——— Dr. Edward, 274.
——— St. college, in Oxford, by whom founded, 7, 23.
——— hoſtel, 222.
Bernarde, major, 489.
Berneck, William, 167, 270, 293.
Berner's, William, and ſtreet, 167.—barony, 185.—family, 59, 65.
Bernwood, 36, 41.
Berridge, Baſil, 347.
Berry bank, 225.
——— mount hill, 274.
——— ſtead, 286.
Berthelin, St. 510.
Berthwald, 12.
Bertie, Peregrine, baron Willoughby of Ereſby, 85.—family, 338, 352, 359, 381.
Betheney, 496.
Bethlem hoſpital, 99.—monaſtery, 79, 99.
Bethnie, 510.
Betrichesworth, 172.
Betterton, John, 101.
Beveridge, biſhop, 316.
Bevil, ſir Robert, 257.
Bewdley, 476, 477.
Bewicke family, 302.
Bewmanor, 317.
Bezant, what, 87.
Bickley family, 188.
Bicknacre, 135.
Bickerton, ſir Richard, 260.
Biddulph, 499, 506.
Biggleſwade, 48, 53.
Bigod family, 156, 168, 180.—Roger, 159, 184.—Hugh, 155, 156, 157, 167.
Bigrame family, 249.
Bilford, 445.
Bileigh abbey and hoſpital, 136.
Billericay, 120.
Billeſby, 382.
Billeſton, 166, 319.
Billing, S. lord chief juſtice, 265, 273.—borough, 275.—Great and Little, 280.
Billingſgate, 80.
Billington, 510.
Bilney, earl, 202.
Bilney, Eaſt, 202.
Bilſon, 502.
——— biſhop, 101.
Bingham, 401.
——— William, 221.
Bingham's hoſtel, 223.
Binham, 203.
Biracium, richneſs of its ſoil, 178.
Birch, 139.
Birch family, 503.
Birchmoor wood, 54.
Birchover, 423.
Bird, Francis, 133.
Birdſwaſh, 430.
Birinus founded a ſee at Dorcheſter, in Oxfordſhire, 9, 27.—his body miſtaken, 29.
Birmingham, 459, 460.—manufactory, 460.—family, ib.
Biſhops Hatfield, 60.
——— Court farm, 28.
Biſhopſgate, 80, 92.
Biſhops water, 307.—fee, 307, 312.
——— moat, 129.—barn cloſe, 307.
Biſſemed, 48, 52.
Biſſet family, 469.—benefactors to Maiden Bradley hoſpital, 475.
Biſus, biſhop, divided Bury into two ſees, 157.
Bitham caſtle, 335, 357.—Little, ib.
Bitteſden, 37, 42.
Bixbrand, 30.
Black aſſize, 20.
Blackborough priory, 200.
Blackborow hill, 453.
Black friars, 80, 99, 314.
Blacklow hill, 444, 453.
Blackmore, 131.
Black Prince's palace, 41.
Blackſtone hermitage, 476.
——— judge, 107.
——— edge, 497.
Black field, 400.
Black hall, a college of Stamford univerſity, 352.
Blackmere, barons, 348.
Black tail point, 120.
Blackwall, Anthony, 305.
Blackwater, 122, 123.—bay, 121.—river, 342.
Blak Annis hole, 314.
Blakeney, 334, 376.
Blanchmaines, Robert, earl of Leiceſter, 300, 304.
Bland, Gilbert de, 161.
—— William, 60.
Blatherwick, 270.
Bleachley, 43.
Blecca, governor of Lincoln, converted, 373.
Blechingdon, 18.
Bledlow, 41.
Blenheim caſtle, 16.
Bleſenſis, Petrus, vice-chancellor to Henry II. 214, 500.
Blickling, 178, 192.
Bliſworth, 266, 275.
Blithbury, 514.
Blithe, 397.—hall, 461.—river, 516.
Blithebridge, 502.
Blitheborough, 156, 170.
Blithfield, 497, 513.—family, ib.
Blind well, 566.—lane, 128.
Blockley, 489.
Bloet, Robert, biſhop of Lincoln, his work, 337, 367.—amerced £.50,000 by William Rufus, 337.
Blois, Henry, biſhop of Wincheſter, 41.
Blood gate, 197.
Bloodmore hill, 172.
Bloomfield family, 169.
Bloomſbury, 103.
Blore heath, 508.—battle, ib.
Blount, ſir Henry, 75.
——— family, 469, 475, 491, 510.
Blow, John, 101.
—— wells, 586.
Blund, Gilbert, ſlain in the battle of Lewes, 153.
Blunt family, 475.
——— St. John, created earl of Devonſhire for his ſervices, 416.—Walter, baron Mountjoy, ib.
Blunt's walls, 131.
Bluntſham, 254.
Boadicia, queen of the Iceni, cruelty of the Romans to her and her daughters, 151.—ſlew 80,000 Romans, 151.—deſtroys Camalodunum 122.—buſt of 442.
Boar, monſtrous, 446.
Bocking, 122, 134.—deanery and hoſpital, 134.
Bodleian library, 8.
Bodley, ſir Thomas, ſtatue of, 8, 21, 24.

I N D E X.

Bodies, human, dried, 94.—dug up, 171, 175, 477.—female, in a mois, 391.
Bodune, 43.
Bohun family, 122, 249, 407.
——— Humphrey, 99, 126, 140.—Eleanor, 99.—Margaret, 132.—William, earl of Northampton, 271, 293.
Boivile family, 167.
Bolebec, Hugh de, 37, 125.—Osborne de, earl of Buckingham, 38.—viscount, 37.
Bolen, Mary, 60.
Bolingbroke, earl, 50.—castle, 338, 381.—family, 38.—pottery, 34.
Bolinglong, 79.
Bollington, 376.
Bolsover castle, 416, 422.
Bolstone, 501.
Bolton's hostel, 222.
Bolton, William, prior, 89.—his rebus, 107.—Thomas, 197.
Bomels weort, 494.
Bones, 375.—human, 89, 202, 218, 235, 386, 316.—of elephants, 138, 195.—petrified, 304.—fossil, 138, 282.
Bonner, bishop, 25, 170, 488.
Bonsal, 422.
Bons Hommes, 36.
Boonfield, 289.
Booth, bishop of Durham, 223.
——— Barton, 101.
Boothby Panel, 358.
Bordarii, 247.
Borden's hostel, 222.
Bordesley abbey, 478.
Boreham, 135.
Borough family, and sir John, 339, 389.
——— hills, 136, 273.—games, 273.—barons, 339.—field, 404.
——— English, 333, 506.
Borstal, 42.—Nigel de, ib.—horn, ib.
Bostock, 67.
Boston, 332, 333, 348.—fair plundered, 332.
Bossu, or Crookback, Robert, earl of Leicester, 43, 298, 300, 306.—built a monastery at Leicester, and became a canon regular there, 305.—his monument, 306.—his wife founded Nuneaton nunnery, 447.
Bosworth, 295, 305.—a bloody battle fought here between Henry earl of Richmond and Richard III. 297, 305. supposed carving of this battle, 166.
——— Husband's, 301.
Botesdale, 173.
Botesuenes, 444.
Botham, 362.
Botiler family, 69.
Botolph, 324, 332.—his town, 349.
——— bridge, 250.
Botolph's, St. church, Colchester, 137.
——— hostel, 222.
Botontines, what, 271.
Botterwic and barony, 340.
Bottesford, 319.
Bottisham and bishops, 235.
Bottle bridge, 250.
Bouchier, John, baron Berners, 59.
Boughton, 268, 279, 281.
——— family, 451.
——— sir Theodosius, poisoned, ib.
Boulder stones, what, 428.
Boulter, archbishop, 100, 111.
Bounds of the antients, 123, 271.
Bourbon, John de, imprisoned, 415.
Bourchier family, 121, 124, 126.—earls of Bath, 126.—Robert, chancellor, 125.—Humphry, 84.—William, 99.—archbishop, 136.—Henry, earl of Essex, 126.
Bourdeaux, Alwin de, 179.
Bourne, 353.
Boutetort family, 155.
Bow bridge, 307.
Bowtree, 406.
Bowyer family, 40.—sir William, 40, 106.
Box, Henry, 12.
Boxworth, 217.
Boydell, alderman, 105.
Boys, two green, of the satyr kind, came up at Wulpet from the antipodes, 155.
Brabant, Henry, duke of, 156.
Braceborough, 275.
Bracelet, 109.—silver, 423.
Brackley, 265, 272, 273.—viscount, 273.
Bradbourn, 415.
Bradenham, 36.
Bradfield, 139, 140.
Bradford, bishop, 103.
——— lord, 502.
Bradgate, 316.
Bradley, 302.—rocks, 423, 424.
Bradwardin, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, for his knowledge in abstruse learning styled Doctor profundus, 21.
Bradwell, 32, 44, 131, 132.
Braibrook castle, 266.—barons, ib.
Brailsford, 415.
Braintree, 134.
Brakespear, Adrian, 78, 466.
Brame, John, a monk of Thetford, 187, 201.
Brampston, his monument, 235.
Brampton, 254.—chapel, 422.
Bran, what, 197.
—— abbot of Peterborough, 350.
Brancaster, 179, 197.
Branch of Jesse, 27.
Brand, Hon. Mr. 67.
——— 183, 447, 484.
Brandon, 464.
——— family, 158, 166, 171.—title, 171.
——— a Roman camp so called, 158.
——— Frances and Mary, 84.—Mary, where buried, 161.—Henry, earl of Lincoln, 340.—Charles, duke of Suffolk, 36, 120, 173.
Brankeland, Josceline de, a monk, 154.
Brannodunum, 179, 197.
Brannogenium, 470, 483, 501.
Branonium, 470, 473, 483.
Bransford bridge, 297.
Brant ditch, 230.
Brass, antient piece of, 184.
Braughang, 65.
Braunche, brass monument of, 199.
Bravinium, 483.
Braunfover, 451.
Bravonius, prior of Worcester, 484.
Braxted, Great, 134.
Bray family, 273.
Braybrook, sir Gerard, 54.
——— bishop, 270.—his body found in St. Paul's church, 93, 290.
——— castle, 290.
Brazen nose college, Stamford, 352.
——— in Oxford, built by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and William Sutton, 8, 24.—endowed by Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, 24.
Brazen doors, 52.
Breakspear, Nicholas, planted Christianity in Norway, for which he was made pope, under the name of Adrian, where born, 64, 74.—rector of Tydd St. Giles in Lincolnshire 342, 466.
Breaut, Fulco de, 47, 51.
Bredon, 306, 488.—hills, 471.
Bredfol, 420.
Breedecroft, 351.
Breewood, 506.
Bremicham and family, 446.
Brent river, 79, 90.—well, 90.—hill, 400. ditch, 213.
Brentford, 79, 90.—Old, 91.—battle, ib.—earl, ib.
Brentwood, 120.
Breosa, or Breos, 415.
Brereton, sir John, 222.—sir William, 511.
Bretenham, 154.
Breton, Mr. 107.
——— bishop, where born, 203.—rebus, 371.
——— family, 416, 335.
——— river, 105, 154.
Brett family, 396.
Breun, Morcar de, 348.
Brewood, 505.
Brick hill, 44.
Bricks, Roman, 75, 92, 128, 134, 137, 139, 141, 161, 172, 201, 313, 451.—British, 157.—white, 165.—meer, 255.
Bricollo, what, 48.
Bridestones, 506.
Bridewell, 83.—palace and hospital, 98.
Bridge at Henley, 11.—Stoney Stratford, 37.—Oxford, 26.—London, 86, 104.—Blackfriars, 92.—Westminster, 105.—great and cycloidical, at Cambridge, 222.—Bury, 256.—long, 283.—Croyland, 344.—Stour, 475.—Stanes, 78.
Bridgeford, 392, 400.
——— on the Hill, 395.
Bridgeman family, 460, 502.
Bridge ward, 104.—Without, 282.
Brienne, John de, 299.
Brigcasterton, 257, 325, 333, 353.
Brigend, 355.
Brightman, Edward, 346.
Brigg, 338.
Brill, 19, 36, 42, 108.
Brimington, 422.
Bringwin, 80.
Brinkhill, 382.
Brinklow, 447, 464.
Briscoe, sir John, 279.
Briset, 166.
Brisley, 202.
Brisset, Jordan, built the house of Knights Hospitallers, 85, 103.
Bristol, earl of, 161.
Bristow family, 130.
Britain's burse, 99.
Britannicus, 123.
Britans, defeated by Kynric, in Banbury, 4.—beaten, and forced to surrender up several towns by Cutwulph, 3, 47.—stormed the temple of Claudius, and killed 70,000 Romans and allies, 123.—their deities, 151.—their manner of computing by nights, ib.—their longevity, 416.
British money, 52, 61.
Brithnoth, earl, gave large possessions to the church at Ely, in case he died in a battle with the Danes, with whom he fought fourteen days together, at Maldon, and was slain there, 232.—his bones found, ib.—abbot of Ely, ib.
British camp, 89.
——— towns, what, 79, 107.
Briva, what, 63.
—— Isariæ, ib.
—— Oderæ, ib.
Broadgate hall, 25.
Broc, Ralph de, 155.
Brocas, sir Bernard, 101.
Brocket family, 60.—hall, 60, 67.
Brockley hill, 64, 75.
Brodholme, 404.
Broke, 203.
Brokesby family, and Francis, 319.
Brome, 157, 171.—river, 183.
Brome, Adam de, 22.
Brome hill priory, 203.
Bromesgrove, 478.
Bromfield, 134.
Bromholme priory, 179, 194.
Bromley Abbots, 514.
——— 108.—family, 452.
——— Gerards, 496.
——— Bagots, 513.
——— Thomas, lord Chancellor of England, 84, 477.
——— King's, 514.
Bromwich, West, 503.
Bronte, duke of, 197.
Brooke, 329.
——— house, 108.
Brookman's, 75.
Broom close, 202.
Brotherton, Thomas de, 160, 168, 180, 447.—where buried, 160, 168.
Broughton, 5, 17, 376.—Richard, 254.—hall, 169.—house, 404.
Brounford, Robert de, 250.
Brounfover, 452.
Brown, sir George, 18.—well, 90.—hospital, 333.
—— William, 180, 333.—sir Thomas, 106.—sir Wiston, 282.
Brownlow family and baron, 360.—Robert, 283.
Broxburne, 71.
Bruce family, 122, 249, 325.
—— castle, 107.
—— lord of Annandale, 255.—James, taken, 195.—Mary, confined, 377.
Brudenell family, 270, 291.—sir Robert, 40.—sir Edmund, 291.
Bruel, what, 42.
Bruer, what, ib.
Bruern, 13.
Bruff, 515.
Bruges, Winifred, 83.
Brugh, 404.
Brumham, 50.
Brutus, said to have been the founder of London, 79.
Buck given by the Bawd family to St. Paul's, 81, 93.
Bucken, 35.
Buckenham, in Norfolk, 175, 184, 185.—held by the tenure of being butler at the king's coronation, 175.—New, 184, 185.
Buckhurst house, 83.
Buckingham, 35, 42, 47.—earls of, 38, 44.—duke of, 44.—founds Magdalen college, 221.—stabbed by Felton, 44.
Buckinghamshire, 3 , 39.—name, 39.—Domesday, ib.—air and soil, ib.—plants, 45.
Buckminster, 318.
Buddesdale, 173.
Buddle, what, 436.
Buers, king Edmund crowned there, 164.
—— ad montem, 139.
Bugden, 247, 251.
Bukenhale, Thorold de, 345.
Bulbec, Isabel, 23.
Bull's head, 382.
Bulley, a Norman nobleman, 397.
Bulleyn, Dr. 232.
——— sir Geoffrey, 203.
Bullio, what, 479.

I N D E X.

Bullitiones, what, 479.
Bully hill, 510.
Bulmar, Bevis, 104.
Bulſtrode, 40.
Bulwick, 291.
Bumſted Helion, 125, 139.
Bunbury, ſir Charles, 161.
Bungay, 157, 172.
Bunney park, 400.
Buntingford, 69.
Burbach, 304.
Burceſter, 5, 18.
Burdeaux family, 195.
Burdeleys, 187.
Burdet, William, 465.
Burdos, 176, 187.
Bure river, 183, 193.
Bures ad montem, 139.
Burford 3, 12, 51.—bridge, 51.—battle, ib.—council of, ib.
Burgage, 402.
Burgeſſes of Warwick, twelve of them by tenure obliged to accompany the king in his wars, and he that defaulted to forfeit five pounds, 444.
Burgh, 386, 417, 430, 515.
—— caſtle, 172, 386, 108.
—— Richard de, 73.
—— hill, 108.
Burgh, Burh, and Borough, at the end of towns names, a mark of their antiquity, 108.
—— family, 213, 390.
—— ſir John, 101, 390.
—— Green, 213, 228.
Burgherſh, or Burghwaſh, monument, 337.—chantry, 372.—biſhop, his apparition, 372.
Burghſted, 120, 131.
Burgo de, or Burgh, Hubert de, 120, 121, 130.
—— counteſs de, 220.
Burgoin family, 52, 211.
Burgundus, Hugo, biſhop of Lincoln, canoniſed, and corpſe carried to burial by king John and his nobles, 339.
Burgundy, Philip of Auſtria, duke of, delivered up Edmund earl of Suffolk, who had rebelled againſt king Henry VII. 158.
Burham chapel, 388.
Burial-place, Roman, 86.
Burihill, 36.
Burleigh, lord, his houſe-keeping at Theobalds, 70.
——— 270, 292.
——— on the hill, 328.
——— park, 316.
——— William, 333.
Burley, 317, 325.
——— Simon, 82.
Burlington, earl, his houſe, 91.—his opinion of York and Lincoln cathedrals, 37.
Burmaſter, 436.
Burna, 164.
Burne, what, 197.
——— family, 216.
——— caſtle, 211, 217, 234, 353.
——— barons, 333.
Burnet family, 155.
Burnewyſhe family, 217.
Burnham, 39, 195.—creek, 131.
——— Norton and Thorpe, 197.
Burnt Ely, 165.
——— Pelham, 69.
——— walls, 275.
Buram, Burva, } 164.
Burridge, 102.
Burrow bank, 125.—hill, 273, 175, 299.—field, 400.
Burrough field, 141.
Burroughs, the, 141.
Burrows, 230, 275.
Burſe, 86.
Burſlem, 506.
Burſtal, William, maſter of the rolls in the fifty-firſt of Edward III. 95.
Burſton, 507.
Burthred, or Burbred, king of Mercia, 395.—dethroned by the Danes, 415.
Burton, and barony, 268.—Latimer, 281.—Lazars, 299, 300, 318.—well, 318.—Stather, 331.—Pedwardin, 355.—wood, 141.
——— on Trent, 497, 513.
——— William and Thomas, 305.—William, 418.—Robert 417.
——— Crocun, barons, 310.
Burwaſh family, 372.
Burwell, 212, 230, 383.
——— ſir George, his charity, 281.
Bury 255.—ſtreet, 107.
—— St Edmund's. See St. Edmund's.
—— Richard de, 23.—library of, ib.
Burying place, Roman, 86, 130, 291.
Buſby, Dr. maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, 341.—his benefactions, 101.
Buſh hill, 107.
Buſh mead, 52.
Buſhbury, 502.
Buſley, or Buſſey, family, 334, 355.
Buſt, Roman, 105, 141, 227.
Buſtler family, 213.
Buſwell, ſir George, 281.
Butcher row, 104.
Butler family, 68, 120, 122.—earls, 120.—of Wem, 60.—barons, 445.—viſcounts Thurles, 84.—Thomas, ib.—James, duke of Ormond, 101.—Samuel, 490.
Butley, 168.
Butter, 200.
Butterwick, W. 391.
Buttevillein, William, 270, 275.
Butts, or tumuli, 388.
—— The, 505.
Buxton, 417, 436.—baths, 417.
Byde family, 68.
Byne, what, 211.
Byng, Mr. 109.
—— admiral, his epitaph, 54.
Byron family, 395, 398.—Ralph de, ib.—his opinion of York and Lincoln cathedrals, 220.
Byrſa, 338.
Byſshe, ſir Edward, 23.
Bye, 338.
Byzantine coins, 87.

C.

CADDINGTON, 56.
Cadeby, 305, 383.
Caer Argo, 485.
—— Colin, 154.
—— Dorm, 249, 258.
—— Egarry, 338.
—— Guaruic, 444.
—— Guorangon, 470.
—— Gunt, 176.
—— Guorcon, 470.
—— Leon, 440.
—— Lud, 80.
—— Wrangon, 470.
Caernarvon, 44.
Cæſar Auguſta, or Saragoſſa, 120.
Cæſar's camp, 52, 88, 89, 107.
Cæſarea, or Cherburgh, 120.
Cæſaromagus, 120, 131, 132.
Cagthorp, 378.
Cahayne family, 36.
Cailli, Adam de, 184.
Caineto family, 189.
Caiſhoe, 35.
Caiſhobury, 64, 74.
Caiſhow hundred, 61.
Caius, Thomas, 23.—Dr. 212, 221.
—— and Gonvil college in Cambridge, founded by Edmund Gonvil and John Caius, 212, 222.
Calceby, 383.
Caldecot, 464.
Caldwell, 51.—hall, 166.
Caledon, 447.
Calendar, antient, 292.
Caligula, Caius, ſent boaſting letters of his ſucceſs to Rome, 77.
Calleva not Oxford, 19, 20.
Caloughdon, 447.
Calthrop family, 155, 196.—braſs, 196, 197.
Caltoſt family, 135, 211.
Calvert family, 218.
Calves heath, 503.
Calwich, 517.
Calys family, 175.
Cam river, 135, 211.
Camalodunum, 122.
Camboritum, 141, 161, 211, 219, 226.
Cambridge, 211, 217, 219.—earls, 216, 236.—dukes of, 211.—ruined by the Danes, 212, 219.—caſtle, 219.—government, 220.—alms-houſes and ſchool, 222.—conduit, ib.—natives, ib.—univerſity, 212, 220.—chancellor, 221.—colleges, 212, 220, 221.—hoſtels, 212, 222.—round church, 224.
Cambridgeſhire, dimenſions, diviſions, product, 201, 217.—religious houſes, 225.—Domeſday, 217.—bounds, cultivation, diocefe, 218.—plants 237.
Camden, Mr. educated at Chriſt Church, Oxford, 24.—his lecture, 8.—intended for a profeſſor at Chelſea, 91.—monument, 101.—where born, 106.—his father, 513.
Camden houſe, 91.
Camel river, 201.
Camera Dianæ, 81, 94.
Cameringham, 391.
Camletmeta, 217.
Camlet moat, 107.
Camp hill, 515.
Camps.
—— Hedgerley, 88.
—— Church Pannel, 54.
—— Arbury banks, 55, 272.
—— Ravenſborough, 55, 66.
—— Roundwood, 69.
—— Campwood, ib.
—— Cheſhunt, 70.
—— Roman, at Royſton, 65.
—— Oiſter hills, 73.
—— Greenford, 88.
—— Shepparton, 89.
—— neat Cranford, 91.
—— Cæſar's, 88, 107.
—— Britiſh, 107, 127.
—— Brill, 108.
—— queen Elizabeth's againſt the Spaniſh invaſion, 130.
—— Roman, round Cheſterford, 99.
—— Littlebury, 142.
—— Walbury, ib.
—— Danbury, 134.
—— Caſter, 176.
—— Stow Langtoft, 161.
—— in Norfolk, 188, 194, 196.
—— Wighton, 196.
—— Belſar hills, 233.
—— Daventry, 267.
—— Gildſborough, 267.
—— Raunborough, 122.
—— South Farndon, 290.
—— Ratby, 314.
—— Hunnington, 359.
—— Ingoldſby, 359.
—— Coningſby, 381.
—— Ormeſby, 383.
—— Caſtle and Shady, 229.
—— Caſtle, 140.
—— Boroughfield, 141.
—— Warrenhill, 161.
—— South, 170.
—— Wayborough, 195.
—— Bruncaſter, 197.
—— Vandlebury, 213.
—— Spelwell, 275.
—— Hunſborough, 279.
—— Cheſter Parva, 282.
—— Brough, 387.
—— Yarborough, 388.
—— field, 439.
—— Waſſal, 476.
—— Whichbury, ib.
—— Caſtle ring, 423.
—— Mam Tor, 429.
—— Clun church-yard, 473.
—— Whichbury hill, ib.
—— Barton, 402.
—— Daniſh, 197, 460.
—— Prince Rupert's, 460.
—— Coleſhill, 461.
—— Woodbury hill, 490.
—— Glendwr, 491.
—— Kemſey, 486.
—— Kemerton hill, 488.
—— Malvern, 486, 487.
—— Warmington, 440.
—— Roman, 90, 107, 108, 127, 130, 135, 139.
—— Shakeſbury hill, 199.
—— Iccumbe, 488.
—— Ancaſter, 464.
—— of Oſtorius, 501.
—— Manceſter, 465.
—— Colemore, 464.
—— Edgehill, 449.
—— Nadbury, 450.
—— Aſhwood heath, 500.
Camps, 228.
Campbell, John, duke of Argyle and Greenwich, 101.—William, 164.
Camping hill, 195.
Campion, Edmund, 23.
Campſey, 168.
Campton, 53.
Camvil family, 404, 447, 516.
Camulo Camwallodum, 140.
Camulodunum, 122, 135, 140.
Camulus, the God Mars, 122, 140.
Can, wooden, for a ſign, 196.
—— river, 122, 123.
Canal, navigable, 17, 166, 508.
Cancelli, what, 28.
Candike, 256.
Cane wood, 108.
Canewdon, 131.
Canfield, 133.
Cangi, 159.
Cank, or Canoe wood, 496, 497, 505, 507.
Canonbury, 107.
Canonium, 123, 133, 134, 156.
Canons, 108.

I N D E X.

Cantaber, 212, 220.
Cantalupe family, 270, 336.—Nicholas de, his monument, 444.—chantry, 262.
Canterbury college, in Oxford, founded by Simon Iſlip, archbiſhop, 7. 22.—hall, 22.
Canvey iſland, 120, 130.
Canvil family, 271.
Canute, in vain beſieged London, 83.—ſo ſtraitened the city of London that they admitted him to winter in it, 95.—built a church at Aſſington in memory of a defeat given to Edmund Ironſide, 120.—rebuilt Bury, to expiate his father's ſacrilege there, 153, 160.—his ditch, 159.
Canwell, 517.
Capel, ſir William, 164.—Arthur, 136.
Captains under ſir Henry Vere, their portraits, 189.
Capſa, Michael, 131.
Caractacus, defeated by Aulus Plautius, 80.
Carauſius, ſlain treacherouſly by his boſom friend Allectus, 19, 43.—coin of, 79.
Carbrook, 187.
Carcliffe rocks, 423, 424.
Cardinal college, 24.
——— of St. Paul's, 95.
Cardyke, 289, 351.
Careſwall, 507.
Carew, ſir George, 22.—Nicholas, 84.—Henry and George, ib.—George, baron Clopton, 445.
Carey family, 60, 64.—Richard, 23, 70.
Carfax, 26.
Carham, 362.
Carles work, 439.
Carleton, in Norfolk, held by the tenure of finding an hundred herrings, in pies, when they came firſt in ſeaſon, 176, 185.—in Leiceſterſhire, 297.
——— family, 176.
Carlow, 191.
Carlton, 185, 290, 297, 384.
——— ring camp, 423.
——— Rode, 185.
Carmelites houſe in London, 83.
Caroline, queen, buried, 100.
Carpet, Margaret counteſs of Richmond's, 50.
Carr family, 210.—ſir Richard, 142.—Robert, 342, 355, 356.
Carrington, lord, 458.
Carſbrook, 188.
Carſdike, 235, 258, 289.
Carter, Laurence, 308.
Carteret, George baron Hawnes, after the death of his mother, viſcount Carteret, and earl Granville, 54.
Cartoons by Raphael, 89.
Cartwright family, 18. 402.—Thomas, introduced extempore prayer, 453.
Carvill family, 180.
Cary, ſir Edmund, 276.
Caryll, Joſeph, 22.
Caſaubon, 101.
Caſſibelan, 35. 77, 91.
Caſtel, Edmund, his labours and epitaph, 54.
Caſter, 176, 178, 249, 257, 269, 275, 286.—camp, 176.—church, 287.—caſtle, 193.
Caſterford, 136.
Caſtle, the princes, 28.
Caſtle Bitham, 357.—hills, 273, 383.
——— at Cam, 431.
——— Hedingham, 124.
——— Riſing, 180, 187, 200.—hoſpital, 200.
——— Acre Wicking, 201.
——— Camps, 213, 229.
——— yard, 277.
——— field, 286, 400, 495, 502.
——— Carleton, 384.
——— Ring, 424.
——— Gard, 431.
——— Carrs, ib.
——— Acre, 180.—caſtle and priory, 200.
——— Aſhby, 267, 280.
——— banks, 465.
——— dikes, 276, 277.
——— Bromwich, 460.
——— in the Peak, 418, 432.
——— Croft, 495.
——— hill field, 400.
——— town, 435.
——— Clun, camps, 229.
Caſtleton, 15, 432.—caſtle, 432.
Caſtlow croſs, 503.
Caſtor, 178, 188, 338.
Caſtra Alata, 65.
Cat, wild, 274.
Catacratus, 77, 122.
Cateſby, Robert, of Aſhby St. Leger, one of the Gun-powder Plotters, 84, 267.—Robert, 276.—John, 277.—Will. de, 391.
Cateſbridge, 357.
Categrove, 344.
Catharine hall, in Cambridge, founded by Robert Woodlark, 212, 221.—hoſtel, 212.
Catherine, queen, reſided at Ampthill, 53.—croſs to her memory, ib.—died, 257.
——— ducheſs of Suffolk, 85.—tomb, 288.
——— queen of Henry V. where buried, 83.
——— 's St. hoſpital, by the Tower, 99.—chapel, 166.
Catherlogh, lord, 458.
Cathorp, 351, 359.
Catledge, 214, 229, 230.
Catmoſe vale, 325.
Catmoſs vale, 339.
Cats hill, 503.
Catſcove, 342.
Catſtone, 424.
Catteroys, 351.
Catti, 35.
Cattichludani, ib.
Cattimani, ib.
Cattitudani, ib.
Cattiuellani, 35, 43.
Cattleby, 355.
Cattler, 351.
Cattuellani, 35.
Catwade bridge, 136.
Catwick, 351.
Catworth, 256.
Cave at Royſton, 39.
—— family, 271, 301.
—— William, 318.—ſir Thomas, 303.
Cavefield, 130.
Cavendiſh family, 41, 163, 421.
——— 163, 415.
——— William, 163.
——— bridge, 318.
——— general, ſlain, 391.
——— earl of Devon, inſcription on his tomb, 421.
——— William, duke of Newcaſtle, 101.
——— Thomas, 166.
Caverns, 130, 395.
Caversfield family, 19, 43.
Caverſham, 30.
Cauldon hills, 503.
Cauſennæ, 352, 358, 387.
Cauſeway, Higham, 130.
Cawſton mace, 193.
Caxton, 211, 217.
Ceada, St. 119, 497.
Ceanes, heath of, 505.
Ceasford hundred, 121.
Ceaulin, king of the Weſt Saxons, took Benſon from the Britans, 10.
Cecil pedigree, 67.—lord, 270.—Anne and Elizabeth, 84.—Thomas, earl of Exeter, 100.—ſir William, 333, 356.—baron Burleigh, ib.—family, 325.
Cecily, ducheſs of York, buried at Fotheringay, 268.
Cedar, 88.
Celeba, 30.
Celts, 91, 130, 197, 287, 431, 502.
Cenimagni, 151, 159.
Ceolred, 314.
Ceoſtefne, 333.
Cerdic, firſt king of the Weſt Saxons, engaged the Britans ſharply at Cherdſley, 37.
Cerdick ſhore, 178, 192.
Ceſter Over, 297, 447, 464.
Cettiden, what, 35.
Chace, Whaddon, 37.
Chadſhunt, 449, 450.
Chad's well, 450.
Chadwell, 68.
Chain, antient iron, 501.
Chair, antient, 378.
—— abbot's, 254, 256.
Chalcides, 178.
Chalcott, 444.
Chaloner, Dr. Robert, 40.
Chalybeate ſpring, 66.
Chamber in the Foreſt, 439.
——— King's, or Camera Regis, 82.
——— Star, 84.
Chamberlain family, 11.
——— great, of England, 213.
——— gate, 80.
——— hanged, 333.
Champion, king's, 337.—office transferred from Frevill to Dymoc, 378.
Chancel, round, 254.
Chandler, Dr. 25.
Chandos, James duke of, 108.
——— ſir John, 415.
Chapel houſe on the heath, 13, 14.
——— in the Foreſt, 430.
——— on London-bridge, 104.
——— on Wakefield bridge, ib.
Chaplin, Charles, 383.
Chapman, John, 202.
Chardin, ſir John, 101.
Charing Croſs, 85, 103.
Charity-ſchool, 91.
Charitable inſtitutions in London, 105.
Charlbury, 15.
Charlecott, 445, 456.
Charles I. treaty with at Uxbridge, 89.—impriſoned at Hampton Court, 90.—beheaded, 105.—paintings of, 464.—defeats the parliament's forces at Brentford, 91.
——— II. ſtatue of, 92.—equeſtrian ſtatue, 103.—buried, 100.—founded the mathematical ſchool at Chriſt's hoſpital, 99, 105.
Charleſworth, 431.
Charlton, 272, 472, 488.
Charnley foreſt, 299, 300, 317.—ſtones, 315, 318.
Charnwood foreſt, 299, 317.
Charterhouſe, 85, 103.—ſchool, 104.
Chartley caſtle, 496, 511.—barons, ib.
Charwell river, 272.
Chaſtillon, 43.
Chater river, 352.
Chatſworth, 415, 419.
Chatteris, 235.
Chaucer, Thomas, 10, 29.—his monument, 29.—Geoffrey, 4, 16, 84.
Chaucumb, 272, 447.
Chaworth, or de Cadurcis family, 36, 396, 398.
Cheadeſley, 37.
Cheadle, 516.
Checkley, 498, 509.
Chebſey, 496, 509.
Cheddle, 498.
Chedeſley, 483.
Cheeſe, Cottenham, 225.
——— Eſſex, 121.
——— Suffolk, 152.
——— Stilton, 257.
Chefford hundred, 127.
Chee Torr, 438.
Cheke, ſir John, 225.
Cheleyſmore, 461.
Chellington, 495.
Chelmer river, 121.
Chelmsford, 122, 131, 133.
Chelſea, why ſo called, 79, 91.—hoſpital, 91.—college intended, ib.—waterworks, ib.
Cheney, William, lord, 156.
Cheping, 134.
——— Walden, 125, 272.
——— Barnet, 75.
Cherry Hinton, 229.
——— Orchard, 314.
Cherwell river, 3, 4, 8, 18, 266.
Cheſham Boyce, 41.
Cheſhire family, 69.
Cheſhunt, 70.—nunnery, ib.
Cheſthill acre, 15.
Cheſter, 275, 415.
——— Little, 415.
Cheſterfield, 48, 416, 421, 505.—a battle fought here between Henry III. and the barons, 421.—earls ib.—Crofts, 505.
Cheſterford, 125, 136, 140, 141, 202.
Cheſterton, 52, 218, 226, 249, 257, 275, 286, 443.
——— under Lyme, 496.
——— William, ſeal of, 281.
Cheſterover, 451.
Chetwynd family, 511.
Cheveley, 228.
Chevening, 336.
Cheyneis, 36, 40, 48, 170, 176.
Cheynell, Francis, 21.
Cheyney, ſir Henry, 55.
Chich, 124, 138.—barons, ib.
Chicheley, Henry, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 7, 23.—founded All Saints and St. Bernard's colleges, 7, 268, 282.
Chickſands, 48. 53.
Chigwell, 129.
Child, Ailwin, 86, 104.—Richard viſcount Caſtlemaine, 128.—family, ib.—ſir Joſiah, 503.
Childerley, 218.—caſe of the living, ib.
Chillington, 457.
Chillingworth, William, 23, 26.
Chilmore, 446.
Chiltern, 12, 35, 64.—hills, 11, 39.
Chilverſcoton, 464.
Chinley, 431.
Chinton, 450.
Chirbury, 452.
Chiſlehampton, 15.
Chiſwick, 91.
Choir of angels, 370.
Cholmondeley, or Cholmeley, ſir Roger, 108.
Choteney, 516.
Chriſt church, 20.—college built by cardinal Wolſey, 8, 24.

I N D E X.

Chriſtopher's, St. (Le Stocks) church, taken down for the Bank, 105.
Chriſt's hoſpital, 93, 99, 105.
——— college, Cambridge, 212, 221.
Chriſty, Thomas, 51.
Church of the Holy Sepulchre in London, 82, 108.—round, at Cambridge, 96.—with a circular Eaſt end, 137.—firſt Chriſtian, wooden, 154, 160.
Church Over, 452.
——— Langton, 302.
——— Pannel camp, 54.
Churches in London, 86, 106.—fifty new, 94.—wooden, 130, 160.—round, 224, 255.—Saxon, 232, 329.—three in one yard, 199.
Churchill, John, duke of Marlborough, 101.
Churnet river, 498, 516.
Cibber, the carver, 420.
Cidium, 165.
Cidwm, what, 165.
Ciſterns, 161, 346.
City, what, 130.
Claines, 483.
Clanford, Cotton, 516.
Clare village, 154, 163.—priory, 163.
—— earl and marquis, 154, 163.
—— de, family, 154.—Gilbert, earl of Glouceſter, 154, 471.—Elizabeth, counteſs of Ulſter, founds Place hall, 212.
—— Roger, 154.
—— hall, founded by Richard Badew, and Elizabeth Clare, counteſs of Ulſter, 212, 220.
Clarence, dukes of, 154.—Lionel, 163.—George, ib.
Clarendon, Edward earl of, 15, 101.
——— printing-office, 25.
Clark, ſir Francis, 222.—Andrew, 233.
Clarke, Dr. Samuel, 191.
——— Gilbert, 422.
Clattercote, 18.
Claudius, his altar and temple, 122, 123.—where he croſſed the Thames, ib.
Clavering, 125, 142.—family, 125, 170.
——— John, baron, 156.
Claxby, 381, 382.
Claxton, 177, 191.
Clay, 179.—river, 183.
Claydon, 166.
Clee, 385.
Cleiveland, William, 491.
Clement's Inn, 95.—hoſtel, 222.
Clent, 501.
Clere family, 178, 192.
Clergymen's widows, alms-houſes for, 306.
Cleve, 489.
Cley, 195.
Cleybrook, 297.
Cleyceſter, 297, 393.
Cleypole family, 287.
Cliefden, 39.
Clifford, Roſamund, concubine to Henry II. 23.—Richard, 23.—lord, 187.—Thomas, 510.
——— Hill, 275, 280.—Inn, 95.
Clifton, 175, 380, 395, 398, 405, 491.
——— family, 139, 395, 398.
——— ſir Gervaſe, 25, 249, 399.
——— Camville, 516.
Clink, 104.
Clinton, Oſborn de, 37.
——— family, 250, 333, 392, 445, 446, 461.
——— earl of Lincoln, 340.
——— William, earl of Huntingdon, 250.
——— Edward, earl of Lincoln, 392.
——— Roger, biſhop of Lichfield, 497, 514.
Clipſby, 178.
Clipſton, 178, 281.—palace, 404.
Cloathing trade, 134.
Clock by Tompion, 89.
Clogg, what, 499.
Cloot Bar, 344.
Clopton, 457.—Hugh, 445.—family, 164, 283.
——— Dr. 161.
Cloud, 506.
Cloudſley Buſh, 464.
Clow croſs, 216, 290, 331.
Club ſtone, 422.
Clud, Edward, 402.
Clumber park, 406.
Cnoberſberg, 157.
Cnouts delf, 250.
Coal mines, 464.—burning under-ground for ſeveral years, 30, 502.
Coal, 398.
—— tax, 95.
Cobb, Francis, 513.
Cobb's hall, 365.
Cobham, viſcount, 42.
Cobler, captain, 356.
Coccilli M. inſcription on an urn, 134.
Coccillus, 134.
Cockain family, 281, 415.
Cockerell, John and Katharine, 168.
Cockerington, 385.
Cockhill, 386.
Cocklow, 503.
Cocks, ſir Charles, 491.
Cockſey family, 469.
Cockthorpe, 195.
Codenor caſtle, 416, 420.
Codrington, colonel William, a great benefactor to All Souls college, Oxford, 23.
Coel, king, 124.—his kitchen, 137, 138.
Coet maes, 325.
Cœur de Lion, Richard, 6.
Coffin-lid, ſtone inſcribed, 502.
Coffins, ſtone, 14, 41, 55, 93, 125, 211, 257, 287, 346, 376.—with inlaid top, 225.—leaden, 257.—wood, 450.
Cogenhoe, 275.
Coges, 3, 13.
Coggeſhal, 123, 134.
——— Ralph de, 122.
Coins, Roman, where found, 5, 15, 19, 27, 28, 29, 36, 39, 41, 48, 49, 52, 59, 61, 62, 66, 70, 71, 74, 75, 85, 88, 92, 93, 106, 124, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 134, 137, 139, 140, 141, 157, 161, 162, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 172, 176, 179, 188, 193, 197, 198, 201, 202, 219, 222, 226, 229, 234, 253, 257, 267, 269, 272, 274, 275, 276, 281, 282, 284, 286, 287, 292, 297, 314, 329, 342, 346, 353, 356, 358, 359, 362, 363, 376, 382, 383, 386, 387, 388, 395, 399, 404, 419, 457, 460, 465, 471, 489, 501, 505.
—— gold, of Henry VI. 53.
—— Daniſh or Dutch, 66.
—— of Fauſtini, ib.
—— of Claudius, 74.
—— Britiſh, 52.
—— gold, Roman, 108, 109.
—— Saxon, 163, 173.
—— of Caraufius, 329.
—— Elizabeth, 104.
Coits, Devils', 14.
Coke, earls of Leiceſter, 220.—ſir Edward, 44, 180, 196, 201.—ſir Thomas, accuſed of high treaſon, acquitted by the integrity of judge Markham, but fined to near the value of his whole eſtate, 12, 23, 121.
—— family, 418.
Cokefield, Cokehill, } nunnery, 478.
Cokenford, 196.
Cokeſey, ſir Edward, 436.
——— family, 491.
Cokesfield, Walter de, 445.
Colana, 335.
Colcheſter, 127, 137.—abbot, 101.—viſcount, 139.—biſhoprick, ib.
Col. St. Alban's, 63.
Cold Norton, 15.
Cole, and river, 36, 78.
—— family, 303.
—— Mr. his death and MSS. 236.
—— Overton, 298, 306.
Colebrook, 36, 40.
Colechurch, Peter de, 104.
Colemore camp, 464.
Colepeper family, 339.
——— ſir John, 387.
Colerbrook, 71.
Coleſhill, 446, 461.
Colet, John, 108.
Colham, 78, 88.
Colles' tomb, 203.
Colleges in Oxford, 6, 78.—firſt endowed, 7.—at Hertford, 68.
Collet, ſir Henry, 108.
Collier, Jeremiah, 226.
Collingham, 358, 404.
Colliweſton, 291.
Colne, 71, 253.—river, 124.
Colne, Earls, 124, 136.—Wake's, ib.—Engain, ib.—White's, ib.
Colnebrook, 71.
Colney ſtreet, 71, 75.
Colonia, in what it differs from municipium, 79, 120, 124.
Colrane, lord, 107.
Colſterworth, 358.
Colt family, 133.
Cotton, 513.
——— archbiſhop, where born, 199.
Colville family and barons, 335.
Colwal, 487.
Colwich common, 503, 513.
Colyweſton, 291.
Comb abbey, 447, 464.
Combat, ſingle, 464.—between Alan de la Zouch and John earl Warren, 298.
Comberton, 226.
Combretonium, 154, 164.
Commodus, coin of, 131.
Common Council of London, 105.
——— Pleas, court of, where held, 84, 102.
Companies, 105.—their halls, ib.
Compes, John, 134.
Compton, Long, 450.—in the Hole, 443, 450.—Wynyate, 450.—Scorſen, ib.—Little, ib.—Murdak, 445, 450.
——— ſir William, 458.
——— family, 268, 280, 450.
——— Henry, baron, 443.
——— Spencer, earl of Northampton, 293.
——— biſhop, 91.
Comvetonium, 154.
Condia, Adeliza de, 337.
Conduit at Oxford, 23.—at Lincoln, 362.
Conduits, 106.
Coneygarth, 347.
Confectioner, firſt, in England, 107.
Congham, 200.
Congreve, 320.
Congreve's ſeat, 417.
Coningſby, 382.
Conjugal affection, inſtance of, 85, 103.
Conneborrow, Lady, way, 286.
Conrington, 248, 256.
Connos, 97.
Conqueſt family, 48, 53.
Conſtable of England, 266.
Conſular medal, 287.
Conſul of Glouceſter, 187.
Conſtance, wife of John of Gaunt, her monument, 309.
Conſtantius, Conſtantine, jun. } gold coins of, 109.
Conſtantine the Great walled London about with hewn ſtone and Britiſh bricks, 80.
Convennos, 119.
Conventria, 446.
Converſion of St. Paul, painting of, 104.
Converts, 1000 martyred at Lichfield, 513.
Convetoris, 164.
Conway family, 458.—Francis baron Ragley, ib.
Conygere, 28.
Conyers family, 256.—Mr. John, 93, 127.
Cook, ſir Thomas, 120.
Cooke, ſir Thomas, 478.
—— biſhop, 420.
Cookſey, Walter, 475.
Coombs, John, 456.
Cooper, Thomas, 26.
——— biſhop, 337, 372.
——— Gilbert, 401.
Cooperſale, 129.
Coot, 381.
Cope family, 17.—ſir Anthony, 13, 29.
Copper mine, 516.
Copt hall, 119, 127.
Corbet, Robert, 445.
Corbeſon, Peter de, 483.
Corbachin, John Fitz, 445.
——— Peter, 494.
Corbridge, archbiſhop, 402.
Corby, 404.
Cordal, ſir William, 154.
——— family, 164.
——— houſe, ib.
Coritani, 265.
Cornavii and Cornabii, 443.
Cornbury, 15.
Corn-fields, pools ſo called by the Lincolnſhire fenners, 333.
Corn-rick, extraordinary circumſtances of, 257.
Cornu Ammonis, 376, 390, 449.
Cornwall, earl of, his palace, 89.
——— John, 258.
Cornwalle, or de Cornubia, Geoffrey, 390.
Cornwallis family, 157, 163, 168, 171.
Corpeſſon, lord, 458.
Corporation of London, 86.
Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, built by Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, 8, 24.
——— Cambridge, 212, 220.—plays, 461.—gild, 311.
Coſin, biſhop, 191.
Coſſington, 316.
Cotenham, Walter de, a great man, hanged for rebellion in the time of Henry III. 211.
Cotes, 316, 405.
—— North, South, and Great, 385.
—— Roger, 304.
Cotham, 386.
Cotheridge, 491.
Cotherſtoke, 285.
Cotſmore, 329.
Cottenham, 226.—cheeſe, ib.

INDEX.

Cottenham, univerſity at, 211, 226.
Cotteſbrook, 285.
Cotterſtock mill, 284.
Cottington, ſir Francis, 101.
Cotton family, 53, 214, 226, 231, 249, 256, 350.
——— ſir Robert, 222, 256.—his intended hiſtory of Huntingdonſhire, 251.—his library, 53, 102, 106.
——— ſir John, 256.
——— Clanford, 516.
Cotton mill, 275.
Couci, Ingelram de, 49, 57.
Cove, 169.
Covenham, 386.
Coventry, 446, 461, 462.—croſs, priory, St. Michael's church, St. John's hoſpital, St. Mary's hall, and inſcriptions, ib.—navigation, walls, ib.—earls of, 463.
——— ſir Thomas, 490.
Coughton, 445, 457.
Coulſterworth, 358.
Council of Burford, 12.—of Einſham, 13.—of Bennington, 69.—of Berkhampſtead, 73.—of Kirtling, 229.
Counos, 120.
Counteſs cloſe, 391.
Count of the Saxon ſhore, 121, 151.
Court for the Marches, 476.—of Chancery, 84, 103.—Common Pleas, ib.—Requeſts, ib.—Wards, ib.—duchy of Lancaſter, ib.—King's Bench, ib.—lawleſs, 130.
Court cloſe, 18, 56.
Courtney Newnham, 27.
——— biſhop, 100.
Couſin's place, 222.
Coutenhall, 274.
Coway Stakes, 78. 88.
Cowbach, 501.
Cowbit, 348.
Cowcaſtle hill, 419.
Cowholme, 177.
Cowledge, 214.
Cowleigh, 486.
Cowley the Poet, 101, 106.
Cowling caſtle, 162.
Cowper, Anthony Aſhley, 107.
——— Thomas, biſhop of Lincoln, 373.
Cox, Richard, 43.
Coytmoſs hill, 439.
Crab's caſtle, 196.
Cracherode, Mr. 106.
Crackcliff, 424.
Cradiden, 215.
Cradock family, 507.
Crane, ſir Francis, 187.
Cranfield, earl of Middleſex, 101. 109.
Cranmer, Green, 164.
——— family, and Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, 399.
Craſhaw, Richard, his monument, 420.
Cratcliff, 425.
Cratendune, 232.
Cray, John de, 189.
Creach, 417.
Credendon, 37.
Creke, 172, 183. 196, 267.—North, 197.
Creketot, William de, 153.
Crendon, 37, 42.
Crenn family, 355.
Creſſing, 134.
Creſſy, Hugh, 21, 189.—hall, 349.
Creting, St. Olave's and St. Martin's, &c. 165.
Creun, Creoun, } 333, 355.
Crew, biſhop, 23.
——— family, 273.
Cripplegate, 80, 92.
Criſpin, Milo, 50.
Crococalana, 335, 358, 404.
Crocus, 125.
Croeun, barons of, 333.—Alan and Petronilla, ib.
Croft, William, 101.—family, 162.—lord, his monument, ib.
Cromb d'Abetot, 431.
Cromer, 179, 194.
Cromford, 423, 418*.
Cromwell, Richard, 71, 252, 253, 259.
——— family, 185, 227, 247, 252, 259, 338, 379.—Thomas, 126, 202.—lord, 259.—lord treaſurer, 338.—baron Okeham, 259.—earl of Eſſex, ib.—Thomas, ſheriff, ib.—ſir Henry, ib.—ſir Oliver, 256, 259.—Robert, 259.—Henry, of Upwood, ib.—ſir Philip, Ralph, and Richard, 257.—Joan, 259.—Henry, ib.—Oliver, protector, 269.—born, 262.—ſuppoſed to be buried at Northborough, 287.—ſir Richard, 256.—Gregory, 302.
Croole, 391.
Cropthorne, 488.
Croſby, ſir John, benefactor to Theydon Gernon church, 129.—his houſe and tomb, ib.
Croſs, St. hoſtel, 222.
Croſs at Banbury, 17.—Dorcheſter, 28.—Whiteleaf, 41.—Stoney Stratford, 43.—Eleanor, 37, 43, 71, 87, 107, 351, 360.—Cheapſide, 106.—Ovinus's, 235.—Caſter, 287.—Thorpe, ib.—Montſorrel, 316.—Templars, 354.—Guthlac's, 344.—Edenham, 356.—Lincoln, 372.—Coventry, 411.—Roiſia, 59.—Waltham, 71.
——— wooden one dug up, 104.—inſcribed, 356.—relic of, 194.—of ſtone, 506.
Croſs of iron, 72.
Croſs-keys wath, 341.
Croſs-legged figures, 400.
Croſſes about Croyland, 344, 345.
Crouch river, 121, 131.
Croughton, 273.
Crow Royſton, 65.
Crowe river, 154.
——— hall, 167.
Crowle, 391.
Crown, ſilver, found, 166.
Crown and Rolls tavern, 104.
Croxden abbey, 516.
Croxton, 217, 319, 387, 415.
Croyland, 331.—devils of, 331, 334.—Richard de, and William, maſter of the works, 344.—bridge, ib.
Crucifix of ſilver, 14, 16.
Crutched Friars, 100.
Cryſtal of ſeveral colours, where found, 139, 347, 439.—a cloſet lined with, 89.
Cuddeſden, 30.
Cuentſorder, 446.
Cukeney manor, held by the tenure of ſhoeing the king's horſe when he came to Mansfield, 404.
Culford, 163.
Culforth, 154.
Cullum family, 161.
Cumberland, William, duke of, 101.
Cunnington, 248.
Cunobelinus, king of the Iceni, 35, 77.—his two ſons conquered by Aulus Plautius, 43.—his reſidence, 122, 138.—his coin, 77.
Cup, ſilver, antient, 140.
Curſon, ſir Roger, 415, 418.—family, 403, 422.—lords, houſe, 223.
——— lord viſcount, 514.
Cuſt family, 360.
Cuthbert's law, 486.
Cuthred, defeated by king Ethelbald, and took his ſtandard, at Battle Edge, 3.
Cuthwin, biſhop, 314.
Cutts, lord, 218.
Cutwulph, the Saxon, took Einſham from the Britans, 3.—took Aileſbury, by force, in 1071, 36.—ſo defeated the Britans that they ſurrendered ſeveral towns to him, 47.
Cylt, or Chylt, what, 35, 39.

D.

DABBY, William, his hoſpital, 388.
——— 316, 328.
D'Abetot Cromb, 486.
Dacians, 35.
Dacre, Humphrey, family, 131.
Dadlington, 304.
Dagenham and breach, 130.
Dagger found, 500.
Dagworth family, 192.
Daintry, 265, 275.
Dairell family, 37.
D'Albini, 50.
Dale abbey, 420.
——— cloſe, 515.
Dalham, 162.
Dalmatian horſe, 179.
Dallynton, 281.
Dalyſon family, 390.
Dammini, I. F. painter, 371.
Dam in the Foreſt, 430.
Damory, Roger, 68.
Danais hundred, 67.
Danbury, 122, 134.
Dancing hundred, 121, 122.
Dane End, 67.—banks, ib.
Dane furlong, 66.
Danes, defeated, 40.—treat with Edward, 42.—memorials of, 67.—ſacked and burned Oxford, 19.—take London, 82.—and ſubject the citizens to a tax, 94.—winter at Fulham, 91.—haraſs the country of the Eaſt Angles for fifty years with wars, 151.—torture king Edmund to death, 152.—land, 196.—king ſlain, 334.—take Lincoln, 336.—defeated, 351.—burn Bardney, 338.—beſiege Nottingham, 395.
Danes bank and money, 276.
——— blood, 125, 135, 197.
——— end, 67, 69.
——— field, 54, 69.—great and little, ib.
——— wort, 195, 198.
——— graves, 202.
——— camp, 200.
——— hills, 315.
Danes-moor plain, 17.
Daniſh entrenchments, 66, 68, 69.
Dantry, 267.
Danvers, Henry, earl of Derby, 25.
——— Elizabeth, lady, her monument, 276.—John, 315.
Danum, 390.
Darcy family, 122, 162, 390.—ſecretary and baron, 138, 390.
——— Thomas, baron Chich, viſcount Colcheſter, and earl Rivers, 124, 137, 138.—Norman, of Nocton and Knaith, 339.
Darioritum, 211.
Darker, Mr. 279.
Darleſton, 507.
Darley abbey, 420.
Darlham, 171.
Darwent river, 419.
Daſhwood, Charles Vere, 398.
Daubeney, Giles, 84.—William, 175.
D'Audville, William, abbot, 472.
Davenant, William, 26.
Daventry, 265, 275.—camp, 275. 276.
Davers, ſir Robert, family, 161.
Daviles, 230.
Dawley, 88.
Dawling field, 195.
Daws, ſir William, 134.
Dead-head land, 171.
Deane, 270, 283, 284.—family, ib.—town, 284, 291.
De Albineio. See Albiny.
De Alto Pecco, 418.
Deben river, 155, 167.
Debenham, 155, 167.
De Bello Capite. See Beauchief.
De Bello Fago. See Beaufoy.
De Caſineto, 156.
Decebalus, 35.
Decuriones, 61.
Deddington, 18.
Dedham, 139.
De Diviſis nunnery, 270.
Dee, John, 487.
Deed, 391.
Deeds, how confirmed, 122.
Deeping, 332, 333, 348.—fens, 333.
Deerbolts, 169.
De Gaunt, 335.
De Glanville, 200.
Degge, ſir Simon, 515.
Deincourt family, 334.
De Inſula, 152.
Dekke, Richard, 356.
Delacres abbey, 498.
Delalande family, 338.
Delalaunde family, 319, 338.
De la Ligne, 359.
De la Pole, William, 10, 29.
——— duke of Suffolk, 10, 173.
——— mayor of Hull, 158.
——— Michael, earl, marquis, and duke of Suffolk, 158.—his wealth and untimely death, ib.
——— John, earl of Lincoln, 396.
——— Edmund and Richard, earls of Suffolk, ib.
——— Michael, ſlain at Agincour, where buried, 168.
——— family monuments, 170.
Delapre abbey, 265, 278, 298.
De Liſle, 152.
Delme, E. H. 66.
Delphi, pillar from, 274.
Demies, 24.
De Monte Caniſio. See Monchenſy.
Denbigh, baron, killed, 460.
Dengeneſs, 132.
Dengy, 132.—hundred, 121.—marſh, 132.
Denham, 23, 40.—ſir John, 101.
Deniſon, William, his mauſoleum, 403.
Dennington, 170.
Denny abbey, 235.
——— Sir Edward, 127, 129.
Denton, 359.—family, ib.
Deny, Edward, lord, 119, 127.
Depenham, 155, 187.
De Petræ Ponte, 397.
De Pratis abbey, 298.
Deramys flete, 138.
Derby, 415, 417, 419.—reaſon of the name, ib.—counteſs of, 101.—her monument, 306.—lords and earls of, 418, 440.—houſe, 106.—porcelain manufactory, 420.
Derbyſhire, 415, 417*.—dimenſions, 417*.

INDEX.

—its people called in Bede's time Mercii Aquilonares, 417*.—plants, 439.—Domeſday, 417*.
Dereham, 109, 130, 180, 202.—Weſt, 200.—family, ib.—ſir Thomas, ib.—Dr. William, 130.
Derventio, 419.
Derwent river, 469.
De Salisbury family, 173.
Deſpencer, Hugh le, 299.
——— family, 317.
Devereux family, 126, 460, 511.—earl of Eſſex, ib.
——— ſir William, 465.
Devil's Coits, 14.
——— of Croyland, 331.
——— Arſe in the Peak, 417, 432.
——— dike, 152, 214, 230.
Devonſhire, Charles, earl of, 81.
Devorguilla, wife of John Baliol, king of Scots, 21.
D'Ewes family, 162.
Dial cut in box, 193.
Diana Arduena, 445.
——— temple of, 81.
Dickenſon, Charles, 302.
Didanus, king, 21.
Didlington, 196.
Dieulacres abbey, 516.
Digby, Everard, one of the powder plotters, 327.
——— family, 328, 461, 507.—lord, 461.
——— Dr. 461.
Dike hills, 28.
Dilhome, 516.
Dilke, William, 461.
Dillons, earls of Roſcommon, 101.
Dimock family, 334, 337, 338, 378, 495.—champions of England, 337.
Dinant, or Dinham, Alan de, received the barony of Burton from Henry I. for killing the French king's champion in ſingle combat, 268, 281.
Dinas, what, 79.
Dingley, 290, 472.
——— or Dinley, family, 472, 488.
Dinham family, 37, 249.
Diſci, Roman, 176.
Diſeworth, 318.
Diſh, ſilver, with an inſcription, 420.
Diſhley, 318.
Diſney and family, 358, 379, 401.
Diſs, 175, 185.
Ditchley, 15.
Ditchton, 213.
Ditton fen, 213.
Dives family, 50.
Divinity ſchool in Oxford, 7.
Dixie, ſir Wolſtan, 256.
Dobuni, 12, 35.
Docking, 195.
Doctor's Commons, 95.
——— gate and head, 430.
Dodderidge, ſir John, 22.
Dodford, 478.
Dodington, 196, 197, 231.
Dodo, 494.
Dogs, Britiſh, 85.
Doily family, 4, 11, 15.—Robert, 6, 26, 25.
Dolben family, 282.
Domeſday Book, Oxfordſhire, 12.—Buckinghamſhire, 39.—Hertfordſhire, 65.—Bedfordſhire, 50.—Middleſex, 88.—Eſſex, 127.—Suffolk, 159.—Norfolk, 181.—Cambridgeſhire, 217.—Huntingdonſhire, 251.—Northamptonſhire, 272.—Leiceſterſhire, 301.—Rutlandſhire, 327.—Nottinghamſhire, 398.—Derbyſhire, 418*.—Warwickſhire, 450.—Worceſterſhire, 473.
——— where kept, 102.
Domus converſorum, 95.
Donne, Dr. 25.
Donnington, 29, 299, 349.
Doodle oak, 133.
Door-caſe, Saxon, 27.
Dorcheſter, 9, 27.—ſee, eſtabliſhed by Birinus, 9.
Dorcinia civitas, 9.
Dordan river, ib.
Dorman gate and pence, 257.
Dormanton, 269.
Dormeceaſter, 249.
Dormer family, 37, 44, 428.
Dormundeceaſter, 249, 269.
Dorrell, John, 405.
Dorn, 489.
Dornford, 249, 257, 286.
Dorn's pence, 286.
Dorſet gardens, 98.
——— Thomas, earl, 100.
Donretzan, 143.
Dotterell, a bird, 339.
Dove river, 415, 498, 516.—dale 418*.
—— Dr. 287.
Dover court, 139.
——— baron, 161.
——— Thomas, earl of, 101.
Douglas, Margaret, counteſs of Lenox, 100.
Dour, or Dowgate, 80.
——— what, 9.
Dowbridge, 267, 271, 273.
Dowgate, 80.
Downham, 171, 200, 231.—butter, 200.—hall, 187.
Downing college intended, 222.
——— Jacob, ib.—ſir George and ſir James, ib.
Dragon, a ſtandard, 3.
——— and giant, 12.
Drake family, 40, 379.
——— ſir Francis, 40.
Drayton Beauchamp, 41.
——— Baſſet, 495.
——— monuments, 27.
——— Fenny, 305.
——— in Middleſex, 78, 88.
——— in Northamptonſhire, 268, 282.
——— Michael, 465, 510.
——— family, 250.
——— the poet, 101, 305.
Driby, 338, 383.—Robert de, 184.—family, 379.
Drinkeſton, 165.
Droitwich, 470, 478.
Dronfield, 422.
Dropping well, 476.
Droves, 242.
Druid amulet, where found, 485.
——— temple, 130, 388, 424.
Drumming well, 283.
Drury family, 161.
Druſo magus, 120.
Drybie family, 338.
Dryden, the poet, 101, 283.—John, his charity, 254.
Dry Stoke, 325, 328.
Dryſtoke 325, 327.
Duberley, Mr. 108.
Duck, Dr. Arthur, 22, 25.
Ducket, Andrew, 221.
Ducks, wild, 381.
Dudley, Ambroſe, 75, 453.
——— Robert, earl of Leiceſter, 306, 446, 448, 472.
——— Robert, 459.
——— family, 283, 463, 499.
——— earl of Warwick, 466.
——— caſtle and honour, 488, 495, 499, 500.
——— foſſil, 489.
——— dean, his ſeal, 138.
Duel, fatal, 507.
Duffield, 418*.
Dugdale, ſir William, his MSS. 25, 461.
Dugeneſſe, 133.
Duina, the firſt biſhop of Lichfield, 453.
Duleſſe, Hugh, and Iſe commot, 162.
Dun, a famous robber, 49.
—— what, 335.
Dunmow, 121, 132.—Little, 132.—cuſtom of claiming a gammon of bacon here, by the couple that had not repented within a year and a day, ib.
Dunning family, 223.
Dunnington caſtle, 318.
——— in Suffolk, 156, 170.
——— in Leiceſterſhire, 300.
Dunſmoor, 272.
Dunſtable, 46, 55.—chronicle of, 55.—croſs of, 48.
Dunſtan hill, 188.
Dunſtan, gave Hendon to the monks of St. Peter, in Weſtminſter, 87.—his eſcape, 150.—his tools, 310.
Dunsford ferry, 257.
Dunſton, 377.
Dunton hill, 188.—Baſſet, 303.
Dunum, what, 55.
Dunwich, 156, 169.—biſhop, 169.
Duppa, biſhop, 101.
Durance, 107.
Duras, Lewis, 278.
Durcoh, what, 63.
Durham college, in Oxford, founded by Thomas de Hatfield, and endowed by Richard de Bury, 7, 22.
——— houſe, 83, 98.
Durobrivæ, 249, 255, 257, 269.
Durocaſes, 266, 286.
Durocobrivæ, 52, 55, 63, 66, 68.
Duroliponte, 247, 252.
Durolitum, 71, 119.
Duroſiponte, 247.
Durwood, 424.
Dutch church, 100.
Duxford, 141.
Dwarf elder, from what thought by the country people to be produced, 125.
Dyer, ſir Richard, 266.
——— Rev. Mr. 379.
Dykes in Cambridgeſhire, 213, 214.
Dymocke family, 378.—ſir John, champion of England, 504.
Dynton, 41.

E.

EADBURGA, ſiſter of St. Edith, 36.
Eadburgh baulk, 18.
Eadulphneſs, 124, 138.
Eadulphus, archbiſhop of Lichfield, 497.
Eagle, 358.—braſs, 349, 388.
Ealing, 91.
Ealred, abbot of St. Alban's, 62.
Eanbert, earl of Worceſter, 492.
Eardley, lord, 345.
Earls Coln, 124.
Earnlege, 501.
Earnley, 502.
Earth turning wood into ſtone, 48.
Eaſt Acton, manor held by the tenure of keeping one gerfalcon of the king's, 37.
Eaſter, diſpute about keeping it between St. Auſtin and the Britiſh biſhops, 472.
Eaſterford, 136.
Eaſt India Company, 105.—houſe, 106.
Eaſtney, abbot of Weſtminſter, 101.
Eaſton, 170.—Little, 121, 132.—ad turrim, ib.
Eaſton neſſe, 156, 170.
Eaſtwood, 130.
Eathheme, 471.
Eatingdon, Nether, 450.
Eaton, 48, 312.
Ebba's, St. ford, 329.
Ebulum, 197.
Echo, curious, 16, 290.
Eccles, 179, 194.
Eccleſhall, 496, 509.
Ecton, 280, 503, 516.
Edale, 429, 434.
Edburg's, St. monaſtery, 18.—balk, ib.
Edburton, 36.
Eddinghall, 513.
Edelfleda, repaired and fortified Leiceſter, 298.
Edenham, 354.
Edeva green, 155.
Eden tree, 430.
Edgar, his charter to Wirecot, 423.—aſſiſted biſhop Ethelwolph in building Peterborough monaſtery, 270.—where crowned, 354.
——, ſurnamed the baniſhed the ſon of Edmund Ironſide, 448.
Edge hill, a battle there between Charles I. and the parliament, 443, 449.
Edgcote, 17.—battle, 272.
Edgeworth, 64, 87, 108.
Edinſor, 419.
Edith Weſton, 329.
Editha, a devout matron, foundreſs of Godſtow nunnery, 4. 16.
—— Forne, founded Oſney abbey, 6.
—— St. of Aileſbury, 36.
Edmonton, 87, 107.
Edmund, earl of Cornwall, 36, 41.
Edmund of Langley, fifth ſon of Edward the Third, duke of York, 64, 69.—where born, 16.—begins Foderingay college, 267, 285.
——— king, crowned, 333.
——— St. where crowned, 164.—engaged the Danes for ſeven hours with equal ſucceſs and loſs, 175.—martyred by the Danes, at Hoxton, becauſe he would not renounce Chriſtianity, 152, 157.—his body tranſlated to St. Edmund's Bury, 153.—its removal, 179, 195.—reſided twelve months at Hunſtanton, to get David's Pſalms by heart, 197.
Edmund earl of Lancaſter, 84.
——— Crouchback, earl of Leiceſter, 300, 320.
——— Ironſide, ſlew great numbers of the Danes at Brentford, and obliged them to raiſe the ſiege of London, 79.—got the better of the Danes at Aſhdown, but by treachery loſt the day again, 120, 131.—recovered Lincoln from the Danes, 336.
Edmund's hall, 25.
Edmund's, St. promontory, 197.—ditches and liberty, 214.—where he landed, when adopted by king Offa, ib.
——— St. Bury, 152, 159, 161.—juriſdiction, church, abbey, revenues by king Offa, ib.
——— diviſion, 152, 159.
——— hill, 161.
——— franchiſe, 159.
Edulfineſſe, 125.

Edward

I N D E X.

Edward the Elder fortified Buckingham, 37.—got the country of the Iceni from the Danes, and added it to the kingdom of the Weſt Saxons, 151.—defeated the Danes at Tetenhall, 500.
——— the Confeſſor, his font, 18.—born at Iſlip, and gave it to Weſtminſter, 5, 18.—why called Confeſſor, 5.—builds Weſtminſter abbey, 83.—grant to Ranulph Peperkin, 121.—will, 325.—received a ring from a ſtranger as a preſent from St. John, at Havering, which gave that name to the place, 121.—gave Waltham to Harold, earl Godwin's ſon, 120.
——— the Black Prince had Berkhamſtead caſtle, 63.—where born, 16.
Edward I. where buried, 83.—how healed of his wound in Holy Land, 103.
——— III. where buried, 83.
——— IV. married privately Elizabeth, daughter to the lord Rivers, and was the firſt king of England ſince the Conqueſt who married a ſubject, 279.—made away with his brother, George duke of Clarence, 266.—finiſhed Foderinghay college, 284.—children, 83.
——— V. murdered by his uncle Richard, ſuppoſed to have been thrown into the Thames, but found in the Tower, and buried in Weſtminſter abbey, 100.—monument and bones, ib.—tomb of, 379.
——— VI. bed in which he was born, 90.—founded Chriſt's hoſpital, 99.—monument, 100.
Edward ſon of king Alfred, fortified Maldon, 123.
——— the ſon of George duke of Clarence, earl of Warwick, put to death by Henry VII. 408.
——— the ſon of Edmund Langley, earl of Rutland and duke of Albemarle, 326.—earl of Cambridge and duke of York, 101.—ſlain in the battle of Agincourt, 216.—began Foderingay college, 284.—his death and monument, ib.
——— St. hoſtel, 222.
Edwardſtone, 154, 165.
Edwin, a Dane, 198.
——— Mercia, 489.
——— placed on the throne of Northumberland by Redwald, having been before excluded, 397.
Effeceſtria, 132.
Egbert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, conquered Cuthred, 80.
——— king of Kent, defeats Wiglaf, 386.
Egelric, abbot, made cauſeways through the fens, and did ſeveral good works, 332.
Egelward, duke of Dorſet, 472.
Egerton, Scroop, earl of Bridgewater, 151.—family, 273.
Egfrid, king of Northumberland, 189.
Egga, officiary earl of Lincoln, 341.
Eglesfield, Robert, 22.
Egwine, biſhop of Worceſter, 471.
Eike, 151.
Eikon Baſilike, its author, 137.
Einſham, 3, 13.—council, 13.
Ela, counteſs of Warwick, inſcription to, 20, 26.
Elbe gate, 80.
Elden hole, 417, 435.
Eldeſt ſons of the kings of England princes of Wales, 225.
Eldred family, 162.
Eleanor, wife of Edward I. died at Naſeby, 281.—croſſes erected to her memory, 37, 85, 279, 351, 381, 405.—body, where buried, 100.—her bowels buried at Lincoln, 336.—where ſhe died, 381.—where buried, 83.—her affection to her huſband, 84.
——— ſiſter to Henry III. 448.
——— ducheſs of Glouceſter, 83.
Elephants' bones found, 122, 196.
Elephantiaſis, a diſeaſe, whence ſuppoſed to have come hither, 300.
Elford, 503, 504.
Elfrid, earl, 247.
Elizabeth, queen, where buried, 83.—her eloge, 84.—her elm, 91.—her epitaph, 83, 84.—her gallery, 134.—her porter, 354.
——— queen of Bohemia, 101.
——— wife of Henry VII. where buried, 83.—counteſs of Ormond, 84.—the daughter of the earl of Rutland, where buried, ib.—daughter of William de Burgo, earl of Ulſter, 132.—Clare, counteſs of Ulſter, founded Clare hall, 211, 212, 221.—wife of Edward IV. perfected Queen's college in Cambridge, 221.—counteſs of Shrewſbury, 415, 416.—the daughter of Henry Grey, lord Codenor, 416.
Elkington, N. 384.
Ellaſton, 517.
Ellenhall, 496, 509.
Ellenſtow, 51.
Elleſmere, lord chancellor, 41.
Elleſtre, 64, 75.
Elliot family, 180.
Elm, 235.
—— queen Elizabeth, 91.
Elmham, 175.
——— North, 156, 180, 202.—biſhoprick, ib.
Elmeley, 471.—caſtle, 488.
Elriſh road, 255, 332.
Elſham, 389.
Elſing, 180.—ſpital, 100, 203.
Elſtob, Elizabeth, 489.
Elſtow, 48.
Eltavona, 279.
Elteſley, 217.
Eltham, John de, where buried, 83.
Eltiſley, 217, 247.
Elton, 249, 257, 266, 285.
Elveden and title, 171.
Elwaſton, 416, 420.
Ely houſe, 85, 103.—hoſtel, 222.
—— Iſle of, 211, 214, 215, 232.—biſhops, rights, ib.—church, ib.—lantern, ib.—monuments, ib.—palace, porta, caſtle, hoſpitals, vineyard, council, ſiege, 233.
Emanuel college, in Cambridge, founded by ſir Walter Mildmay, 212, 222.
Emiline, the wife of Urſus D'Abitot, 471.
Emneth, 199.
Enderby family, 48.
Enermeve, Hugh, lord of Deeping, 333.
Enermue, Hugh de, ib.
Enfield, 87, 502.—chace, 107.—palace, ib.
Engain family, barons, 130, 270, 292, 338.
——— title, 107.
Engeaſton, 120.
Engerſton, 120.
Engliſh ſlaughtered by the Danes, 4.
Enion ap Kadivor invited Fitzhamon into Wales 175.
Enſlow bridge, 18.
Enſton, 14.
Enville, 502.
Eoves, ſwineherd to Egwine, biſhop of Worceſter, 472.
Epiſton, 405.
Epitaph on admiral Byng, 54.
——— on Edmund Caſtell, ib.
——— on Richard I. 6.
——— on a wreſtler, 254.
Epping, 133.—foreſt, ib.
Epworth, 391.
Eraſmus at Oxford, 23.
Erdborough, 299.
Erdbury, 464.
Erdſwick, Sampſon, 24, 495, 507.
——— Richard, 507.
Ereford, 504.
Ereſby, 338, 381.—barons Willoughby, ib.
Erkenwald, 119.
Erming-ſtreet, 65, 68, 211, 249, 292, 359.
Erocetum, 504.
Error of Polydore Virgil, in Angelo Capello and Cay, concerning the Ordovices, 176.
Erwaſh river, 396, 404, 416.
Eryth, 214.
Erythreia in Ionia, 325.
Erythræum prom. ib.
Eſchwin, biſhop, his monument, 27.
Eſchallers, Stephen de, 211.
Eſdaile, ſir James, 130.
Eſpec, Walter de, 54.
Eſpringall, what, 48.
Eſſars abbey, 510.
Eſſeby, Philip de, 276.
Eſſenden, 325, 329.—baron of, ib.
Eſſex, Mr. altar-piece by, 221.—his obſervations on Lincoln cathedral, 364.
—— family, 120.—fort at Colcheſter, 137.
——— Swaine de, 120.
—— Robert, earl of, 101.
——— houſe, 83, 98.
——— county of, 119, 137.—foreſt, ib.—bounds and ſoil, ib.—cheeſe, 121.—earls, 126, 142.—plants, 143, 149.—Domeſday, 127.
——— counteſs, her atchievement, 141.
——— Robert de, 120.—Henry de, hereditary ſtandard-bearer to the kings of England, ib.
Eſſingdon, 506.
Eſtanes ad turrim, 122.
Eſton, 121, 274.
Eſtoteville family, 333.
Eſtre, 121.
Ethelardus, viceroy of Worceſter, 457.
Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, defeated, 3, 12.—and ſlain, 465.
——— king, founds Croyland abbey, 457.
——— betrayed by his own ſubjects, 405.—aſſaſſinated by Beared, 447.—where buried, 415.
Ethelbert, the firſt founder of St. Paul's, London, 81.—the firſt Chriſtian king of the Saxons gave Tillingham to St. Paul's monaſtery, in London, 121.—murdered at Hereford by Quendrida, Offa's wife, while he courted their daughter, 154.—where buried, ib.
Ethelfleda, 183.—fortified Leiceſter, 298.—took Derby by ſurprize from the Danes, and put them all to the ſword, 415.—lady of the Marches, 504.—built Stafford caſtle, 510.
Ethelmar founds a monaſtery at Einſham, 3.
Ethelred calls a general council at Einſham, 13.—confirmed the charter of Einſham monaſtery, 3.—drove Canute the Dane out of Lincoln, and retook it, 336.—reſigns his crown, and turns monk, 377.—divided Mercia into five biſhopricks, 474.
——— brother to Wulpher, king of Mercia, 269.
Ethelreda, virgin, daughter to king Anna, canonized, 152.—liberty, ib.
——— wife of Tombertus, governor of Girvii, 215.
Ethelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter, rebuilt St. Audry's nunnery, deſtroyed by the Danes, 215.—rebuilt Morney abbey, and filled it with monks, ib.—rebuilt Peterborough monaſtery, 269.
Ethered, king of Northumberland, defeated by king Redwald, near Idleton, 397.
Ethiopium terras, what, 284.
Etocetum, 495, 498, 504, 505.
Eton, 36, 39.
Etruria, 506.
Etton, 289.
Etwall, 419.
Eudo, a Norman nobleman, 338.
—— dapifer, 124.
Evenlode river, 3, 15.
Ever river, 36. 40.
Everdon, 42.
Eure, or Ewer, family, 36, 125.—barons, ib.
Everingham family, 405.
Everſden, monk of Bury, 154.
——— 452.
Eveſham, 471, 489.
Eugenius, pope, 335.
Evremond, poet, 101.
Euſtace, earl of Bologne, 122.
Euſton, 171.
Ewe, Richard and Gilbert, 154.
Ewelm, 12, 29.—hoſpital, 10.—palace, ib.
Ewen, John, 99.
Exchange, Royal, 86, 106.
Exchequer, whence the name is derived, 84.—court, 84, 102.
Exciſe-office, 106.
Exeter Change, 99.
——— houſe, 98.
——— college, in Oxford, built by Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, 22.
Exning, 202.
Εξοχη, where, 170.
Extenſio promontory, 156.
Exton, 328.
Exuperius, biſhop of Baieux, 420.
Eyam edge, 426.
Eye, 157, 171.—honour of, 121.
Eyewell brook, 321.
Eyles, ſir John, 131.
Eyne river, 183.
Eyre, Simon de, builds Leadenhall, 86, 100, 171.—Henry, 434.
Eyſteney, 156.
Eythorp, 37, 42.

F.

FABIAN, John, 131.
Fair, Fulney, 346.
Fairfax, Samuel, lived at one time with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, greatgrandfather and greatgrandmother, 456.
Fairwell, 514.
Faith's, St. well, 66.—church, 81.
Fakenham, 188.
Falkborn, 134.
Falkeſley, 495.
Falſtaff, ſir John, 178, 194.—his letters, ib.
Falxherber, 50.

I N D E X.

Fanelhem, in German, what, 199.
Fanſhaw family, 68.
Farle, 56.
Farmer family, 266.—captain, 188.
Farndon, Eaſt, and camp, 290.
Farrars family, 256.
Farthingſtone, 277.
Faſeley, 503.
Faſiton, Robert, 50.
Faſtolf, ſir John, 178.
——— family, 187.
Favarches, 195.
Fauconberge, Henry, 397.
Faweſley, 267, 276.
——— family, 267.—H. de, founded a houſe for Auguſtine friars at Daventry, ib.
Feckenham foreſt, 470, 482.—abbot, ib.
——— John, 482.
Feldon, 443, 449.
Felix, biſhop, 156, 157, 198, 202.
Felixton, 157, 166, 167.
Fell, John, biſhop of Oxford, his benefactions, 24.
Felley, 398.
Fellows family, 254.
Felton, murdered George duke of Buckingham, at Portſmouth, 44.
Fen Ditton, 214.
—— family, 196.
Fenmen, 214.
Fenny Stratford, 44.
Fens in Northamptonſhire, 270.
—— Weſt and Eaſt, 380.
—— The, 269, 342.
Fenton, Elijah, 507.
Fenwick family, 461.
Ferminius, his monument ſpurious, 170.
Fermor family, 196, 274.
Fernby, 389.
Ferne, Robert, 423.
Fernham Royal, 36.
——— family, ib.
——— St. Genovieve, 153.—battle, ib.
Ferrars, or Ferrariis, family, 132, 268, 325, 328, 397, 416, 418*, 421, 447, 450, 504, 516.
——— William, earl of Derby, 440.
——— Henry de, 447, 498.
——— Robert de, earl of Nottingham, 397.
Ferrers of Groby, 158, 299, 494.
——— of Chartley, 189, 496, 511.
——— changed their name to Shirley, and are now earls Ferrers, 451.
——— Robert, dedicated a monaſtery to God and the Virgin at Merival, and lies buried there in a bull's hide, 447.
——— Higham, 268.
Ferriby, 388.
Fetherſtone, 502.
Fetney, 586.
Fetterlock, 267.—meaning of the device, 286.—keep in form of, ib.
Fetters, votive, 215.
Fibula, Roman, where found, 72, 92, 141, 161, 201.
Field, maſter of Foderinghay college, decorates the windows, 285.
Fielding family, 303.
——— George, earl of Deſmond, 171.
——— William, 460.
Fiennes family, 189.
——— James, lord Say and Sele, 5.
Filloughley, 475.
Finborough, 80.
Finch, William, 227, 228.
—— Heneage, lord Daventry, 275.
—— earl of Nottingham, 91, 407.
Finchingfield manor, held by the turning the ſpit at the king's coronation, 134.
Finchley, 109.
Finedon, 282.
Fineſhed, 291.
Fineſheved monaſtery, 270, 292.
Finſet, 345.
Fire of London, 95.—of Burwell, 230.—Newmarket, 229.—Ramſay, 254.—Croyland, 342.
Firebrace ſir Cordell, 164.
Fiſher, biſhop, his tomb, 222.
——, ſir Clement, 461.
Fiſherton, 401.
Fiſherwick, 516.
Fiſhpool-ſtreet, 62.
Fiſhwick's hoſtel, 212.
Fitch family, 401.
Fitz-Allan, William, 15.—family, 185, 200.
Fitz-Ainſculph, 39, 488.
—— Herbert family, 415, 418*, 508.—Anthony, chief-juſtice of the Common Pleas, 415, 418*, 445.
—— Ilger, Ralph, 50.
—— John, Robert, 125.
—— Lewis, family, 120.
Fitz-Maurice, 121.
—— Nigel, William, 415.
—— Oſbert family, 157, 172.
—— Oſborn, earl of Hereford, 255.
—— Otes family, 49.
—— Other, Walter, 39.
—— Otho, H. 155.
—— Parnell, Robert, earl of Leiceſter, 312.
—— Petre, or Piers, Geoffrey, chief-juſtice, and earl of Eſſex, 126, 203.
—— Ranulph family, 176.
—— Richard, Robert, 490.
—— Roger, Robert, John, lords of Clavering, 125.
—— Roy, Henry, baron of Sudbury, viſcount Ipſwich, and earl of Euſton, 174.—duke of Grafton, 274.—earl of Nottingham, 397.
——— family, 166.
——— George, duke of Northumberland, 101.
Fitz-Stephens, his account of London, 81.
—— Tees family, 59.
—— Walter family, 80, 122, 176, 186.—hereditary ſtandard-bearers of London, 80.
——— Robert, 203.
Fitz-Warin, 249.
—— Williams family, 287.
——— William, 99.
Flaccet, abbot, of Weſtminſter, 101.
Fladbury, 489, 490.
Flamſted, 63, 73.
——— John, 420.
Flamville, Aſton, 304.
Flandrenſis, William, 50.
Flaſhmire, 388.
Flatbury, 274.
Flawford, 399.
Fleamdike, 142, 213, 214, 229.
Fleet-ſtreet, 80.
Fleetwood, ſir William, 40, 516.
——— Thomas, 509.
Fleg, 175, 193.
Fleming, Richard, biſhop of Lincoln, founds Lincoln-college, Oxford, 7, 23.
——— John Willis, 43.
——— ſir William, 187.
Flemings invited over by the nobility to aſſiſt againſt Henry II. 155.
Flete, 342.
—— river, 80, 92, 108.
Fletton, 54, 256.
Flints, 161.—ſquared, 191.
Flintham, 401.
Flitcham, 198.
Flitton, 257.
Flixton, 157, 172.
Florence of Worceſter, 474, 485.
Fludgate, 80.
Felix, a Burgundian, reduced the Eaſt Angles, ready to apoſtatize from the Chriſtian faith, 157.—his book of the Goſpels, 171.—built the firſt Chriſtian church at Babingley, 230.
Foley family, 491.—earl, ib.
—— Thomas, founds a ſchool, 475.
Foljamb family, 416, 427.
Folkes, lady, 196.
——— Thomas, 161.
Folkington, 334, 354.
Folliot, 180, 266, 461.—baron, 460.
Fonereau family, 166.
Font of braſs from Leith, 72.—at Dorcheſter, 27.—at Luton, 56.—at Iſlip, 18.
—— at Ufford and Worlingworth, 167.
—— at Orford, 168.
Fonts, 349, 360.
Fontibus, Jeffery de, 163.
Fordham, 233.
Forehoe hundred, 187.
Foreign troops in Roman garriſons, 445.
Foreſt of Eſſex, 119, 127.
Forné, Edith, founds Oſney abbey, 20.
Fornham, St. Martin's, &c. 162.
Fortenſes, band of, where ſtationed, 122.
Forteſcue, ſir John, lord chancellor, 37, 44, 118.
Fortibus, William de, earl of Albemarle, 125, 335, 351.
——— Aveline de, 84.
Fortifications, 196.—Oſtorius', 265.
Forton, 501.
Forts, chain of Roman, 275.
Fortuny, 98.
Forty-feet-way, 269, 270, 292.
Foſs, 203, 360.—dike, 233.—nunnery, 361.
Foſſe-way road, 358, 443.
Foſſe-wade, what, 447.
Foſſil horns, 289.—ſhells, 257.—teeth, 230.—trees, 391.—wood, 257, 360.
Foſſington, 351.
Foſton, 418*.
Fotherby, Martin, biſhop of Saliſbury, 385.
Fotheringay caſtle, 268, 284.—demoliſhed, 286.—ſcaffold and wainſcot in the hall, 256.—college, 285.
Foulneſſe, 121.
Foulſham, 203.
Foundling hoſpital, 105.
Fountaine, ſir Andrew, 201.
Fourneaux, Robert, 188.
Four oaks, 460.
—— ſhire-ſtones, 15.
Four-tree hall, 107.
Fowler family, 9, 26.
——— houſe, 107.—ſaint, 325.
——— ſir Stephen, 63.
Fox, Richard, biſhop of Wincheſter, founder of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, 8, 24, 335, 360.
—— George, ringleader of the Quakers, where he firſt ſhewed himſelf, 349.
—— John, author of the Acts and Monuments, where born, 349.
—— baron Holland, 341.
Fox-hill camp, 290.
Frame-work knitting, 400.
Framlingham caſtle, 156, 167.
Francerius, mayor of London, 80.
Frances, daughter of Lionel earl of Middleſex, 109.
Frankland family, 260.
Franklyn, Thomas, 189.
Frankley, 483.
Franks when deſtroyed, 79, 80.
——— Naphtali, 303.
Fray, John, 69.
Freathby, 318.
Frederick, emperor of the Romans, held the ſtirrup while pope Adrian alighted from his horſe, 64.—choked by a fly, ib.
——— Thomas, enlarges St. Thomas's hoſpital, 105.
Freeby, 318.
Free-ſchool, 130, 183.
Freind, Dr. 101, 273.
Fremundus, the ſon of king Offa, where ſlain by treachery, 451.
Freſhville, T. de, and family, 170.
Freſhwell and river, 121, 122.
Freſſingfield, 170.
Freſtney, 385.
Freſton, 350.—priory, 333, 350.
Fretheric, abbot of St. Alban's, 63.
Frevil family, 155, 211, 228, 504.
——— monument, 228.
Freville, Baldwin, 503.
Frewald, the father of St. Alban's, 36, 42.
Friarn Barnet, 109.
Fridiſwide, ſiſter of Francis viſcount Lovell, 18.
——— St. 5, 7, 20.—her monaſtery, ib.
Fring, 200.
Froleſworth, 321.
Froſhwell, 121, 122.
Froſt, Henry, 221.
Frowick family, 109.
Fulbrook, 450, 458.
Fulburn, 213.
Fulburne, two churches, 229.—braſs plate and bell in one of them, ib.
Fulcher, the Shirleys deſcended from him, 415.
Fulham, 79, 91.—derivation of the name, ib.—Danes winter at, 91.
Fuller, the hiſtorian, 283.
Fuller's earth, 195.
Fulmer, 213.
Fulmerſton, ſir Richard, 184.
Furneſs, Henry, 91.
Furnival family, 397, 498.
——— Gerard de, 60.
——— barons, 36.
——— Inn, 95.
Furſeus, a Scot, 157.—his monaſtery, 172.
Fyfield, 130.
Fynes, ſir Henry, 379.

G.

GADINGTON, 281.
Gage family, 162.—ſir Thomas, ib.
Gainſborough, 359, 390.—earl of, 390.—biſhop, ib.
——— the, at Leiceſter, 312.
Galaxy, called Walſingham way, 196.
Gale, Roger, his account of Roldrich, 14.
Gall, where produced, 391.
Galleva Attrebatum, 30.
Galley hills, 52.
Gallows at Melton Roſs, 388.
Gallow dale, 389.
——— hills, 503.
Gamlingay, 211, 217.
Gand, Gilbert de, 39, 50.
Ganſell, Mr. 128.
Gant, Gilbert de, 278, 354.
Gardner, biſhop, where born, 161.

I N D E X.

Gare river, 177, 186.
Garenden, 318.
Garganes, 381.
Garianonum, 78, 157, 192.
Garienis river, 157, 176.—oſtium, 157, 176, 178.
Garionum, 192, 197.
Garnet and Oldcorn, jeſuits and gunpowder-plotters, where taken, 483.
Garre, 85.
Garret's hoſtel, 222.
Garric, 275.
Garrick, David, 101.
Garſton, Robert, 50.
Garter worn by the ladies, 29.
Garveſton, 186.
Gaſteney family, 415, 513.
Gaſtrell, biſhop, 273.
Gate of brick, 164.
—— at Layer Marney, 139.
—— Saxon, 160.
Gates, ſir John, 133.
Gauden, biſhop, where born, 136.
Gaveſton, Piers, the favourite and corrupter of king Edward II. 444.—taken by Guy de Beauchamp, at Wallingford, and beheaded without proceſs, 18, 455. tomb aſcribed to, 74.—croſs and inſcription, 453.
Gaunt, ſir Henry, tomb of, 276.—family, 333.—quitted the title, 355.
—— John of, duke of Lancaſter, 52.—his palace, 275.—ſtables, 376.
—— earl of Leiceſter, 300.
Gauſennæ, 333, 353, 400.
Gawdy family, 161.—ſir Thomas, chief-juſtice of the Common Pleas, 177, 191.
Gay, John, 101.
Gayton, 200, 279.—well, ib.
Gaywood, 198.
Geaſt, Richard, 461.
Gedding, 256.
Geddington, 268.
Gedney hill, 241.
Geeſe, wild, 381.—plucked, 342.
Geldable, a diviſion of Suffolk ſo called, 152, 159.
Gemina Martia Victrix, a Roman legion ſo called, 122.
George, St. an antient family, barons of Hatley, 211.
—— Mr. 352.
George's hoſpital, 105.
—— riding, 310.—gild, ib.
George I. earl of Cambridge, 236.—gives biſhop Moore's library to the univerſity of Cambridge, 236.—where buried, 100.
—— II. ib.
George duke of Clarence drowned in a butt of Malmſey, by order of Edward IV. 154.
Gephyræ, 36.
Gerard family, 509.
Gerard, Charles, earl of Macclesfield, 101, 171, 509.
Gerard's Bromley, 496, 509.
—— hoſtel, 223.
Gerfalcon, tenure by, 37.
Germaine, lady Elizabeth, 283.—tombs, ib.
Germain's, St. hoſpital at St. Alban's, 73.—chapel, 61.
Gerne river, 76.
Gernon, Ralph de, earl of Cheſter, 65.
—— Robert, 39, 65.
—— family, 121, 139, 142, 335, 415.
—— Theydon, 129.
Gernſton, 176.
Gernham, 354.
Gervii, Southern, 270.
Geſſe, 35.
Geta, emperor, coin of, with Deva on it, 108.
Giants' bones, 124.
Gibcliffe, 444, 453.
Gibbon, Grinlin, 124.
Gibbons, ſir William, 88.
Gibraltar, picture of the ſiege of in Guildhall, London, 105.
Gibſon, biſhop, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, 22.
—— Mr. his hiſtory of Caſter, 286.
Giddy hall, 120, 131.
Gifford, or Giffard, family, 37, 495.
—— John, founder of Glouceſter hall, Oxford, 23, 25.
Giffard, Walter, 12, 37, 39, 42.
—— earl of Buckingham, 37, 38.
—— honour of, 37.
—— Croamiſh, 29.
—— William, 43.
—— biſhop of Wincheſter, 86, 477.
—— John, 285.
Gilbert, of Sempringham, inſtituted the order of Gilbertine friars, 333.
—— William, phyſician, 137.
Gilbert, earl of Ewe, 154.
—— Jeffery, 283.
—— Samuel, 515.
Gilbertine friars, 334.
Gilded acre, 163.
Gildſborough, 267, 275.
Giles's, St hoſpital without Cripplegate, and in the Fields, 99, 100.
Gill, John, 228.—ſir John, 511.
Gimel family, 250.
Gimels, R. 250.
Gimmingham, 179, 194.
Ging, abbatiſſæ, or ad Petram, 131.
Gipping river, 155.
Gipps, ſir Richard, 161.
Gippeſwich, 155.
Girton and pippins, 226.
Girvii, 214, 232.
Glandford, 338.—bridge, 338, 389.
Glanville, family, 157, 169.—not earls Suffolk, 157.
—— Bartholomew de, 156.
—— Ralph, chief-juſtice of England, 168.
—— Roger, 172.
Glapthorn, 284, 286.
Glaſs, painted, found, 14.
—— veſſels, 423.
—— works, 475.
Gledſmen, 64, 75.
Glemham, 164, 168.—family, ib.
Glendwr, Owen's, camp, 491.
Glene river, 214.
Gloſſop, 431.
Glouceſter, Humphrey, duke of, 8.—his library, ib.
—— William and Henry, dukes of, 101.
—— hall and college, in Oxford, by whom founded, 7, 23.
Glynne, ſir William, 18.
Gnoſhall, 510.
Goadby, 319.
—— Marwood, 302.
Gobion family, 42.
—— ſir Richard, 69.
Gobions, 75.
God's houſe, 222.
Godfrey, brother to Henry duke of Brabant, 121.
Godiva, earl Leofric's wife, built a monaſtery at Stow in Lincolnſhire, 339.—freed Coventry from a heavy tax by riding naked through the city, the ſtory examined, 462, 463.
Godmancheſter, 247, 252.
Godolphin, Sidney earl of, 101.
Godric, biſhop, 381.
Godſtow, 4, 16.
Godwick, 180, 201.
Godwin family, 37.—Francis, biſhop of Landaff, where born, 281.
Godwit's birds, 339, 381.
Gogmagog, a giant, 228.—hills, 213, 226.
Gokewell, 377, 388.
Gold, where found, 155.
Goldington, ſir John, 51, 270.
Goldſmith, Dr. 101.
Gonrat, Clemens, 28.
Gonvil, Edmund, one of the founders of Caius and Gonvil college, Cambridge, 188, 212, 220.
Goodman, Dr. Gabriel, 83, 101.
Goodman's fields, many pieces of antiquity found there, 92.
Goodwin, Francis, 465.
Goodwood, 297, 300.
Gopſall, 306
Gordon, ſir William, 318.
Gorham block, 71.
Gorhambury, 63, 73.
Goring, 30.
—— or the Foreſt houſe, 128.
—— George, earl of Norwich, 101.
Gorle-ſton, 157, 172.
Gormancheſter, 247.
Gormo, a Dane, 155.
Gormon, 258.
Gornay, Hugh de, a traitor, 176.
Gorſe ſtone, 424.
Gorſeddau, what, 424.
Goſpels, MS. of three, 281.
Goſſeford, 447.—green, 464.
Gotes, what, 336.
Gottis, } 35.
Gottiſo, }
Gotewell, 377.
Gotham, 405.
Gough family, 460.
Goulſton family, 69.
Gower, John, a famous poet, his tomb, 104.
—— family, 507.
Grabe, Dr. 101.
Grace-dieu nunnery, 299, 317.
Grafton Regis, 266, 274, 470, 478.
Grafton Regis honour, 266, 275.
Grafton, duke of, 274.
Graham's dike, 66.
Grand ſerjeantry, a tenure, explained, 59.
Granarium, what, 67.
Grant, antient, 127.
—— river, 211.
Granta, 218.
Grant bridge, 211.
Grantbridgeſhire, 217.
Grantceſter, 218.
Grantcheſter, 211, 218.
Grantham, 235, 300, 359.—ſuffragan biſhop, 359.—church, ſteeple, lecture, ib.
—— Seman, 373.
Grantmaiſnill, Hugh, 297.
Grants, their ſimplicity in antient times, 122.
Granvil hole, 439.
Gratian, gold coins of, 109.
Grave, 405.
Gravenhall wood, and Brill hill, 19.
Graves, John, 21.
Graveſand, Richard, 136.
Gray, the poet, 101.—family, 272.
—— Richard, a chemiſt, 272.
Gray's dike, 66.
—— Inn, 82.
Grayling fiſh, 417*.
Great Tom, a bell, 20.
Greaves, John, 24, 284.—Thomas, 284.
Grebes, 381.
Greek hall, at Oxford, 26.
Greenaway, George, 303.
Green family, 251, 266, 268, 282, 288, 358.
—— lanes, 108.
Green's Norton, 266.
Greenford camp, 88.
Greendale oak, 406.
Greenfield, 382.
Greenſted, 129.—its wooden church, ib.
Greeſtone ſtairs, 265.
Greetham, 127.
Gregory's, St. hoſtel, 223.
Greiſley caſtle, 415.
Grenteſmaiſnell, Hugh de, 68, 297, 312.
Greſham, 183, 194.
—— ſir John, 192.
—— ſir Thomas, 169, 194.—his birthplace, 106.—built the Royal Exchange, and ſettled Greſham college, 86, 106.—his ſeat, 91.—profeſſor, 106.
Greſley, 398, 405, 417*.
—— Robert, 350.
Greſſenhall, 180, 183, 203.
Gretland well, 390.
Grevil family, 451.—ſir Fulk, 297, 458.
—— baron Brooke, 453, 466.
—— earl of Warwick, 466.
Grew, Nehemiah and Obadiah, 465.
Grey, family of Rotherfield, 10, 274, 420.
—— barons of Wilton, 37, 43.
—— baron of Ruthyn, 44, 48, 447.
—— Dr. Zachary, 54.
—— Walter, archbiſhop of York, 10.
—— of Pirgo, 131, 315.
—— Henry, 158.
—— baron Walſingham, 196.
—— ſir Henry, baron Grooby, 299, 502.
—— marquis of Dorſet, 315.
—— duke of Suffolk, ib.
—— ſir Henry and Jane, 166.
—— Anthony, earl of Kent, 302.
—— earl of Stamford, 352.
—— Henry, lord Codenor, 399, 416.
—— of Sandiacre, 416.
Grey's ditch, 429.
Grey Friars, 105.—in London, 99.
Greyſtock, John lord, 445.
Grieſley caſtle, 415.
Griffydam, 305.
Griffin family, 141, 266, 290.
Grim, 338.
Grimbald, St. 5.—Robert, 302.
Grimeſby, 338, 385.
Grimeſgraves, 203.
Grimes dike, 108, 138.
Grimſthorp, 353.
Grimſton family, 73, 139.—ſir Harbottle, ib.
Griphin, 267.—barony, ib.
Grindſtones, where dug, 418.
Grocyne, 22, 24.
Gron, what, 211.
Groningen, 211.
Groby, 299, 315.
Groſthead, Robert, biſhop of Lincoln, a perſon of great learning, 337, 369.
Grovebury, 56.
Grove, the, 54.
Gryphin family, 289.—lord, 290.
Guar, earl of Warwick, 290.
Guarth, what, 444.
Guaſh river, 333.
Gueord, what, in Saxon, 153.
Guerne river, 176.

INDEX.

Gueſt, earl, 156.
—— general, 101.
Gueverra family, 388.
Guildhall, 86, 105.—library, 105.
Guildhall, or London college, 100.
Gulls, 380.
Gumby, 302.
Gundreda, 201.
Gunnerſbury houſe, 91.
Gunpowder-plot, how diſcovered, 84, 325. —contrivers of the, 264.
Gunton, 195.
Gurmon, Gurmundus, Guthrum, Guthrus, 155.
Gur Tani, what, 265.
Guthlac, St. 291, 332.—life of, by Felix, ib.—croſs, 343.—inſcription, 344.—knives, 343, 344.
Guthrum, his tomb, 155, 165, 248.
Guttiſdam, 306.
Guy, earl of Warwick, where he lived and died a hermit, after his martial deeds, 444, 453.—ſaid to have ſlain a monſtrous wild boar, 453, 444.—his renown, ib.
—— of Warwick, 354, 355.—ſtatue, ib. ſtory, ib.—cliff, 444.
—— Thomas, his hoſpital, 105.
Guyſe family, 469
Gwain, 386.
Gwillim, John, 24.
Gwydir, lord, 168.
Gyld, the, 28.
Gymnaſium, Britiſh, 65.
Gyſe, 469.

H.

HACKET, Andrew, 376.—Mr. 461.
Hackney, Alice, 94, 108.
Haddenham, 234.
Haddon, W. 293, 417.—Grange, 426.
Hadham, Much, 65.
Hadleigh, 120, 165.—caſtle, 130.
Hadley, 75, 109, 155.
Hagar family, 217.
Hagley, 475, 501.
Hagmondeſham, 40.
Hagnaby, 380.
Hagoneth caſtle, 155, 165.
Hailweſton, 247.
Hainault foreſt, 125, 127.
—— John of, earl of Cambridge, 217.
Hair of cattle changes colour, 436.
Hakeds, what, 248.
Hakewell, George, 22.
Hale, ſir Matthew, lord-chief-juſtice of England, where born and buried, 25.
Hales, John, 21, 162, 185.—Dr. 101.—hall, 191.
—— Mr. his charities, 462.
—— abbey of, 373.
—— Alexander de, ib.
Haleſworth, 157, 171.
Hall Barn, 40.
—— Richard, 68.
—— biſhop, 306.—his monument, 190.
—— houſe, 304.
—— wood, 286.
—— ſteads, 517.
Halls in Oxford, 22.—in London, 106.
Hallaton, 302.
Hallet, Mr. 108.
Hallingbury, Great, or Morley, 142.
Halſtead, 136.
Halſteds, 430.
Halton, Emanuel, 420.
Ham, 129.
Hambleton family, 67.
Hamborough merchants, 105.
Hamcourt, 488.
Hames, 218.
Hamerſham, 40.
Hamilton, duke, died at Worceſter, 485.
—— James, duke of Brandon and Hamilton, 171.—marquis of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge, 236.
Hamley, 487.
Hamme caſtle, 491.
Ham court, 488.
Hammerman, painter, 371.
Hammerſmith, 91.
Hammond family, 202, 253, 261.
Hamp river, 417.
Hampſtead, 108.—heath, 87.
Hampton, 500.
Hampton Lovet, 483.
—— Court, 78, 89, 483.
—— honour, 89.—palace, ib.
Hanbury, 298, 443, 482, 516.
—— Mr. his charities, 302.
Handell, George Frederick, 101.
Handſworth, 502, 503.
Hanger walk, 274.
Hanley caſtle, 471.
Hanmer, ſir Thomas, 161.
Hannington, 281.
Hans river, 498.
Hanſacre family, 472.
Hanſe Company, 86.
Hanſard family, 338.
Hanſelin, Ralph, 396.
Hanſlap, William de, 447.
Hanſley, 464.
Hanwell, 17.
Hanworth, 78, 89.
Hapton, 185.
Harbarow, 501.
Harbord family, 196.
Harborough, 297, 301.
Harbury, 443.
Harcourt, Stanton, 13.
—— family, 13, 304.—Richard, 297.
Hardingſtone, 279.
Hardwicke, 17, 416, 420.—hall, 421.—houſe, 161.
—— Beſs, 416, 420.
—— earl, 218.
Hare, Hugh, 200.—Nicholas, ib.
Hareby, 381.
Harecaſtle hill, 508.
Harecourt, Richard, 297.
Hare-ſtreet, 131.
Harefield, 78, 88.
Haregham, 384.
Harewood, 47, 50.
Harlaxton, 359.
Harleſton, ib.
—— family, 121.
Harley family, 218.—Anne Sophia, 84.—Thomas, his benefactions, 306.—library, 106.
Harling, E. 188.
Harlington, 91.
Harlow, 133.—Greave, 503.
Harold, Harefoot, had like to have ruined Oxford univerſity to revenge the death of ſome of his friends, 6.—built Waltham abbey, and was buried there, 119. —his tomb, 127.
Harox, John, 348.
Harpedon, ſir John, 101, 447.
Harper, ſir William, built a free-ſchool at Bedford, 50, 51.—John, 281.
Harriot, Thomas, 26.
Hartford, Elias de, 25.
Hart hall, in Oxford, built by Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, 7, 25.
Hart well, 41.
Harwood, William, intended to build Foderingay college, 285.
Harrington, 281.—family, 287, 325, 328, 354, 382.
Harris, ſir Thomas, 200.
Harriſon, carpenter, 371.
Harrodlow, 440.
Harrow on the Hill, 78, 89.—ſchool, ib. —church fired by lightning, ib.
Harrowby, 359, 360.
Harrowden, 268, 280.
Harſcoyle, 195.
Harſnet, archbiſhop, 129, 138.
Harts hill, 465.
Hartingfield, 333.
Hartop family, 304, 318.
Hartlemoor, 424.
Harvey, James, 279.
—— Dr. 106, 134, 185.
Harwich, 125, 139.—foſſils, 130.—cliff, ib.
—— Charles, marquis of, 101, 139.
Haſelberg, 431.
Haſeley, Great and Little, 29.
Haſlingbury, 125, 142.—field, 226.
Haſpele, 169.
Haſten, a Dane, 120.
Haſtings, Edward, lord of Loughborough, 36, 40, 299.
—— family, 11, 298, 388, 416, 447.
—— Richard, 50.
—— earl of Huntingdon, entertains James I. 306.
—— Edward, 300.
—— George, earl of Huntingdon, 250.
—— ſir Hugh, 203.
Hatfield, biſhops, 67.
—— Peverell, 123, 133.
—— Broad Oak, 133.
—— Thomas de, built Durham college, 7.
—— Jaſper de, duke of Bedford, 49, 57
Hather, 334, 355.
Hatley, ſir George, 211, 218.—Hunger, 218.
Hatton family, 291.
—— ſir Chriſtopher, 82, 103, 267, 277. —his garden, 103.
—— Hugo de, 445.
—— title, 277.
Haugh, 382.
Haughton Conqueſt, 48.
Haverſham and baron, 44, 54.
Haugham, 383.
Haughley caſtle, 155, 165.
Haveloc, firſt ſcullion in the kitchen, married the king's daughter, 338.
Haverburg, 297.
Havering, 120.
—— bower, 131.
Haverill, 163.
Haverholm, 356.
Haultwic, 69.
Hawerby, 385.
Hawkwood, ſir John, a great ſoldier, 134, 136.—manor, 13.
Hawnes, 54.
Hawſted, 124.
Hayes, 88.
Hayfield, 431.
Hayford, Nether, 277.
Haynton, 386.
Hayton, 405.
Harelbury walk, 274.
Healy caſtle, 496.
Hearne, Thomas, 25, 26.
Heathcote, ſir Gilbert, 330.
Heathfield, 471.
Heathorne, 472.
Heart of ſtone, 424.
Hebrew tongue, when firſt read at Oxford, 7.
Hecham, 195, 305.
Hedgerley, 88.
Hedington and baron, 5, 18.
Hedingham caſtle, and Sible, 126, 136.
Hegilſdon, 157.
Heir river, 186.
Heithehithe bridge, 400.
Helena, mother of Conſtantine the Great, 48, 137.—where born, 124.—perſuaded her ſon to wall London about, 80.
Heleigh, 509.
Helen's, St. nunnery, 99.
Helenſtow, 48.
Heling, 385.
Helgay, 200.
Helig, what, 215.
Helion family, 125.
Helions, 443.
Hellenſtow, 48.
Helmet found, 282.—of gold, ſtudded with jewels, where found, 335.
Helmedon, 273.
Helmingham, 168.
Hemingſtone, held by ſerjeantry to perform a ſaltus, ſufflatus, and bombulus, before the king every Chriſtmas-day, 155.
Hemlock ſtone, 398.
Hemperoft, 28.
Hempſted, 63, 73, 134.
Hempton, 196, 198.
Henchman, biſhop, 101, 281.
Hendon, 87, 108, 503.—cedar, 108.
Heneage family, 378, 386.—ſir Thomas, 127.
Henclouds, 416.
Hengiſt routed the Picts and Scots at Stamford, 333.—built Thong caſtle on the ground he had begged of Vortigern, 338.
Hengrave, 162.—houſe, 154.
Henham park, 171, 176.
Henley, 10, 30, 445, 458.
Henlip, 483.
Henningham, George, 167.
Henry III. convened a parliament at Oxford to adjuſt the differences between him and his barons, 7.—taken priſoner by Simon Montfort, 458.—builds Weſtminſter abbey, 83.—his children, where buried, ib.
—— V. where buried, 83.
—— VI. founded King's college, 212, 221.
—— VII. his chapel at Weſtminſter, 83, 100.—his children, where buried, ib.
—— VIII. richly endowed and named Chriſt college, Oxford, 80, 20, 21, 24. —founded Trinity college, Cambridge, 212.
Henry of Huntingdon, his verſes on London, 86.
—— of Lancaſter, duke of Lancaſter, 220.
—— David, 103.
Hentzer's account of Hampton Court, 89.
Henwood, 461.
Henxworth, 66.
Hepworth, 391.
Heralds' college, 106.
Herbert, Edward, lord of Cherbury, 22, 101, 108.—his life, 476.
—— ſir Richard, 17.
—— earl of Pembroke, 82, 250.
Herdby, 404.
Hereditary ſtandard-bearers, 121.
Hereſtone, 501.
Hereward's caſtle, 233.
Herfaſt removes the ſee from Thetford to Norwich, 184.
Heriz, 396.
Heringworth, 271.

I N D E X.

Herlaxton, 335.
Herman ſtreet, 356.
Hermandſworth, 88.
Hermione, 254.
Hermitage, 108, 171, 476, 477, 514.
——— at Black Torr, 476.
——— at Areby, 476.
——— Britiſh, 400.
Herne family, 9.
Heron, ſir John, 26.
——— family, 349.
Heronry, ib.
Herring, archbiſhop, where born, 199.
Herringby, 192.
Herringflete, 172.
Herrings, 178, 400.—pies, 175, 185.
Herringworth, 270, 291.
Hertford, 60, 68.
——— college, 22.
Hertfordſhire, 58, 65.—a ſaying concerning the wholeſomeneſs of the air, 64, 75.—extent, ſoil, Domeſday, 65.—marquis, 75.—plants, 76.
Hethholme, 489.
Herthei, 247.
Hertiſthome, 417*.
Hertlebury, 469, 477.
Hervey family, 134, 162, 213.—rebuilds Bury abbey, 160.
Herward the Engliſhman, 333.
Heſding, Ernulph de, earl of Perth, 50, 88.
Heſilrigge, Mr. 171.—family, 302.
Heſton, 78, 89.
Hether, 306.
Hethfield, 68.
Heveningham, 157.—family, 157, 170.
Heverland, 203.
Hewell Grange, 478.
Hewet, John, 422.
Hexgreve, 402.
Hexton, 55, 66.
Heydon family, 179, 195.
Heyford Warine, 18.—Purcell, ib.
Heyning, 390.
Heythorp, 15.
Heywood, 513.
Hibbaldſtow, 390.
Hilberſtow, 376.
Hicham cauſeway, 130.
Hickes, ſir Henry, 128.
——— ſir Baptiſt, 325, 328.
——— viſcount Camden, 328.
Hickling, 203.—ſtreet, 505.
Hickman family, 390.
Hicks family, 509.—lords Camden, ib.
Higham, 130, 162, 165, 190, 305, 432.
——— Gobion, 54.
——— ſir Clement, 162.
——— Ferrars, 268, 281.—croſs, 282.
Highbridge, 514.
Highbury Barn, 107.
Highcroſs, 297, 303.
High Doles, 342.
Highdowns, 66.
High dike, 333, 337, 352.
——— road, 359.
Highgate, 87, 108.
High-ſtreet, 269.
Highmore, Dr. 23.
Highworth croſs, 297.
Hilary family, 416.
Hill, ſir Roger, 40.—Mary, baroneſs Sandys, 483.
—— William, 139.
—— Shivering, 429.
Hillingdon, Great, 88.
Hills paſture, 429.
Hilcote, 509.
Hilton, ib.
Himley, 502.
Hinchingbrooke, 247, 252.—magnificent room at, 252.—Charles I. brought to, ib.
Hinckley, 297, 304, 464.—honour, 304.
Hingham, 186.
Hinge, inſcription on, 130, 131.
Hingar and Hubba land, 191.
Hingeſton barrows, 141.
Hints, 503.
Hitcham, ſir Robert, his foundations, 167, 168.
Hitchin, 59, 66.
Hobart, ſir James, 191.—family, 44, 187, 191, 193.—titles, 193.
Hobby-horſe dance, 514.
Hobwell, 487.
Hoby, 319.
Hockerill, 70.
Hockley in the Hole, 48, 131.
Hodengs family, 39.
Hodſden, 71.
Hodington, 486.
Hodſak, 405, 407.
Hodſon, Dr. 289.
Hog, braſs, 281.
Hogarth, where born, 107.
Hogſhaw, 42.
Hogſnorton, or Hokenorton, 4, 14.—a proverb of it, ib.
Hokington, 226.
Holbech, 342, 383.—Ambroſe, 185.
Holbein, portraits by, 103.
Holbone, 311, 313.
Holburn, 85, 163.
Holcum monument, 27.
Holden, Thomas, 23.
Holdenby houſe, 267, 277.—title, 277.
Hole haven, 120.
Holiwell, 73, 108.
Holkham, 196.
Holland, Philemon, 17, 133, 461.
——— in Lincolnſhire, Lower, 331.
——— Upper, 331, 341.—earls of, 341.
——— houſe, 91.
——— paſſage, 139.
——— family, 265.
——— Gilbert de, 350.
——— earl of, riſes for Charles I. 256.
——— John, earl of Huntingdon, 122.
Holles, ſir George, 101.—duke of Newcaſtle, 101, 506.
——— ſir John, baron Houghton, and marquis of Clare, 163, 398.
Hollicks, 107.
Hollis, Francis, 101.—John, earl of Clare, 398.—ſir William, 461.
Holm, 343.
—— what, 331.
—— abbey, 193.—wainſcot from, 91.
—— Pierpoint, 396, 400.
Holme, 362.—Roger, 100.
Holmhurſt, 62.
Holt, what, 178.
—— 178, 192, 477, 301.
—— family, 460.
—— ſir Charles, 503.
—— caſtle, 477.
—— monument, 173.
—— chief-juſtice, where born, 26.
Holy bones, 311, 313.
Holy well, 253.
Homes, 218.
Honeywood, dean, his portrait, 371.
Hoo, 67.
Hooker, Richard, 24.
Hope, 429.
Hopkins, Dr. 489.
Hops, 474.
Hopton, 418.—heath, 511.
——— family, 158.
——— ſir Ingram, his epitaph, 378.
——— baron, 158.
——— ſir Ralph, 181.
Horkſley, Little, 139.
Horn, Borſtal, 42.
Hornchurch, 120.—hoſpital, 131.
Horncaſtle, 337, 378.
Horndon, W. 131.
Horning, 193.
Horningſea, 230.
Horns, ſtags', 131, 419.—leaden, 120, 130.—of tenure, 418*.—manufacture, 459.
Hornſey, 108.
Horringham, 401.
Horſebrook, 505.
Horſeferry, at Weſtminſter, 102.
Horſeheath, 213, 229.
Horſes' ſhoes at Oakham, 325.
Horſford barony, 176, 189.
Horſham, 310, 345.
——— St. Faith's, 203.
Horſey bridge, 270.
Horton, 280.
——— Richard, 22.
Hoſe, Robert de, 399.
Hoſidius, 142.
Hoſpitals at Oxford, 26.—at Wycombe, 39.
——— St. Thomas, 86.
——— of St. John of Jeruſalem, 85.
——— Bethlem, 85.
Hotham, John, biſhop of Ely, 85, 215.
Houblon, ſir James, 503.
Hough, 359.—biſhop, 23.
Hougham, 359.
Houghton Conqueſt, 48, 54.
——— ſtables ſlated, 316.
——— 179, 398.—hill, 196.—dale, ib.—pariſh, 280.—lord, 163.
Hounſlow, 91.—heath, ib.
Houſe of converts to Judaiſm, by whom built, 82.
Houſes of nobility in the Strand, 98.—of induſtry, 170.
——— of Lords and Commons, 102.
Hoveringham, 401.
Howards, dukes of Norfolk, 168, 181, 204—earls of Strafford, 418*.—John, 181.—Thomas, earl of Norfolk, 158, 141.—Henry, earl of Suffolk and Bindon, 141.—Thomas, lord of Walden, 125.—Thomas, duke of Norfolk, 158.—Theophilus, James, Henry, Charles and Edward, earls of Suffolk, 173.—Henry Bowes, earl of Berkſhire, ib.—Thomas, earl of Arundel, 418*.—William, Henry, and John-Paul Stafford, earls of Stafford, 418*, 517.—John-Paul, earl of Stafford, 101.—earl of Northampton, 271, 293.—Charles, earl of Nottingham, 397, 407.—Douglas and Frances, 84.—Thomas, earl of Surrey, routed the Scots, and killed their king, at Flodden, and received an honorary eſcotcheon to his arms for the victory, 181.—Craven, 504.
Howe, George Auguſtus, viſcount, 101.
——— family, 403.
Hoxne, 171.
Hoxon, 157.
Hoxton, 108.
Hoy family, 338.
Hubba, ſlew Alfric, earl of Leiceſter, 335.
Hucklow Edge, 428.
Huctred, earl of Worceſter, 492.
Huddleſton family, 213, 228.
Hudibras, author of, 490.
Hudſon's-bay company, 105.
Hudſon, Dr. murdered, 290.
——— Jeffery, the dwarf, 328, 503.
Hugh the Burgundian, biſhop of Lincoln, 337, 369.—his ſhrine, 371.
——— child, crucified, 374.
Huiccia, 159.
Hull bridge, 131.
Humber, 338.—mouth, ib.—ſtreet, 376.
Humberſton and family, 384, 385.
Humbert, biſhop, anointed king Edward at Buers, 164.
Hume, ſir Abraham, 356.
Humez, Richard de, 333.
Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, 24, 72.—cut off by means of Margaret of Lorrain, the wife of Henry VI. 153.—condemned at Bury, 161.
Hundſdon, 70.—baron, 70, 170.
Hunden, 163.
Hungerford, Thomas, lord, 40.
——— family, 290.
Hunſborough, 279.
Hunſdon, lord, 60, 70, 170.
Hunnington and camp, 359.
Hunſhill, 268.
Hunſtanton, 179, 197.—hall, 197.
Hunt, ſir Thomas, 186.
Huntebunepcyne, 247.
Huntingdon, 247, 252.
——— family, 11.
——— Dr. 24, 380.
——— caſtle, 253.
——— earls of, 36, 216, 250, 258.
——— mouument, 252.
Huntingdonſhire, 247, 251, 252.—Hiſtory of by ſir R. Cotton, 251.—plants, 258.
Huntingfield and baron, 157, 170, 172.
Huntingſtone hundred, 252.
Hurd, biſhop, his library, 477.
Hurlingſtone, 253.
Hurſt, 172, 391.
—— Old, 253.—wood, ib.
Huſband's Boſworth, 301.
Huſcarles, who, 471.
Huſey or Huſſey family, 334, 359, 401.
—— lord's, houſe, 349.
—— houſe, 375.
Huthoſt, 382.
Hyde, the, 304, 464.
—— Edward, baron and earl of Clarendon, 25.
Hyde, earl of Rocheſter, 304.
Hyetus, Hyettus, } in Bœotia, 470.
Hymes, 270, 291, 292.
Hypocauſt, Roman, 15, 315, 367.

I.

JA, 95.
Jack Straw's caſtle, 107.
Jack of Hilton, 506.
Jacob's well, 329.
James I. king of England, entertained at Burleigh on the Hill, 328.—at Lincoln, 375.—where buried, 83, 120.—his child, ib.—children, where buried, 100.
James's, St. palace, 84, 103.—part, 103.
——— or Lamb's chapel, 100.
James, Richard, 24.
Japanning, by whom diſcovered, 491.
Icaldune, 125.
Icborough, 180, 202, 203.
Iccumbe, 488.
Iceni, 151.—ſignification of the name, 159.
Ichingdon, Long, 443.

INDEX.

Ichlingham, 151, 161.
Ichyngford, 42, 432.
Iciani 202, 203.
Ickford, 42.
Ickworth, 162.
Ickbirig, 203.
Ickleton, 141, 202, 230.
Ickneild ſtreet, its courſe, 30, 41, 49, 52, 142, 151, 460, 503.
Ida, a rich widow, founded Godſtow nunnery, 4, 16.
Iden tree, 430.
Idil river, 391.
Idle river, 397.
—— ſtreet, 75.
Idlecote, 450.
Idols, Saxon or Roman, 432.
Idumanus river, 123.
Idumanceſter, 132.
Jebb, ſir Richard, his houſe, 107.
Jeffery Maurice, 135.—family, 491.
Jenkins, ſir Leoline, a great benefactor to Jeſus college, Oxford, 25.
Jenning, ſir Stephen, 500.
Jennetmoyle, an apple, 501.
Jermyn family, 153, 161, 211.
——— Henry, lord, 161.
Jermyn, Henry, 73.
Jernegan family, 157, 165, 172.
Jerſey, earl of, 101.
Jeſus college, Oxford, founded by Dr. Hugh Price, 8, 25.
Jeſus college, in Cambridge, founded by John Alcock, biſhop of Ely, 212, 221.—and St. John's hoſtel, 223.—hoſpital, 328.
Jeſſe, branch of, 27.
Jeſus Nazarenus, &c. inſcription, 131, 276.
Jewels, Saxon, 450.
Jewry wall, 313.
Jews, becoming converts to Chriſtianity, allowed 1½*d. per diem* for maintenance, 91.—baniſhed, 95.
Jews ſynagogue, 172, 224.—houſes at Lincoln, 373.
Jews way, 172, 197.
Jilſon, George, founds a hoſpital, 328.
Ikborow, 151.
Iken, what, 151.
Ikenild ſtreet, 151, 376, 431, 473, 477.
Ikenſworth, 151, 153.
Ikenthorp, 151.
Ilam, 417*.
Ilford, 42.
Image of Mars, in braſs, 65.
—— of an armed man, 346.
Imanuentius, governor of the Trinobantes, 77.
Immured man, 388.
Impington, 226.
Incent, J. founds a ſchool, 64.
Indenture, 391.
Indulgence found at Fotheringay, 285.
Induſtry, houſe of, 203.
Infeoffment, mode of, 133.
Infirmary at Weſtminſter, 102.
——— at London, 105.
Inge, William, 516.
Ingateſtone, 120, 131.
Ingeſtre, 511.
Ingham, 193.—monument, ib.
Ingleby family, 334.
Inglethorpe family, 213.
Ingleton, Robert, 43.
Ingoldſby and camp, 349.
Ingolſthorpe, 198.—family, 228.
——— Edmund, 472.
Ingot of ſilver, antient, 93.
Ings, 131.
Ingulphus, 333.—at Oxford, 6.
In Medium, 376.
Inn, antient, at Spalding, 345.
Inns of Court and Chancery, 82, 95.
Inoculation hoſpital, 106.
Inſcribed plate found at Sutton, 233.
Inſcription on Ela counteſs of Warwick, 20, 26.
——— on an altar, 28, 65.
——— on Ampthill croſs, 54.
——— on a font, 56.
——— at Widial, 69.
——— on ſir Thomas Bodley's ſtatue, 8.
——— Roman, found at Ludgate, 92.
——— on a ſeal, 93.
——— to Camulus, 122.
——— on a pillar in Weſtminſter hall, 102.
——— at Camulodunum, 122.
——— to Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, 129.
——— on Theydon Gernon ſteeple, 129.
——— on Runwell church porch, 131.
——— on Eaſtwood church door, 130.
——— on ſir John Croſby, 129.
——— on Mountneſſing church door, 131.
Inſcription on a brick, 141.
——— on a font at Orford, 168.
——— on Edenham croſs, 254.
——— on a lock, 342.
——— on an indenture, 391.
——— on Guthlac's croſs, 344.
——— at Aſhburn, 417*.
——— on a braſs eagle, 349.
——— on Kirton font, 350.
——— at Sleford, 356.
——— on rocks, 424.
——— Roman, 431.
——— on lead pigs, 422.
——— on a ſilver diſh, 420.
——— at Hopton, 418.
——— on a plate found at Sutton, 233.
——— on Warley church porch, 131.
——— on a ring, 136, 404.
——— Roman, to Mercury, found at Colcheſter, 137.
——— on Chelmsford church, 133.
——— on Lucas and Liſle, 137.
——— at St. Oſithe, 138.
——— in Ipſwich college, 166.
——— at Stow Langtoft, 162.
——— at Long Melford, 164.
——— at Stratford, 165.
——— on Dr. Taylor, ib.
——— Roman, at Cambridge, 222.
——— on a bell, 230, 276.
——— on Ovinus's croſs, 235.
——— on Richard Beby, 287.
——— at Caſter, 257, 269, 286, 287.
——— at Fotheringay, 268, 285.
——— on the baſe of Cotherſtock croſs, 286.
——— on Stanton Harold church, 306.
——— on a milliary, 315.
——— High croſs, 303.
——— Arabic, on a ring, 305.
——— at Ancaſter, 358.
——— Roman, at St. Mary's Lincoln, 374.
——— on Blore heath, 509.
——— on a croſs, 358.
——— on Todeni, 357.
——— on Paunton ſteeple, 358.
——— at Lincoln, 374.
——— in lead, at Lincoln, 374.
——— at Fetney, 386.
——— at Woodthorpe, 384.
——— on Marſh chapel, 384.
——— at Clee, 385.
——— at Saltflete, 385.
——— at Caiſtor, 386.
——— on Southwell church, 402.
——— on Stone church, 507.
Inſtrument of braſs found, 202, 235.
Joan of Acres, 154.
—— counteſs of Weſtmoreland, her monument, 336.
Joceline, mayor of London, 80.
Joffred, abbot of Croyland, 213.
John, king, not poiſoned, 350.—where he died, 395.—his bowels where buried, 318.—his palace, 103.—his heart where buried, 516.
—— of Eltham, 84.
—— third ſon of Henry IV. duke of Bedford, 49.
—— St. family, 282, 381.—barons of Bletſoe, 47, 50.
—— college, Oxford, endowed by ſir Thomas White, and augmented by biſhops Laud and Juxon, 8, 23.
John's, St. Clerkenwell, 103.
——— college, in Cambridge, founded by Margaret counteſs of Richmond, 212, 221.
——— hoſtel, 223.
——— of Jeruſalem, knights of, 85.
Johnſon, Samuel, 101, 305, 345.—where born, 513.
——— Maurice, 257, 346.
——— Robert, 352.
——— Robert, founder of Oakham and Uppington ſchools, his epitaph, 325, 327.
Jolepe, Mr. 456.
Jolliffe, William, 507.
Jones, Inigo, 103, 106.
—— Charles Wake, 127.
Jonſon, Ben, where buried, 101.—born, 107.—maſk by, 338.
Joſephus Iſcanus, his verſes, 101.
Joyce, cornet, 278.
Joy, Charles, 284.
Ipſwich, 155, 166.
Irby family, 342, 349.
Irchester, 282.
Ire river, 176.
Irenceſter, ſir Richard, 50.
Irford, 389.
Irtleborough, 282.
Irnham, 334.—and title, 354.
Iron, 495, 500.—works, 502.
Iron ſtone club, 422.
Irwell river, 155.
Iſa river, 37.
Iſabella, counteſs of Warwick, 478.
Iſannaventa, 267.
Iſelham, 211, 239.
Iſelhamſted, 36.
Iſe river, 159, 282.
Iſley, 27.
Iſleworth, 89.
Iſlington, 107.
Iſlip, 5, 18, 22, 282.
—— abbot, 101.
—— Simon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, founds Canterbury college, Oxford, 7.
Iſted family, 279.
Itchingdon, Long, 451.
Ithanceſter, 121, 132.
Ithel, Benedict, 66.
Ittingsford, 42.
Ive's, St. 248, 253.—Roger de, 248.
Judith, the wife of Waltheof earl of Huntingdon, 48, 62.
Ivery, Roger, 4, 40.
Juga Baynard, 121.
Iver, or Ivel, river, 40, 52.
Julian's bower, 376, 378.
Ivingho, 41.
Ivo, biſhop, 248.
Ixning, 152, 159.
Ixworth, 161.

K.

KADWALLADOR, 35.
Kalendar meadow, 275.
Kate's Cabin, 257.
Katharine, queen, her bed, 349.
——— St. hoſpital, 99.
——— hoſtel, 223.
Kaye, Dr. John, 191.
Kayland, 275.
Kaynoc, 52.
Keian, or Kaianus, a Scot, 123.
Keidelſton, 415, 418*.
Kelham, 402.
Kellingholme, 388.
Kellington, 98.
Kelſay, 338.
Kelſey, 387.
Kemerton hill, 488.
Kemſey, 486.
Kenelm, St. 501.
Kenelworth, 446, 459.
——— caſtle, in drawing and tapeſtry, 459.
Kenning hall, 175, 185.
Kennet, White, 25.
Kennington, 91.
Kenſington, 91.—palace, ib.
Kent, ſir Charles, 162.
Kentfield, 161.
Kentigern, 6.
Kentwell hall, 164.
Keppell family, 171.
Kerling, 229.
Kerſey, 165, 460.
Keſteven, 331, 333, 350, 353.
——— diviſion, 35.
——— foreſt, ib.
Ketelby, 318, 338.
Keteſby, 383.
Kett family, 188.—William, a rebel in Norfolk, 176.—hanged on Windham ſteeple, 176.
Kettering, 268, 281.
Kew, 279.
Keyſer's Weort, 494.
Kidbie, Thomas, 345.
Kidderminſter, 469, 475.—barons, ib.—ſtuffs, 475.
Kidlington, Thomas, 20.
Kilburn, 108.
Killeſthorp, 377.
Killingworth, 446.
——— dictum de, ib.
Kiln, Roman, 93.
Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 80.
Kimbels, what, 41.
Kimberley, 187.
Kimbolton, 249, 256.
Kime, 334.—de, family, ib.
Kinaid ferry, 340.
Kinard, 391.
Kinaſton, 48.
Kineburga, 269.
Kineceſter, 250.
Kineton, 443, 449.
Kinfare, 501.
King, Robert, firſt biſhop of Oxford, 20.
—— Dr. 101.
Kinſbury earth, 73, 91.—palace, 73.
King's evil, proclamation about, 74.
—— arbour, 91.

I N D E X.

King's Bench, 84, 102.
—— cliffe, 291.
—— Clipſton, 404.
—— college, in Cambridge, founded by king Henry VI. 212, 220.
—— delf, 212, 248, 249, 255.
—— ditch, 212.
—— hall, 222.
—— headland, 501.
—— houſe, Iſlington, 107.
—— hill, 130.
—— low, 511.
—— Mead, 420.
—— Norton, 478.
—— Swinford, 500.
—— Sutton, 272.
—— Thorpe, 279.
—— Bromley, 504, 514.
Kingſton, 404, 515.
——— earl, ſlain, 391.
Kinlet, 469.
Kinneburga, 249.
Kinneburg caſter, ib.
Kinnibantum, ib.
Kinnington, 388.
Kinric routs the Britans, 4.
Kirby, 291.
Kirkby, 138, 404.
——— Bellers, 320.
——— Eaſt, 380.
——— roode, 192.
Kirkham, Charles, 292.
Kirkſted, 379.
Kirkton, 332, 342, 350.
——— Lindſey, 376.
Kirtling, 214, 229.
Kirtlington, 229.
Kirton, abbot, 101.
Kiſlingbury, 279.
Kiſtvaen, 14, 426.
Kitchen, antient, 13.
Kitſon family, 154, 162.
Knaith, 339, 390.
Knaptoft, 303.
Knapton's hoſtel, 223.
Knath, 339.
Knave's Caſtle, 505.
Knebworth, 59 67, 452, 460.
Kneller, ſir Godfrey, 101.
Knevet family, 175, 185, 270.—lord chancellor in the time of Edward III. 175.
——— ſir Henry, ib.
Knife-handle, 134.
—— faſtened to a deed by a harp-ſtring, 133.—for a grant, 203.
—— ſacrificing, 161.
Knight, Dr. 254.—his monument, 291.
——— of the king, 248.
Knights, 230.—hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, 86.—of the Garter, painted in windows, 353.—five ſtones ſo called, 487.
Knightley family, 267, 276.
Knighton, 312.
Knipe, Dr. 101.
Knives, ancient, 197.—Guthlac's, 344.
Kniveton, 415, 418*.—family, ib.
Knoll, 275.
—— hill, 158.
Knolles, William, baron of Rotherfield, 402, 422.—ſir Robert, 331.
Knollys, William, lord, 10.—earl of Banbury, 30.
Knolton, 133.
Knot, a bird, why ſo called, 339.
Knots, 381.
Knowle, 129.
Kongſtolen, 407.
Κοινος, 130.
Κωινος, 344.
Kum, what, 108.
Κυνηλα, 314.
Kwrw, 416.
Kymbel, Great and Little, 41.
Kyme, R. de, 314.—title, 356, 376.
Kynedhaw ap Ichdinoa, a Britan, 89.
Kyre, 491.
Kyrys ap Kynvor, 93.

L.

LACHRIMATORY, 92, 93.
Lackford, 30.
Lact, 276.
Lactodorum, 43, 47.
Lactorati, 43.
Lactodrodum, 38, 43.
Lactorodum, 38, 43.
Lacy family, earls of Lincoln, 280, 299.
—— Henry, earl of Lincoln, 82, 211.
—— John, earl of Lincoln, 300.
Ladbroke and family, 450.
Lady chapel, at Bury, 159.
—— ſpring, 164.
Lake, ſir Thomas, 108.
Laleham, 78.
Lamb family, 67.
Lamb's chapel, 102.
Lamborne, 129, 415.
Lameley, 405.
Lamp, Roman, 93, 188, 233.—braſs, in form of a foot and frog, 188.
Lampreys, where plentiful, 469, 477.—a fine way of dreſſing them uſed by the Italians, 469.
Lancaſter, Dr. William, 22.
——— duchy court, 84, 102.
——— Henry, duke of, founds Lancaſter college, 306—earls and dukes, ib.—Henry de, earl of Hereford, 271.
Lancaſtrians routed by the Yorkiſts at St. Alban's, 63.
Landwade, 231.
Landbeach, 235.
Lang family, 195.
Langar, 403.
Langdon, 487.
Langer, 396.
Langerſton, 155.
Langerfort, 139.
Langhall, 155.
Langham, John, his charity, 275.
——— cardinal, 22.
——— archbiſhop, 101.
Langley, 13, 40, 203, 306.—King's, 64, 73.
——— Edmund de, 216.
Langtoft family, 162.
Langton and family, 382.
——— Walter de, biſhop of Lichfield, and lord-high-treaſurer in the time of Edward I. 283.
Languard fort, 139.
Langworth-ſtreet, 376.
Lanheath, 216.
Lapley, 506.
Lapwings, 381.
Lardner, ſervice of, 176, 187.
Lares, Roman, 131.
Lark river, made navigable, 161.
Laſeby, 385.
Latimer, 36, 41.—barons, 36, 48, 125, 266.
——— family, 267.—lady Lucy, her monument, 108.—biſhop, his oak, 216.—J. baron, where buried, 82.
Lattidur, 47.
Latton, 133.
Lavenham, 165.
Laver, High, 130.
Laughton, 390.
Laundon, 44, 334, 355.
Laurence, Dr. 254.
Lawford hall, 451.
Lawleſs court, 130.
Lawley, ſir Robert, 517.
Lawyers limited in Norfolk and Suffolk, 183.
Laxton, held by the ſervice of hunting in ſeveral of the king's foreſts, 291, 405.
Laxton, or Lexington, 404, 405.
——— hoſpital, 268.
Layard, Dr. 254.
Layer, Marney, 139.
—— John, his collections, 280.
Layſton, 69.
Layton, antiquities found at, 128.
Lazimon, the hiſtorian, 477.
Lea river, 60, 67.—made navigable, 68.—its courſe ſhortened, 87, 129.
Lead, where plentiful, 418.—pig, 423, 503.—inſcribed, 423, 603.—mines, 423.—market, 106.
—— works, 417, 436.
Leadenhall, 86, 100, 106.
Leaden coffin, 257.
Leagrave, 67.
Leak family, 416, 422.
Leake, Nicholas, his peculiarity, 422.
Leame, 266, 443.
Leamington, 443.
——— Haſtings, } 451.
——— Prior, }
Leaſe, 347.
Leaſowes, 475.
Le Brun, ſir Humphrey, 43.
Lech, John, 140.
Lechmere family, 487.
Leckhamſted, 37.
Lecto ceto, 43.
Leders, Oliver, 256.
Ledet family, ib.
Ledeceſtreſcire, 297.
Lee family, 41.—ſir Henry, 37, 42.—William, 400.
Leech, vicar of Walden, 140.
Leeds family, 217.
Leek, 498, 503, 516.
—— rocks, 516.
Lees priory, 121.
Legburne, 384.
Legaceaſter, 298.
Legeceſtria, 298.
Legereceaſter, } 307.
Legoraceaſter, }
Legraceaſtre, }
Legio ſecunda Auguſta at London, 92.—Gemina Martia victrix, 123.
Leiceſter, ſir Peter, 24.—Hugh de, 276.
——— 298, 306.—biſhop, ſiege, caſtle, college, and hoſpital, 298, 306, 313.—abbey de Pratis, 298.—St. Leonard's hoſpital, 307.—St. John's, 308.—and St. Urſula's, 307.—St. Mary de Caſtro church, ib.—St. Mary's, &c. gilds, 310.—college church, 307.—Newark, 306, 307, 310.—alms-houſes, 307.—Black Friars, 310.—Grey Friars, ib.—lazar-houſe, walls, churches, ib.—ſpital-houſe, 309.—caſtle, 306, 313.—corporation, 311.—biſhops, 312, 313.—elections, 313.—ſee, 314.
——— earl of defeated, 153.
——— lady, her munificence, 197.
Leiceſterſhire, 297, 301.—earls of, 300.—extent, ſoil, Domeſday, heptarchy, 301.—plants, 321.
Leigh, 120, 130, 133, 352, 486, 491, 515.
Leigh family, and Lady's hoſpital, 352.
Leighton, 249, 256.—baron, 256.
Leir, king, 298.
Leire river, 298.
Leman family, 167, 170, 255.
Lemington, 450.
Lemonfield, 69.
Len river, 398.
Le Neve family, 185, 203.
Lennard family, 131, 279.
Lenthal, ſpeaker, 12, 25.
Lenton, 395, 398.
Leofric, earl of Leiceſter, 300.
——— earl of Mercia, 461, 463.
Leofſtan, earl of Leiceſter, 300.
Leofwin, 389.
Leonard's, St. medicinal well, 290.
Leoſtoffe, 152, 172.
Lepers, hoſpital for, 156, 169.—firſt hoſpital for, 469.
Leproſy, or elephantiaſis, in England, 300.
Leſſingham, S. 356.
L'Eſtrange family, 179, 197.—ſir Roger, 197.—barons of Knockyn, 179.—of Blackmore, ib.
Leſtre, Richard de, 274.
Le Soeur, Herbert, 103.
L'Eſtrode, 139.
Leſtoff, 157, 172.
Letheringham houſe and church dilapidated, 167.
Lettidur, 47.
Lettuy, what, 47.
Leucæum, 84.
Levant Company, 105.
Lever, John, 516.
Leveſon, lady Charlotte, her alms-houſe, 459.
Levington, 167.
Leverſton, 340.
Lewing bridge, 316.
Lewknois hoſpital, 477.
Lexden heath, and works there, 138.
Lexington, 405.
Ley river, 119, 389.—the, 15.
—— lord, 24.
Leymouth, 119.
Leyſton, 169.
Leyton Buzzard, 56.
——— 119, 128.
Lewes, Thomas, rebuilt Stamford church, 398.
Lewis, viſcount Robert, 83.
—— of France took Norwich, 178.—created an earl of Lincoln, 339.
Lhin, what, 336.
Lhong, what, 79.
——— port, 79.
Lhun, what, 79.
Lhyn, what, 180.
—— Tegid, 151.
Liberty of St. Edmund, 182.
——— of St. Ethelred, 152, 156.
Library, public, in Oxford, 7, 21, 24.—Bodleian, 8, 24.—Radcliff's, 24.—Cottonian, 103.—St. Martin's, ib.—Sloane, 106.—Harleian, ib.—Royal, ib.—Norfolk, ib.—public, in Cambridge, 221.
Lichfield, 496, 497, 511, 512.—ſee, ib.—archbiſhop, ib.—ſee tranſlated to Coventry, ib.—pool, ib.—natives, 513.—title, ib.
Licinius, coin of, 127.
Lidgate, 154.—John, ib.
Lid, what, 214.
Lightfoot, Dr. John, 506.
Lighthouſe, 198.
Lightning, 89, 302.
Ligoraceaſter, 306.

INDEX.

Lilborne, 267, 270.
Lilburne, 293.
Lilford, 283.
Lillington, 37.
Lilly, William, 24, 319.
Limeſi, Ralph de, 67.
Lime tree, large, 187.
Limſey, Robert de, biſhop of Lichfield and Cheſter, 446, 497.—family, ib.
Lin river, 395.
Linacre, Thomas, 106, 420.
Linbury, 432.
Lincoln, John earl of, 10.
——— college, in Oxford, founded by Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln, 7, 25.
——— Alured de, 50.
——— city, 338, 361.—bail gates, cloſe, 361.—caſtle, ib.—Old, 361, 362, 363.—hoſpital, ib.—conduit, ib.—grammar-ſchool, market-houſe, town-hall, bridge, companies, ſchool, fee-farm rents, quarries, 375.—Scotch hall, ib.—vicar's college, 371.—St. Paul's church, 373.—St. Swithin's, 374.—St. Martin's, 373.—Trinity, 374.—churches united, ib.—St. Andrew's and rows, 379.
——— cathedral, 368.—Leland's account of, 371.—built by Remigius, ib.—burnt, 370.—continued by Bloet, ib.—Eaſt end built by Hugh the Burgundian, ib.—enlarged by Lexington, 358.—nave by Wells and Groſthead, ib.—rood-tower, Longland and Ruſſel's chapels, 370.—ſtatues of kings in front, ib.—pictures of biſhops, 371.—bell, ib.—inſcription on lead, ib.—library, ib.—cloſe, Chequer-gate, Potter-gate, deanery, chantries, poor clerk's houſe, regiſtrars, biſhop's palace, 371, 372.—fee, juriſdiction, and revenues, 371, 372.—officers, 372.—mint, ib.—churches, 374.—religious houſes, ib.—heath, 376.—earls of, 339-340, 391.
——— houſe, 107.
Lincoln's Inn, 82.
Lincolnſhire, 331, 341.—bounds, 341.—air, ib.—dimenſions, ib.—Domeſday, ib.—plants, 295.—Alps, 389.
Lincolnia 336.
Lindaw, 336.
Lindcoit, 336.
Lindecollina, 336.
Lindis, 336.—river, 336, 361.
Lindiſi, 336.
Lindley, 305.
Lindridge, 491.
Lindſey, 331, 333, 336, 350.
——— family, 331.
——— lady Elizabeth, baroneſs Willoughby de Ereſby, 168.
Lindum, 333, 336.—date of, 362.
Lindwood, 175, 177.
Linecham, 14.
Line river, 398.
Linen manufacture, 193.
Lineton abbey, 398.
Linford, 203.
Linlethquo, 331.
Linternum, 331.
Linton, 227.
Linwood, William, 377.
Liquorice, where produced, 397.
L'Iſle family, 211.—baron, 214.—viſcount, 103.—ſir George, 137.—Robert de, 152.
Liſours family, 284, 397.
Liſwidur, 57.
Litherſall, 43.
Little eye, 327.
Littleborough, 390, 396, 404.
Littlebury, 140, 142.
Littlecheſter, 416, 419.
Littleton, North, 489.
——— ſir Edward, and family, 503.
Littlemore, 27.
Litton, 60.
Liveden, 283, 291.
Livingſton, 168.
Liz, St. earl of Lincoln, 247, 250, 255, 267, 271.
Lloyd, biſhop, founds two ſchools, 490.
Lluyd, Humphrey, 73.
Lobſters, 194.
Lockho, 420.
Lock and key, 340.
—— inſcription on a, 342.
—— antient, 351.
Locke, John, his tomb, 130.
Locton family, 350.
Locuſts, 341.
Lodbrog lands, and is murdered, 191.
Loddon and church, 191, 203.
Loddington, 281.
Lodge hill, 108.
Lodge on wold, 316.
Lolham bridge, 269.
Lollards burnt, 204.
Lombe, ſir John, 420.
Lomeſbury, 103.
Londres, Richard de, his tomb, 30.
Londinum, 79, 91.
London college, 33.
London, 79, 91.—ſtone, why ſet up, 80.—tower and gates, 80, 92.—called Auguſta, 79.—a mint ſettled here in Conſtantine the Great's time, 80.—fires, 95.—walls, 80, 81, 82.—biſhoprick, 80.—founder, 79.—trade, 79, 86.—reſcued by Theodoſius, 81.—in the hands of the Saxons, ib.—Mercians, 82.—Danes, 82, 91.—recovered by Alfred, 82.—Canute in vain attacks it, 82, 94.—privileges, ib.—churches, 82, 106.—Fitz-Stephens' account of, 82.—bridge, 86, 104.—corporation, ib.—wards, 96, 105.—aldermen, ib.—portrieve, ib.—mayor, ib.—ſheriffs, ib.—water conveyed about, ib.—inhabitants, 86, 94.—longitude and latitude, 86.—military government, ib.—natives, 106, 107.
Londres, or Londra, 79.
Lonet family, 415.
Long Melford, 154, 164.
Long Stratton, 184.
—— Stow, 218.
—— Stanton, 226.
—— Thorp, 287.
—— Billington, 401.
—— Ichindon, 443.
—— ſir James Tylney, 129.
Longchamp family, 333.
Longditch, 269.
Longdon, 433.
Longevity, remarkable inſtances of, 515.
Longford, 415, 418*.
Longidinum, 79.
Longueville family, 38, 44.
——— lord, 257, 279.
Loomb's ſilk works, 420.
Lophamford, 157.
Lord's place, 312.
Loſinga, H. de, 168.
Lothbury, 105.
Lothingland, 157.
Lovain, lords of, 121.
Lovell family, 3, 9, 162, 186, 270, 334, 401.
—— barons, 3, 26, 197.
—— ſir Thomas, 87.
—— lord, 197.—tomb, 273.
—— John lord of Tichmerſh, 335.
—— houſe, 107.
Loudham, 167.
Lovetoft family, 247, 350.
Lovett family, 273, 415.
Loughborough, 56.
Lovingland, 157.
Louth, 338, 384.
Lowth, Dr. William, 106.
Lowe, 289, 491.
Loweſtoffe, 172.
Lozinga, biſhop, 168.
Lucas family, 162.
Lucas and Liſle ſhot, an inſcription on, 137.
Lucia, grand-daughter of earl Leofric, 446.
Lucy, family of, 153, 444, 456.
—— Richard, chief-juſtice under Henry II. 119, 129, 185.
—— tower, 365.
Lud river, 385.
Ludford, 377, 388.—Mr. 465.
Ludgerſhall, 43.
Ludham, 178, 193.
Ludlow family, 337, 378.
Luffeld, 37, 43.—wick, 383.
Luffenham, W. 330.
Lugudarum, 432.
Luke, ſir Samuel, 490.
Luke's, St. hoſpital, 106.
Lukyn, William, 73.
Lundenbyrig, Lundenwic, Lundenceaſter, } 79.
Lundinum, Lundayn, } 79.
Luporum foſſa, 155.
Lupſet, Thomas, 24.
Luthing lake, 157.
Luton, 56.
Lutton, 341.
Luttrell family, 333, 354.
Lutudaron, 432.
Luxembourg family, 266.
Lydgate, 153, 163.
——— John, a monk of great wit, born there, 153, 160.—buried, 160.—epitaph, 161.—ſuppoſed monument, ib.
Lydington, 328.
Lye, Mr. 280.
Lygon family, 471, 487.
Lygraceaſter, 488.
Lyn lane, 505.
Lynn, kings, 180, 195.
—— biſhops, 180, 198.
—— Weſt, 180, 199.—river, 201.
Lying-in hoſpital, 105.
Lyndon, 329.
Lyon, John, 89.
Lyon's inn, 95.
Lyſonby, 318.
Lyttleton family, 501.
Lyttelton, biſhop, his opinion of the Romans in Worceſterſhire, 473.—monument of, 478.—lord, 475.
Lytton family, 67.

M.

MABLETHORPE family and hall, 382, 384.
Machutus, St. 252.
Maddingley, 226.
Madeley, 515.
Madmarſton caſtle, 14.
Madning bower, money, 49.
Madresfield, 487.
Maen, what, 435.
Magdalei, 498, 515.
Magdalen college, Oxford, founded by William Wainfleet, biſhop of Wincheſter, 7, 24.
——— St. Mary's, hall, 25.
——— hoſpital, 105.
——— college, in Cambridge, founded by Thomas Audley, lord chancellor, 212, 221.—enlarged and endowed by ſir Chriſtopher Wray, lord-chief-juſtice, ib.
Magintum, 40.
Magiovinium, or Magioninium, 49, 52, 55, 59, 226.
Magiſtri de la Brechin, 479.
Magna Carta, 78.
Magnaville family, 125.
——— Geoffrey, earl of Eſſex, 126, 214.
——— caſtle, 140, 249.
Magnus Maximus, gold coins of, 109.
Magus, what, 175.
Mahull, 498.
Maiden Bower, 55, 195.
Maidenburgh, 198.
Maiden caſtle, 226.
Makarel, 256.
Malcolm, king of Scots, did not build a monaſtery at Chelmsford, 122, 134.—built one at Cambridge, 221.—Huntingdon, 250.
Maldon, 122, 135.—deſtroyed by the Danes, and repaired by king Edward, ib.—caſtle, 136.—Little, ib.—priory, ib.—title, ib.
Malevyſſe, Hugh de, 231.
Mall in St. James's park, 103.
Mallet family, 137.
—— Robert, 159, 189.
Malmagues, Nicholas, 281.
Malmington, 390.
Maloyſell, Michael, 188.
Malt, where plentiful, 201.
Maltby, 384.
Maltraith, what, 179.
Malvern hills, 471.—Great and Little, 486, 487.—chace, ib.—proſpect, ib.—camp, ib.—waters, ib.
Malveyſin, 514.
Mamble, 491.
Mam Torr hill, 429.—Little, ib.
Manceſter, 465.
Manchеſter, 277, 447.
Manchеſter, duke of, 262.
Mandeville family, 125.
——— Geoffrey de, earl of Eſſex, 126.—his monument, 97, 125, 126.—William, 125.—houſe on Enfield chaſe, 87.—Geoffrey de, 254.
Mandueſſedum, 277, 457, 477.
Mandubratius, 77, 108.
Mangonell, what, 48.
Manifield, William, 131, 132.
Manifold river, 417*.
Manners, barons of Truſbutt, 417.—earls of Rutland, 335, 357, 416.—dukes of Rutland, 330.—Francis, ib.—John, duke of Rutland, ib.—ſir William, 318.
Mann river, 407.
Mansfield, 396, 484.
——— an antient German family, 396.
Manſuræ, 184.
Manton, 329, 376, 390.
Many, Walter, 85.
Manyfield Wic, 132.
Manvers, earl, 400.
Mapertſhall family, 37.
Map of England on tapeſtry, 450.

I N D E X.

Mapleſthorpe, 381.
Mapleſted, Great, 136.
Mapleton and bridge, 418*.
Marble hall, 90.
——— ſtones, 438.
——— coffin, 211.
Marcaute, 383.
Marceſtow, 389.
March, 384.
Marcus, ſtatue of, 274.
Mareſchal, John, earl of Warwick, 4.
——— William and Gilbert, monuments of, 97, 98, 186.
Marga, what, 335.
Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, 47, 50.—founds St. John's college, Cambridge, 212, 221.—Chriſt's college, 221.
——— of Anjou, foundreſs of Queen's college, Cambridge, 212.—ſheltered by biſhop Hales, 509.
——— counteſs of Saliſbury, 126.
——— Douglas, 84.
——— alms-houſes, 85.
——— St. hoſtel, 223.
Margidunum, 329, 335, 357, 400.
Marham, 203.
Marine Society, 105.
Mark, Euſtachius de, 59.
Markby, 382.
Market Overton, 329.
——— Raiſin, 338, 388.
——— ſtreet, 56, 73.
Markham, 190, 405.
——— family, 397, 405.
——— John, lord-chief-juſtice, 360, 405.—his integrity, 121.
Marlborough, Sarah, ducheſs of, born, 383.
Marle, 35.
Marlow, 35, 39.
Marmion family, 337, 378, 494.—hereditary champions of England, ib.—Robert, 447, 465.
Marmora Oxonienſia, 25.
Marney, lord, 139.—monuments, ib.
Marquiſſes, mode of making, 157.
Marriage of Thame and Iſis, 9.
Mars Camulus, 135.—bronze figure of, with inſcription, 391.
Marſh, 19.—chapel, 384.
Marſham, ſir John, 23.
Marſhall, William, earl of Pembroke, 154, 176, 180.—monument, 97.—Stephen, 252.—John, 176.
Marſhalſea, 282.
Marſhland, 139, 175, 180, 199.
Martinſby, 327.
Martival, ſir Anketil, 302.
Martel, William, 169.
Martin, Thomas, 184, 203, 488.
Martin's, St. bath, 428.
——— St. ſchool and library, by whom erected, 100.—church, 100, 103.—le Grand, 99.—Thorpe, 329.
Marton, 390.
Martyn family, 164, 173.
Martley, 491.
Marvell, Andrew, 230.
Mary, queen, built the public ſchools at Oxford, 8.
—— St. 180.—hoſtel, 223, 235.
—— Virgin, her image, pilgrimage to, 166.
—— queen of France, where buried, 160, 173.
—— St. de Pré, 63.—nunnery, 306, 307.
—— counteſs of Bedford, 57.
—— queen of Scots, 357.—portrait and motto, 421.—kept priſoner 17 years in the cuſtody of George duke of Shrewſbury, 421.—beheaded, 285.—where buried, 100.—tomb, ib.
—— queen of William III. 100.
—— St. hall, at Oxford, 22.—founded by Devorguilla, wife of John Baliol, 7, 21, 25.
——— college, Oxford, 22, 23.
——— hoſpital in London, 93.
——— Overs, 104.
Maſham family, 130.
Maſon, ſir John, 82.
Maſſes, globular, of ſtone, 476.
Maſſey caſtle, 289.
Maſſinberd family, 383.
Maſſinger, 25.
Maſter, Leigh, 420.
Mathematical ſchool at Chriſt's hoſpital founded by Charles II. 105.
Matcham, George, 197.
Mathfield, 503, 515.
Mathon, 488.
Matilda, empreſs, 126.
——— Fitz-Walter, 133.
Matlock, moor and bath, 423.
Mattewſey, 407.
Mattock found, 28.
Mauduit de Hanſlap, 447.
Maveſyn Ridvare, 514.
Maun river, 406.
Maurice, Peter, 86, 104.
Maxey caſtle, 270, 289.
Maxtock caſtle, 446, 461.
May, Robert, 270.
Mayland, 136.
Maynard family, 132, 171.
——— William, baron of Eſtains, 132.
Mayor of London, 86.
Mead, Dr. 101.
Meals, the, 179, 195.
Meare, 140, 515.
Meautys, ſir Thomas, 73.—Jane, 163.
Medal, 287.
Medard family, 270, 338.
Medborn, 301.
Medeſhampſtead, 269.
Medeſwell, 269.
Medicinal waters, 247, 418*, 444, 515.
Medmenham, 49.
Medows, ſir Philip, 400.
Meer, what, 436.
—— Shingle, 169.
Μεγαρις, 199.
Meinill family, 339.
Melandra caſtle, 431.
Melburn, lord, 67.
Melchburn, 50.
Melbourn, 213, 415, 419.
Melford, Long, 154, 164.
——— place, 164.
Meldreth, 230.
Mellent, Waleran, earl of, 472.
Melton Mowbray, 300, 318.
Melton Ros, 388.
Melton, 167.
Melwood, 391.—family, 339.
Men turned into ſtones, 3.
Mendham, 172.
Mendleſham, 155, 166.
Mentaris, 198.
Mepſal, 54.
Mercaſton, 415.
Mercers chapel, 99.
Merchants of the Staple, 104.—adventurers, ib.
Mercians, Northern, 418.
Mercury, inſcription to, at Colcheſter, 137.
Mere, Euſtace de, 65.
Mere, 367.
Mergate, 56, 73.
Meriden, 461.
Merival, 447.
Merks hill, 132.
—— biſhops, 159.
Merret, Chriſtopher, 23.
Merſey iſland, 138, 407.
Merſh, 253.
Merton, 19, 21.—college in Oxford, founded by Walter de Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter, 7, 19, 21.
——— hall, Cambridge, 223.
Mertonbrook river, 415.
Meſſing, 139.—ſir William de, his tomb, ib.
Meſtesford, 423.
Metaris æſtuarium, 279, 331.
Metburn, 291.
Metcalf, John, 169.
Methwold, 202.
Mettingham, 157, 172.
Mews, The, 85, 103.
Meyrci, Guy de, 99.
Michael's, St. college, Cambridge, 212.—hoſtel, 221, 223.
Michell, John, 161.
Micklow hill, 429.
Middleſex, 78, 88.—name, diviſion, air, ſoil, ib.—dimenſions, 89.—Domeſday, ib.—hoſpital, 105.—earls, 109.—plants, 110, 118.
Middleton, 200, 423.—bath, 423.
——— Cahaignes, now Cheyneys, 36, 44.
——— family, 169.
——— ſir Hugh, 68.
——— Stoney, 428, 438.
Mikes Gate, 47.
Milbrook, 54.—baron, 53.
Mildenhall, 162.
Mildmay, ſir William, 133.
——— family, 270.—founds Emanuel college, 212.
——— ſir Walter, 222.
——— ſir Henry, 135.
——— Benjamin, 139.
Mile End, 108.
Mileham, 201.
Mill, Dr. John, 25.
Millfield, 286.
Mill hill, 55.
Milliaries, Roman, 201, 287, 314, 358.
Milling, biſhop, 101.
Mills family, 201.
—— Thomas, 168.
Mills, Richard, 202.
Milner, William, 505.
Milton, 236, 287.
——— Great, 30.
——— Erneys, 358.
——— John, 101, 106.
Mims, North, 75.
—— South, 109.
Mimeram river, 60, 69.
Minchendon houſe, 107.
Mine, Gold, 54.
Mineral water, 66, 130, 184, 192, 233, 353.
Miners, cuſtoms, 436.
Minerva, ſtatue of, 274.
Minors family, 515.
Minories and Minoreſſes, 100.
Minſter Lovell, 3, 12.—Pool, 513.
Minſtrells, king of, 515.
Minſhery, 27.
Mint at London and Southwark, 80, 104.—at Lincoln, 263.—Roman, 92.—at Dunwich, 156.—at Norwich, 184.—at Lynne, 352.
Minting, 378.
Mintwall, 363.
Mirmaud, 235.
Miſſenden, Great and Little, 36, 40.—family, ib.
Miſterton, 297, 303.
Mitchell, Mr. 22.
Moburn, 257.
Mockbeggar hill, 425.
Modney, 199.
Modwena, an Iriſh virgin, 447, 465, 497, 513.
Mohun, Philippa, 100.
Molins family, 11, 40.
Money, Britiſh, 61.
——— acre, 14.
Monk, biſhop, 101.—earl of Torrington, and duke of Albemarle, ib.
Monkeymead plain, 75, 109.
Monketon, 109.
Monkton family, 292.
Monks Riſborough, 41.
——— Dole, 342.
——— Kirby, 451.
Monſal dale, 427.
Monſon, ſir Charles, 79.
Montacute, John, marquis, 49.
——— family, 268, 400.
Montague family, 256, 259, 268, 281.
——— Charles, marquis of Halifax, 101.
——— Edward, earl of Sandwich, 101, 259.
——— ſir Edward, 251, 252.
——— duke, 291.
——— Simon, 446, 472.
Montalt family, 180.
Montchenſey, barons of, 154.
Monteagle family, 142.
Montfichet, barons of, 125, 142.
——— William de, 119, 125.
Montfort family, 445, 461.—lord, 229.—title, 477.—earl of Leiceſter, 300, 472, 489.
Montgomery, earl of Shrewſbury, 211.
Monthault, Roger de, 198, 446.
Montjoy, 203, 406.
Montforrell, 299, 315.
Mont Turold, 269.

Monuments.

Monument at Oſeney, 21.
——— Eſchwyn, 27.
——— Holcum, ib.
——— Ways, ib.
——— Drayton, ib.
——— Lonches, ib.
——— Roger, prior of Ranton, ib.
——— Seagrave, ib.
——— Stonor, ib.
——— ducheſs of Suffolk, 29.
——— lord Zouch, 42.
——— Wenlock, 56.
——— Aſheridge, 41.
——— Mundam, 69.
——— Burnt Pelham, ib.
——— of earls of Saliſbury, 67.
——— at St. Alban's, 72.
——— of admiral Byng, 54.
——— of London, 95.
——— in St. Paul's, London, 82, 94.
——— of lord Strange of Knockyn, 88.
——— ſir Thomas More, 90.
——— Richard earl of Warwick, 91.
——— in the Temple church, 96, 97, 98.
——— Geffrey de Mandeville, 96.
——— William Marſhall, ib.
——— of Rahere, 99.
——— in Weſtminſter abbey, 100, 101.
——— biſhop Andrews and J. Gower, 104.
——— of lord Chatham, and Mr. Beckford, in Guildhall, London, 105.

Monument

I N D E X.

Monument of lord Nelſon, 105.
——— of Mr. Pitt, ib.
——— at Hackney, 108.
——— Pleſhy, 133.
——— of Robert Colles, 203.
——— Joyce Typtoft, 107.
——— Harold, 127.
——— ſir John Croſby, 129.
——— biſhop Winniffe, ib.
——— Mr. Locke, ib.
——— of Oxylus, in Elis, ib.
——— Juga Baynard and the Fitz-Walters, 132.
——— of the Radcliffes, 135.
——— ſir John Vere, 136.
——— ſir John Hawkwood, ib.
——— Veres, earls of Oxford, at Earl's Colne, 137.
——— baron and ſerjeant Darcy, ib.
——— ſir William de Meſſing, 138.
——— Marneys, ib.
——— in Walden priory, 140.
——— lord Audley, ib.
——— Leech, vicar of Walden, ib.
——— Lydgate, 160.
——— Mary, queen of France, ib.
——— lord Crofts, 162.
——— Arethuſa Vernon, 163.
——— at Long Melford, 164.
——— Guthrum, 165.
——— deſtroyed at Letheringham, 167.
——— of Talmaſh family, 164.
——— lord Bardolph, 170.
——— Anna and Firminius, ib.
——— John Southwell, ib.
——— Wingfields and De la Poles, ib.
——— ſir Richard Bacon, 172.
——— lord-chief-juſtice Holt, 173.
——— biſhop Hall, 191.
——— Herbert de Loſinga, ib.
——— ſir James Hobart, ib.
——— Stapleton, 192, 193.
——— Boys, ib.
——— Ingham, ib.
——— Calthrope, 196.
——— Sharnborne, 198.
——— Braunch, 199.
——— Hugh Haſtings, 203.
——— intended for Bp. Fiſher, 222.
——— Freville, 228.
——— North, 229.
——— at Fulborne, 230.
——— Elias Beckington, 235.
——— at Ely, 232.
——— Kinaſton, Nicholas, 236.
——— Sneteſham, 233.
——— biſhops Barlow, Sanderſon, Reynolds, Green, 251.
——— biſhop Ruſſel, ib.
——— earls of Huntingdon, 252.
——— Ailwin, 254.
——— Longueville, 256.
——— Vere, 267.
——— Lovel and Holland, 272.
——— archdeacon Sponne, 274.
——— Gaunt, ib.
——— Dr. Turner, 276.
——— lady Mary Germaine, 282.
——— of Edward and Richard dukes of York, at Foderingay, 285.
——— braſs, of Wintringham, 286.
——— abbots and monks, at Peterborough, 287.
——— Mary queen of Scots, ib.
——— queen Catharine, ib.
——— Zouches, 290.
——— Mr Knight, 292.
——— at Bernak, 293.
——— Conſtance, wife of John of Gaunt, 306.
——— Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, 306.
——— earl and duke of Lancaſter, ib.
——— counteſs of Derby, 306.
——— Hamon Belers, 319.
——— Thomas, Roger, Henry, and George, Manners, earl of Rutland, 319.
——— Harrington, Bruce, Green, and Noel, 328.
——— Joan, counteſs of Weſtmoreland, 336.
——— Welby, 342.
——— Littlebury, ib.
——— of the Irbys, ib.
——— John Harox, 348.
——— John Brown, 351.
——— Burghleys, 352.
——— Carres, 355.
——— Kymes, 356.
——— Diſneys, 358.
——— ſir Dudley Ryder, 360.
——— judge Markham, 360.
——— in Lincoln cathedral, 370.
——— biſhop and ſir Robert Burwaſh, 336, 370, 371.

Monument over queen Eleanor's bowels, 336. 371.
——— Nicholas Cantilupe, 336, 371.
——— Wymbuſh, 371.
——— biſhop Fleming, ib.
——— biſhop Sutton, ib.
——— biſhop Chadworth, ib.
——— biſhop Ruſſel, ib.
——— biſhop Longland, ib.
——— Fitz-William, ib.
——— Catharine Swinford, 336, 371.
——— Jane counteſs of Weſtmoreland, 336, 371.
——— biſhop Groſthead, 371.
——— biſhop Wike, ib.
——— biſhop Dalderby, ib.
——— ſir John Multon, ib.
——— biſhop Gynwell, ib.
——— biſhop Bloet, ib.
——— biſhop Alexander, ib.
——— biſhop Cheſney, ib.
——— biſhop Blois, ib.
——— biſhop Remigius, ib.
——— biſhop Hugh, the Burgundian, ib.
——— biſhop Welles, ib.
——— biſhop Graveſend, ib.
——— biſhop Smith, ib.
——— biſhop Fuller, ib.
——— John lord Welles, ib.
——— biſhop Holbech, 272.
——— biſhop Cooper, ib.
——— ſir Robert Dymoke, 378.
——— Walter Bek, 282.
——— Sir William Skipwith, 383.
——— James Preſcot, ib.
——— William Ballot, 384.
——— Adam Veſtram, ib.
——— Ayſcough family, 385, 386.
——— biſhop Wainfleet's father, 386.
——— Hunden, ib.
——— ſir Robert Gonfill, 401.
——— two archbiſhop Booths, and Corbridge, 402.
——— archbiſhop Sandys, ib.
——— Cartwright family, ib.
——— lord-chief-juſtice Markham, 405.
——— Lovetoft, ib.
——— Furnival, ib.
——— earl and counteſs of Devonſhire, 419.
——— John Foljambe, 428.
——— Sampſon Meinill, ib.
——— Purlſgrove, ib.
——— Comptons, 451.
——— Richard and Thomas Beauchamp, earls of Warwick, 452.
——— Ambroſe Dudley, earl of Warwick, 453.
——— of Robert earl of Leiceſter, ib.
——— ſir Thomas Greville, ib.
——— ſir Fulk Greville, 458.
——— his grandfather, 459.
——— Tankervilles, ib.
——— Birminghams, 460.
——— Digby family, 461.
——— John Clinton, ib.
——— Dugdale family, ib.
——— Philemon Holland, 462.
——— Mr. Henry Beighton, 464.
——— Grey, 463, 464.
——— Coney, 475.
——— ſir J. Philip, ib.
——— Blounts, ib.
——— judge Lyttelton, 478.
——— biſhop Hall, ib.
——— Stafford, ſir Humphrey, ib.
——— Talbot, ſir J. 478.
——— Windſor, ib.
——— Cooke, ſir J. ib.
——— ſir Robert Maveſyn, 514.
——— Dr. Hammond, 483.
——— in Worceſter cathedral, ib.
——— in Lichfield cathedral, 512.
——— Somers, ib.
Moorcop, 499.
Moor Gate, 80, 92.
Moorland, 497.
Moor log, 130.
—— ſir John, founds a free-ſchool, 306.
Moore, biſhop of Ely, his library, 223.
——— family, 164, 169.
Moothill, 290.
Moravian colony, 51.
Morbum, 256.
Morcot, 328.
Mordaunt title, 47.—family, 47, 50.
——— John, baron of Ryegate and viſcount Avalon, 289.—earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, ib.
——— ſir Charles, 450.
More, ſir Thomas, grant by, 25.—ſeat, 75.—his monument, 91.—where born, 106.
—— John, 306.
—— park, 74.
Morelands, 516.
Morf, Roger de, 502.
Morfetown, ib.
Morkar, 341.
Morley family, 125, 155, 186.
Morridge, 503.
Morteville family, 302.
Mortimer family, 163, 176, 187, 396, 491.
Mortimer's hole, 396, 399.
——— bank, 460.
——— Robert, 490.
Morton, John, 61.
——— John, biſhop of Ely, 216.—His MSS. 281.
——— caſtle, 483, 487, 500.
——— Foliot, ib.
Moſaic pavement, 388.—at Weſtminſter, 101, 287.
Moſelies, William, 163.
——— Rev. Mr. 165.
Moſs timber, 515.
Moſeley, John, 162.—Richard, 165.
Moſſes, 249.
Moulton 347.—free-ſchool, ib.
Mount Ely, 216.
Mount Garriſon camp, 67.
Mountneyſing, 131.
Mowbray family, 49, 72, 181, 185, 300, 446, 447.—Anne, 84.—Roger, 300, 445, 458.
Mowcop hill, 505.
——— John de, 397.
Moxhull, 461.
MSS. in Britiſh Muſeum, 100.
Much Hadham, 65.
Mulberton, 191.
Mulſo epitaph miſtaken, 55.
Multon, Thomas de, 242.
Mumby, 382.
Munden Furnival, 60, 69.
——— Little, ib.
Municipia, what, 61, 79.
Murdach, 30.
Murdack family, 451.
Mure river, 73.
—— Hutchinſon, 162.
Muſard family, 416.
Muſchamp, Geoffrey, 513.
Muſeum, Aſhmolean, 25.
——— Britiſh, 106.
Muſic-room at Oxford, 25.
Muſwell hill, 108.
Mylton, 287
Mynnes, ſir Chriſtopher, 195.
Myntling, ſir Lawrence, 345.

N.

NACTON, 167.
Nadbury camp, 450.
Nakedfield, 516.
Names, varied with reſidence, 496.
Nant, 80.
Nantgall, 80.
Nar river, 201.
Narborough, 275, 287.
——— ſir John, 195.
Narburgh, 201.
Narford, 201.
Naſborough, 259.
Naſeby, a bloody battle there between king Charles I. and the parliament army, 281.
Naſh's plantations, 490.
—— Dr. his hiſtory of Worceſterſhire, 479.
Naſſaw family, 130, 360.
Naſſum burgi, 289.
Naunton hall, 167.
——— family, ib.—monuments deſtroyed, ib.—houſe, ib.
Naupactus, Nauplia, Nauſtathmos, } 79.
Navalia Auguſti, 79.
Navigation, 317, 508.—Coventry, 463.—Birmingham, 460.—between Trent and Severn, 475.
Naveſtock, 230.
Nayne, 276.
Necham, Alexander, 62, 336, 415.
Necton, 188.
Needham, James, 67.
——— Market, 155, 166.
Needingworth, 254.
Needwood foreſt, 497, 504, 516.
Negem college, 371.
Neirborough, 179, 180.
Neirford, 179, 180.—family, ib.
Nelſon family, 197.—lord, ib.
Nen river, 266, 283.—floods ſtopped, 291.
Neoth, St. firſt who read divinity lectures at Oxford, 5.—who, 247.
Neot, St. who, 247.
Neot's, St. 247, 251.

I N D E X.

Neot's, St. title, 251.
Neoteſtow, 81.
Neotſtock, 247.
Neotus, 247.
Neſs, 124, 138.
Neteſham, 198.
Netherſole, ſir Francis, 465.
Nether hall, 133.
——— Booth, 429.
——— Winchingdon, 42.
Nettleſted, 154, 165.
Neubo, 360.
Neve, Peter Le, 185, 203.
Nevil, earl of Warwick, ſlain at the battle of Barnet, 64, 465.—George, duke of Bedford, 49, 65.
——— family, 222, 268, 337, 397, 509. —dean, 212.—earls of Warwick, 401. —Ralph, 445.—earl of Warwick, 447. —John marquis of Montacute, 215.— —John lord Latimer, 82.—Thomas, 212.
Neville Holt, 301.—cloſe, 400.
Newark, 396, 403.—mint, 404.
Newbigging, 66.
Newbold, 451.
Newbottle, 272.
Newcaſtle, William marquis of, 405, 506.
——— under Lyme, 496, 506.
Newchurch haw, 104.
New college, Oxford, built by William of Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, 7, 22.
Newdigate, ſir Roger, 88.
Newenham Regis, 444.
——— 48, 51.
——— Courtney, 27.
Newgate, 80, 92.
Newhall, 122, 135.
Newhouſe, 383.
Newington, 107.
——— Longaville, 43.
New Inn, 95.
New Inn hall, 25.
Newland, 362.
New Leame, 216, 270.
Newmarket, 152, 159.—heath, 152, 214, 228.—races and fire, 228.
Newnham, 276.
——— Regis, 452.
New Park, 402, 403.
Newpool, 499.
Newport in Eſſex, 125, 141.
——— Pagnell, 38, 44.
——— gate, 336.
——— family, 362, 363.
New River, 68.—Head, 107.
Newſam, 388.
Newſted, 395, 398.
Newſtede, 352, 389.
Newton, 235, 268.—biſhop, 513.—John, 514.
——— ſir Iſaac, 141.—his portrait, 304. —family and monument, 358.
Neyland, 164.
Nicholas, ſir Ambroſe, 254.
——— de Lynne, 199.
Nicholas, St. hoſtel, 223.
Nichol, 336.
Nicol, 362.
Nicoll, John, 107.
Nicolſhire, 331.
Nigel, biſhop of Ely, 222.
——— the poet, 335.
Nightingale, Mr. 101.
Nine Elms, 314.
—— ladies, 424.
—— ſtone cloſe, 424.
Ninnius, 6.
Noantes, Novantes, } 77.
Nobold, 281.
Nocton, 377.
Noel family, 390, 496, 509.—Thomas, 292.
Noman's Land, 345.
Nooe brook, 432.
Norbury, 415, 418*.
Norden, John, 25.
Norfolk, 175, 182.—ſoil and bounds, 185. —ſeats, families, clergy, rivers, Domeſday, 182, 183.—plants, 205, 209.—the number of attornies there reſtrained, by the 33d Henry VI. 182, 183.—earls and dukes of, 180, 181, 204.
Norman gate, 257.
——— croſs, hundred, and way, 292.— water, 329.
Normanſburgh, 189.
Normanby, 390.
Normanton, 269, 330.
Norris, baron, 26.—Henry, baron of Ricot, 39, 26.—ſir Francis, 101.
North family, 201, 229.—portraits and epitaph, 229.—barons, 214.
Northaw, 75.
Northafandun, 279.
Northampton, 267.—family, 278.—univerſity, 279.—earls, 250, 279, 293.— battle, 267.—houſe, 99.
Northamptonſhire, 265, 272 —form, extent, ſoil, contents, inhabitants, Domeſday, 272.—plants, 294.
Northborough, 287.
Northburgh, biſhop, 104.
Northumberland houſe, 99.
Norton, 306.
Norton, Cold, 15.
——— Cheping, 15.
——— in Suffolk, 155.
——— Dany, 266.
——— wood, 402, 403.
Norwich, 176, 183, 189.—caſtle, bridge, ſee, cathedral, 189 — monuments, churches, religious houſes, natives, 190.
——— John de, 192.
——— Walter de, 172, 190.
——— earls, ib. 157.
——— biſhop, his barony, 194.
Noſley, 302.
Noteſley abbey, 37, 42.
Notley Black, 134.
Notre, Le, planted St. James's park, 103.
Nottingham, 395, 396, 399.
Nottinghamſhire, 395.—bounds, ib.— lords and earls, 397, 407.—plants, 408, 415.—Domeſday, 398.
Nowell, Alexander, 8, 24.
Noy, 22.
Nucelles, 59, 65.
Nun Ormeſby, 383.
—— Cotun, 386.
—— Eaton, 464, 477.
Nutmeg hall, 162.
Numerus Fortenſium, 121.
Nyn houſe, 75.

O.

OAK, Parliament, 404.—Greendale, 406.—Auſtin's, 471.
Obarrow, 488.
Obſervatory at Oxford, 26.
Occam, William, 21.
Odil, 47, 50.
Odingſell family, 446.
Odin mine, 429.
Oela, 416.
Offa church, 443.
Offa, took Benſon from the Weſt Saxons, 10.—caſtle there, ib.—gave Hampſtead to St. Alban's monaſtery, 62 —where buried, 47, 72.—tomb waſhed away, 47.—portrait, 72.—made Lichfield archiepiſcopal, 512.
Offley, 66.
Offlow, 503.
Offord, 252.
Offton, 154.
Ogle, ſir Richard, 347.
Oiſter hill, 63, 73.
Okeham, 325, 328.—every baron obliged to give a horſe-ſhoe to nail on the caſtle gate the firſt time he comes thither, ib.
Okendon, South, 120.
Okenyate, 495.
Okeover, 503, 517.
Old Beck, 342.
Oldborn, 85.—hall, 104.
Oldbury, 447, 465.—hill, 107.
Olditch, 28.
Oldfield's dyke, 232.
Oldfield's banks, 465.
Oldford, 108, 119, 252.
Oldſtreet, 337.—haven, 338.
Old Town, 503.
—— Fallings, 503.
Olgi, Robert de, 50.
Olyffe bridge, 192.
Omberſlade, 461.
Omberſley, 483.
Oncot, 503.
Ongar, 119, 129.
Onney river, 483.
Onyx, ſet in gold, found round the neck of a ſkeleton, 172.
Opheni, William de, 503.
Ophites, 390.
Oppidum, 107.
Oratory, with carvings, 360.
Orby family, 355.
Orchis, bee, 288.
Ord, what, 276.
Ore river, 156.
Orford, 156, 168.—title, 168.—chapel and font, 168.
Oriele, Le, 22.
Oriel college, in Oxford, founded by king Edward II. 7, 22.
Ormeſby, S. and Nun, 383.
Ormſby, 178.
Orreby, Herbert de, 386.
Orton, 250.
Orwel harbour, 139, 155.—title, 139, 167.
Oſberton, 405.
Oſgathorp, 387.
Oſgotby, 338.
Oſhere, viceroy of the Wiccians, 474.
Oſith, St. 42.—murdered by the Daniſh pirates, 124.—town, 138.—nunnery, title, ib.—honour, 138, 139.
Oſmundiſton, 186.
Oſney abbey, 4.
Oſſory, earl of, 53.
Oſrick, earl of Worceſter, 492.
Oſſington, 402.
Oſſulton hundred, 107.—title, ib.
Oſter, 293.
Oſterley, 91.
Oſtorius, P. proprætor of Britain, 267.— his fortifications, 266.—his tumulus, 293.
Oſwald, where buried, 337.—his banner, ib.
——— biſhop of Worceſter, his reliques, 377.—hoſpital, 484.—law and land, ib.
Oſwy, king of Northumberland, built a church at, and made Duina the firſt biſhop of Lichfield, 497.
Oſwald's law, 472, 486.
Oſwaldſlow, 486.
Oſwardkirk, ſoke of, 407.
Oſſulweſton, 302.
Otes, 130.
Otho, emperor, coin of, 358.
Othona, 121.
Otmore, 5, 18, 19.—plain, 5.
Otteley, 18.
Otto, the pope's legate, 7.
Otway, Henry, 303.
Over, what, 451.
Over Arley, 501.
Overy, 28.—St. Mary, 86, 105.
Overſley, 458.
Overſtonall, 506.
Overton, 250.—Longueville, 257.—Market, 329.
Overhaddon, 427.
Oving's Inn, 223.
Ovinus' croſs, 235.
Ouldceſter, 445.—ſtreet, 338.
Oulney, 38, 44.
Oumby, 376.
Oundle, 268, 283.
Ouſe river, 5, 37, 47, 50, 157, 183, 247.
Ouſeford, 5.
Ouſeney, 5, 6, 20.
Ouſley, 445, 458.
Owl, long and ſhort eared, 381.
Owlar Torr, Great, 438.
Oxburgh, 202.
Oxenden, ſir George, 28.
Oxendon, Great, 290.
Oxford, 5, 19.—ſee, 21.—its various fate, 5, 6.—deſtroyed by the Danes, 6.— its antiquity, 5.—caſtle, 6.—natives, 6. —panegyrick on, 6, 7.—pariſhes and churches, 6.—religious houſes, 6, 23. —univerſity, 6, 22.—ſcholars quit it, 21.—colleges, 6, 7, 8, 22.—Baliol, Merton, 7, 21.—univerſity, and Exeter, 7, 22.—Oriel, Queen's, Canterbury, and Durham, 7, 22.—Lincoln, 7.—Glouceſter, 7, 24.—All Souls, 7.—St. Bernard's, ib.—Magdalen, 7, 24 —New, 21.—Brazen Noſe, 8, 24.—Corpus Chriſti, ib.—Cardinals, 24.—Chriſt Church, 8, 24.—St. John's, ib.—Trinity, 8, 23.—Jeſus, 8, 25.—Wadham, 25.—Pembroke, ib.—halls: St. Mary's, 22.—Canterbury, ib.—Glouceſter, 8. —Hart, 7, 25.—Alban's, 25.—St. Edmund's, ib.—St. Mary, ib.—New Inn, ib.—Mary Magdalen, ib.—ſcholars, Northern and Southern, 7.—divinity ſchools, 7, 24.—library, public, 7, 25. —ſeal, 21.—phyſic garden, 25.—muſic room, ib.—obſervatory, 26.—hoſpitals, ib.—bridge, ib.—earls of, 11, 23, 30.
——— Edward Harley, earl of, 106.
Oxfordſhire, 3, 12.—extent, 12.—antient name, ib.—produce, ib.—rivers, ib.— Domeſday, ib.—plants, ib.
Oxnead, 193.
Oxney iſland, 356.
Oxton, 391.
Oxylus, his wooden tomb, 130.
Oyſter ſhells, where found bedded in green ſand, 254.
——— Pyfleet, 139.
——— Walfleot, 121, 124, 132.

P.

PABENHAM, Lawrence, 270.
Packingdon, Great, 461.
Packington family, 483.—lady, an author, ib.

I N D E X.

Pacy, Mr. 349.
Paget, Henry, baron and earl of Uxbridge, 88.—lord, 83, 496.
—— William lord, 502, 511.—family, ib.
Pagnel, 38, 44.
Paigle, or Pagle, dikes, 140.
Painted chamber of St. Edmund, 84.
Painted glaſs, 170, 199, 288, 352, 389.
Painterſtainers hall, 106.
Painting, antient, on a wall, 104.
Pakenham, 161
Palace of Offa, 29.
—— yard, 102.—Weſtminſter, 84.—St. James's 85.
Palavicini family, 227.—ſir Horace, and epitaph, 227, 228, 259.
Palmer family, 279, 451.—ſir John, 290, 302.
Palladius, biſhop of London, 134.
Paludementum, 141.
Pampiſford, 229.
Pancras, 108.
Pandonia, 217.
Pantaleon, 152.
Pantfield, 134.
Panton, 358.
Pant river, 121, 122.
Pantulph, William, baron of Wem, 306.
Papey hoſpital, 100.
Papworth, Agnes and Everard, 217.
Parco de Carleton, 407.
Parcolude, 384.
Parham, 156, 168.—baron Willoughby, ib.—thorn, ib.
Parian Chronicle, 25.
Paris, Matthew, 21, 48.
Park ſtreet, 75.
Parker family, barons of Morley, 155.
—— Matthew, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 191, 220.
Parkins family, 399.—ſir Thomas, ib.
—— ſir Henry, 164.—William, 276.
Parliament Houſe, 103.
Parliament forces defeated by thoſe of king Charles I. at Brentford, 91.
Parliamentum Diabolicum et Indoctorum, where held, and why ſo called, 462.
Parndon, 154.
Parr family, William earl of Eſſex, 126.—marquis of Northampton, 271, 293.—Henry, marquis of Northampton, 453.
—— ſir William 280.
—— old, where buried, 101.
Parry, ſir Thomas, 101.
Parſons green, 101.
—— the jeſuit, 21.
——William, James the Firſt's porter, 503.
Paſham, 37.
Paſton, and family, 192.
Pateræ, 66. 92, 93, 131, 161, 430.
Pateſhul family, 47, 50, 502.
Pateſhull, 275, 417, 502.
Patrick, Simon, 162, 390.
—— St. 248.
Patten, William, biſhop of Wincheſter, 386.
Pattingham, 500.
Paved way, 509.
Pavement, teſſelated, &c. 15, 29, 39, 92, 128, 132, 133, 138, 162, 201, 277, 281, 282, 284, 286, 314, 335, 376, 388.—at Weſtminſter, 101.
Pauls Pery, 274.
—— Walden, 67.
—— St. church, by whom founded, 83, 91.—burnt, 94.—its antient and preſent dimenſions, ib.—antiquities found under, 96.—biſhops, 81.—monuments, 81, 94.—library, ib.
—— St. family, 339.—Mary, counteſs of Pembroke, founded Pembroke hall, 212, 285.
—— hill 94.—biſhops buried, ib.—chapter-houſe, 95.
—— St. inn 223.
Paulinus, the firſt that preached the Goſpel at Lincoln, and converted its govenor and all his family, 336.—his church at Lincoln, ib.—baptized the Coritani in the Trent, 360.
Pauncefote, ſir George, 401.
Paunton, 335, 358.
Peada, king of the Mercians, built a monaſtery at Medehampſtead, 269.—his oratory, 329.
Peagſkirk, 270.
Peak, 415, 417, 417*, 497.—Devil's Arſe in the, 417.—king of, ib.
Peak, 516.
Peak's hole, 432, 433.
Pearce, biſhop, 101.
Pearſon, biſhop, where born, 196.
Pearteneu, 337.
Pearteni, 377.
Peaſe growing out of the rocks, 156, 169.
Peche, Gilbert, 211.—family, 162.
Peck, Francis, 302.
Peckiall, ſir Richard, 101.
Peckwell, 318.
Pedwardine family, 333, 339.
Peddle ditches, 140.
Pedder way, 197, 201.
Pega, 289.
Pegge, Rev. Dr. 420.
Peito family, 444, 451.—legate, 444.
Pelham, Burnt, 69.
Pelſall, 509.
Pembroke college, Oxford, 25.
—— houſe, 80.
—— hall, Cambridge, founded by Mary St. Paul, counteſs of Pembroke, 212, 220.
—— earls of, buried in the Temple church, 82.
Penates, 350.
Penck river, 490, 496.
Peney lane, 275.
—— John, 307.
Penn Avon, 276.
Penckridge, 496, 505, 506.
Pen wood, 36, 41.
Peniſtone family, 469.
Penley, 74.
Penn, Mr. where born, 106.
Pennocrucium, 465, 496, 505.
Penſneth chace, 502.
Pentney, 180, 200.
Peperell family, 122.
—— Ingelrica, ib.
Peperkin, Ranulph, 121.
Pepperlake, 345.
Percy, Henry, earl of Northumberland, 22.—Thomas, earl of Worceſter, 472.—Henry, 379.
—— family, 339.
Pergama, what, 80.
Periho, 284, 286.
Perne, Andrew, 202.
Perry, what, 438, 469.—hall, 503.
—— mill and lane, 286.
—— William, an impoſtor, 502.
Perſhore, 472, 490.
Peſhall family, 502, 509.
Peter-houſe, in Cambridge, founded by Hugh Balſham, biſhop of Ely, 212, 220.
Peter, earl of Mellent, 472.
Peterborough, 268, 287.—ſpital, 289.—earl of, ib.—gulf, bridge, cathedral, cloiſter, Lady chapel, 287.—cloiſter windows, ceiling painted, biſhop's palace, Thomas Becket's chapel and church, 288.—earl, 50.
—— hall at Stamford, 352.
Peter's, St. church, on the wall, 121.
Petrars, 48.
Petre, ſir William, 120, 122, 131.
Petrifying earth, 48.
—— ſprings, 167, 187, 281, 297, 434, 478.
Petrus Bleſenſis, 333, 338.
Pettour, Baldwin le, 155.
Petty, ſir William, 25.
Pever, Paulinus ſewer to king Henry VII. 48.
Peverell family, 122, 211, 212, 274.—William, lord of Nottingham, 39, 50, 122, 395, 397, 431.—Payne, 211.
Pewits, 381.
Peykirk, 289.
Peyton family, 164, 201, 214.
Phelips family, 157, 180, 202, 475.
Pheſant family, 260.
Philippa, wife of Edward III. founds Queen's college, Oxford, 7, 22.
—— ducheſs of York, 84.
Philips, ſerjeant, 316.
—— the poet, 101.
Phiſwicke's hoſtel, 222, 223.
—— William, 221.
Phyſic garden in Oxford founded by Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, 25.
Phyſicians college in London, 106.—library, ib.
Pickett ſtreet, 104.
Pickering family, 383.
Picot, 211.
Pictavia, De, family, 452.
Pictures, 291, 356.—at Houghton, 197.
Pierpoint family, 356.—marquiſſes of Dorcheſter, 380, 400.—dukes of Kingſton, 400.
Pigot family, 37, 48, 502.
Piggot, Robert, 235.
Pike fattened 86.
Pikenham, William, 165, 166.
Pillerton, 443.
Pilſton, 41.
Pinchbeck, 347.
Pindar, ſir Paul, 280.
Pinkney, barons, 265.—family, 263.
Pinley, 458.
Pinſenall hill, 108.
Pinſon, 338.
Pipard family, 29.
Pipe hill, 505.
Pipes found in a kiln, 107.
—— earthen, 199, 347, 366, 404.
Pippins, 350.
—— Girton, 225.
Pipwell, 270, 291.
Pirgo, 131.
Pirrhoe, 286.
Piry family, 503.
Pits, 283.
Pitt, William, earl of Chatham, 101.
—— William, his ſon, ib.
Place yard, 343.
Plague in 1314, 85.—in 1666, 95.
—— at Lincoln, 375.—Stamford, 353.
Plaiſe, De, family, 203.
Plaiſy, 121.
Plantagenet, William, fifth ſon of Henry III. his monument, 98.
Plants, Oxfordſhire, 34.
—— Buckinghamſhire, 45.
—— Bedfordſhire, 58.
—— Hertfordſhire, 75.
—— Middleſex, 110—119.
—— Eſſex, 143.
—— Suffolk, 173.
—— Norfolk, 205.
—— Cambridgeſhire, 237—246.
—— Huntingdonſhire, 258.
—— Northamptonſhire, 292.
—— Leiceſterſhire, 321.
—— Rutlandſhire, 330.
—— Lincolnſhire, 393.
—— Nottinghamſhire, 408—414.
—— Derbyſhire, 441.
—— Warwickſhire, 467.
—— Worceſterſhire, 493.
—— Staffordſhire, 518.
Plautius, A. 123.
Playz, Hugh, 125.
Pleſhy, 121, 132.
Pleſſets, John de, earl of Warwick, 4.
Plott, Dr. where educated, 25.
Plumptre, John, 399.
Plumpton family, 427.
Pochards, 381.
Pococke, Edward, 24, 26.—Dr. 24, 25.
Pogeis family, 36, 40.
Pole cardinal, 23.—born, 502.
—— Henry, 126.—family, 415.
Polleſworth, 447, 465, 494.
Ponte, 336.
Pontes, 36, 40.
Ponte del Arche, William, 86.
Pool's hole, 439.
Poole, 122, 127.
Pope, ſir Thomas, 130, 133.—founds Trinity college, Oxford, 8, 18.
—— family, 18.
—— William, 13.
—— Mr. 13.—his garden, 90.—where born, 106.
Popham, ſir John, 109.
Porcelain, 426.
Porta Fluentia, 80.
Portlane, 505.
Portmere, 155.
Portraits, 276, 282.—of Elizabeth, 354.—of Offa, 72.
Portreve, 86.
Portſholme, 247.
Port St. John, 419.
Portway, 41, 501.
Pottery, Roman, 14.—in London, 93.—Bollingbroke, 349.
Povre family, 18.
Poulteney family, 297, 303.—college, 100.
Powick, 471, 486.—barons, ib.
Powis, Thomas, 283.
Præfectures, what, 79.
Præſidium, what, among the Romans, 444, 452.
Praſutagus, king of the Iceni, made Nero his heir, 151.
Pratis, de, 298.—St. Mary, monaſtery, 267.
Pray, De la, 278.
Prebend church, 27.
Prebendage, 402.
Preceptory, 66, 211.
Preſcot, George, 70.
Preſton caſtle, 67.—capes, 276.
Pretyman, ſir John, 323.
Price, glaſs painter, 421.
Priddey, Joſeph, 480.
Prideaux, biſhop, where buried, 488.
Prieſts, married, 470.
Prince's Riſborough, 41.—caſtle, ib.
—— field, 41.
Princes buried in Weſtminſter, 83.
Printing houſe at Oxford, 25.
Prior, Matthew, 101.
Priors field, 342.
Priſe, Hugh, D. D. lays the foundation of Jeſus college, 25.
Pritchard, Mrs. 101.
Prittlewell, 120, 130.

Prodigies,

I N D E X.

Prodigies foretelling the ruin of Camulodunum, 123.
Proby, Dr. 291.
Proceſſions, 310.
Prynne, William, 22.
Puberty, premature, 229.
Puckering, 84.—ſir Thomas, 453.
Puckerich, 60, 69.
Pullein, Robert, the firſt that began divinity lectures at Oxford, 6.
Pullox hill, 54.
Pulteney, William, earl of Bath, 101.
Purcell, 101.
Purchas, Samuel, 133.
Puſbull, 30.
Putta Alpis, 389.
Pyell, John, 282.
Pykhall, 348.
Pyfleet creek, 139.
Pymmer, 107.
Pythagoras ſchool at Cambridge, 223.
Pytt family, 491.

Q.

QUARENDON, 318, 356.
Quarles, Francis, 181.
Quarries of ſtone, 271.
Quatermains family, 8, 9, 11, 26.
Queenford, 28.
Queenlow, 503, 511.
Queen's college, in Oxford, founded by queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. 22.
——— ſcholars, 83.
——— croſs, 279.
——— houſe, 103.
——— college, in Cambridge, begun by Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI. and completed by Queen Elizabeth, 212, 221.
Quendrida, queen, 501.
Querendon, 37, 42, 316.
Querns, 316.
Quickſands, 331.
Quiddenham hall, 185.
Quietorum, 141.
Quincy, Sayer de, 68, 299.—Roger de, earl of Lincoln, 399.

R.

RACES, 202.
Radbourn, 418*.
Radcliff, 87.
——— family, 122, 135, 176, 316.—and monuments, 134.—Thomas, 222.
——— Dr. John, his benefactions, 22, 24.—library, 24.—John, 66.
Radcot bridge, battle of, 31.
Radulph of Bretagne, 151.
Radwinter, 122.
Rageneia, 120.
Ragæ, 299, 314.
Ragley, 458.—baron of, ib.
Rahere, his monument, 99.
Raines, 131, 134.—J. de, 211.
Rainham, and title, 188.—South, 189.
Rainſborough, 272.
Rainton, 405.
Rakedale, 316.
Raleigh, ſir Walter, 22.
——— ſir Walter, his houſe, 104, 107.
——— 120, 121.
Ralph, earl of Cheſter and Lincoln, 300.
Rampart field, 161.
Ramſay, 248.—William, 254.
——— abbey, 248, 254.
——— fire, 254.
——— mere, 248.
Rancliffe, lord, 399.
Randes, biſhop, 344.
Randolph, Thomas, 276.
Ranelagh houſe, 91.
——— viſcount, 101.
Raſen, Eaſt, Tupholm, and Market, 377.
Ratæ, 299, 314, 464.
Ratby, and camp, 314.
Ratcliff, 320 —family, 123, 187, 352.
Raveningham, 192.
Raven's bank, 347.
——— trench, 197.
Ravenſburgh, 55, 66.
Ravenſtone, 44.
Rawnton, 496, 510.
Rawdikes, 299, 314.
Rawlinſon, Dr. Richard, 23.—ſir Francis and ſir Walter, 162.
Ray, Mr. where buried, 134, 165.
Rayfield, 196.
Raynton, ſir Nicholas, 107.
Read family, 67, 471.—Charles, his free-ſchool, 404.
Reche, 214.
——— dike, 214.
Redbourne, 63, 73.
Redburn, 376.
Red Book of Eye, 172.
Red caſtle, 162.
—— point, 325.—ſea, ib.
—— cliffe, 86.
Rede, Bartholomew, mayor of London, 194.
Redeham, 191.
Redenhall, 186.
Redford, 405.
Redgrave, 173.
Red horſe, 449.—vale of, 433.
Redlingfield, 172.
Reddington, 399.
Redman, biſhop, 228.
Redmayne, Dr. 101.
Redſhanks, who, 381, 450.
Redwald, king of the Eaſt Angles, 155, 166.
Redwardun family, 333.
Redwell, 280.
Reeche family, 217.
Reeches, 217, 230.
Reeden, 503.
Reedmote, 107.
Regiſter of a ſchool, 382.
——— of Walden, 126.
Reinbudcourt, Guy de, 266, 272.
Relics in the croſs of St. Paul's, 94.
Remigius, biſhop, eſtabliſhes the ſee of Lincoln, 9, 13, 27.—builds Lincoln cathedral, 336, 367.
Rendleſham, 155, 167.—baron, ib.
Renimed, 78.
Renneſley, 68.
Rents, increaſe of, 95.
Repandun, 415.—ſepulchre, ib.
Repeham, 203.
Repington family, 465.
Reppes, North, 194.—biſhop, ib.
Repreſentatives paid, 225.
Repton, 415, 419.
Requeſts, Court of, 84.
Reſolute doctor, 179.
Reſtitus, biſhop of London, 80.
Rethunus, biſhop of Leiceſter, 314.
Reveſby, 380.
Rewley abbey, 26.
Reynard's hall and kitchen, 417*.
Reynardſon, ſir Abraham, 107.
Reynes, John de, 218.
Reynolds, biſhop, his monument, 251.
——— place, 312.
Reynoldſon, Nicholſon, 107.
Rhea river, 66.
Rhia, barons of, 176, 186.—Hubert de, ib.
Rhidychen, 5.
Rhiw goch, 358.
Rholdwrg, 13.
Riber hill, 423.
Ribbesford, 476.
Ribden, 503.
Rich, Richard, chancellor in the time of Edward VI. 122, 123.—Henry, earl of Holland, 341.—Edward Henry, earl of Warwick and Holland, 446.—his monument, 91.
Richardſon, ſir Thomas, 101, 191.
Richard, the Conqueror's nephew, where buried, 160.
——— archbiſhop of Armagh, 7.
——— I. king of England, called Cœur de Lion, where born, 6, 21.—his epitaph, 6.
——— II. where buried, 83.
——— III. 268.—where buried, 30.—ſlain in Boſworth field, by Henry duke of Richmond, 305.
Rickmanſworth, 64, 74.
Rickning way, 419.
Ricot, 9, 26.—baron, 26.
Ridel, Geoffrey de, 270.—Geva, 517.
Ridge houſe, 506.
Rignall ſtreet, 431.
Rightwiſe, John, 191.
Rihall, 325.
Ring, gold, 16, 28, 194, 404.—hawk's, 53.—of Birinius, 28.—jet, 133, 136.—braſs, 166, 419.—with Arabic inſcription, 305.—antient, 376.—one with a coin in it, 378.—copper, 347.
Rings, 109, 120, 136, 173, 282, 305, 419.
Ringſted, 201, 275.
Ripariis, De, family, 119.
Ripley, in Derbyſhire, 418.—in Worceſterſhire, 416.
Riſborough, Princes, 41.
——— Monks, 41.
Riſeley park, and plate found there, 416, 420.
Riſing caſtle, 180, 200.
Riſingho caſtle, 51.
Rith, what, 211.
Rithomagus, 183, 271.
River Meo, 68.
Rivers, earl, 266.
Robartes, earl of Radnor, 218.
Robert, earl of Leiceſter, 37, 63, 153.
——— earl of Mellent, 472.
Roberts, William, 173.
Robin Hood's croſs, 357.
Robinſon, earl of Grantham, 360.
Robſert, viſcount, 83.
Rochberic, 274, 451.
Rochford, 120.—family, 130.—earl of, 120 130.
Rock, 400.
Rock baſon, 423.
Rockingham, 270.—caſtle, 290.—earl, ib. marquis ib.—foreſt, 270.
Rodcot bridge, 3.
Rodeley, 310.—preceptory and ſoke, ib.
Rode, Walter de, 186.
Rodes, Gerard de, 337, 439.
Roding, 119.—Leaden and Eythorp, ib.
——— Abbots, 129.
Rodley, 443.
Rodway, 443.
Roe, ſir Thomas, 24, 127.
Roger Rain's houſe, 433.
Roilig, what, 13.
Roiſia, wife of Pagan de Beauchamp, 48, 56.—her croſs, 59.
——— ſuppoſed counteſs of Norfolk, 59.
——— wife of Richard earl of Clare, 247.
Rollendrich villages, 13.
Rolleſton, 319.
Rollo, the Dane, 4, 14.
Rollrich ſtones, 3, 13, 451.
Rolls, 82, 95.
Rolt family, 69.
Roman altars, 28, 93.
——— antiquities, 91, 92, 201.
——— arch, 286.
——— banks, 15, 347.
——— braſs veſſel, 134.
——— bricks, 75, 92, 93, 139, 141, 157.
——— burial ground, 93, 130, 291.
——— buſt, 141.
——— camp, 107, 139.
——— coins. See COINS.
——— fibulæ, 141.
——— glaſs veſſels, 134, 450.
——— gold inſtruments, 141.
——— hill, 138.
——— hypocauſt, 15.
——— ingot, 93.
——— inſcription, 254.
——— inſcriptions at Trinity college, Cambridge, 122.
——— kiln, 93.
——— lamps, ib.
——— patera, 94.
——— pavement, 15, 92, 128, 249, 267, 282, 281, 286, 292, 337, 347, 359, 376, 386, 390, 431, 477.
——— pottery, 14, 69.
——— roads, 19, 28, 37, 49, 64, 65, 66, 75, 88, 89, 91, 141, 161, 201, 211.
——— roads in Staffordſhire, 499, 513.
——— ſandal, 134.
——— ſkeleton, 141.
——— ſtation, 430.
——— tower, 92.
——— town, 257.
——— veſſels, 92, 93.
——— urns, 129, 131, 170, 229.
Romara, William de, earl of Lincoln, 300, 338.
Romborough priory, 171.
Romeſcot, 62.
Romford, 402.
Rond, king, 188.
Rood, miraculous, 139.
Rookwood family, 171.
Roomwood, 405.
Roos, or Rous, barons, 388, 472.
—— William de, 195.
Roof of a kitchen, 134.
Ropeſley, 358.
Roppell, S. de, 377.
Ros, Robert, his monument and hiſtory, 97, 98.—family, 335.
Roſamond Clifford, 4, 15.—her bower and tomb, 4, 15, 16.—coffin, 15.—croſs, ib.—cabinet, 16.—bath, 16, 17.
Roſe tavern 104.
Roſeby, 359.
Roſs, John, 3, 19, 21, 454.
Rotelond, 327.
Rotheram, Thomas, 23.
——— archbiſhop of York, 223.
Rotherfield, Gray, 39.
Rothley, 311.
Rothwell, 281.
Rougham, 201.
Round churches, 93, 224, 355.
——— hill, 359.
——— towers, 172.
Roundwood, 69.
Rous, 490.—Linch, ib.—John, 171.
Rowceſter, 517.

I N D E X.

Rowborrow, 14.
Rowlow, 503, 515.
Rowe the poet, 101.—where born, 106.
—— monument, 181.
Row, ſir Thomas and Harry, 108.
Rownea, 69.
Rowtor rock, 423, 424.
Royal Exchange, 86, 105.—ſociety, 105, 106.—African Company, ib.
—— Library, 106.
Roydon, 133.
Royſton, 59, 65, 211.—cave, 65.—crow, ib.
Roxby, 217.
Rubeus, Elias, 230.
Ruccliffe, 405.
Ruckholt hall, 128.
Rudgeley, 514.
Rudham, Eaſt, 196.
Rud's hoſtel, 223.
Ruff, a fiſh, 177, 191.
Rufford, 406.
Ruffs, 380.
Rufin, the ſon of Wulpher king of Mercia, murdered by his father for turning Chriſtian, 496.
Rugby, 444, 451.
Rugg, William, biſhop, 194.
Rulos, Richard and Emma, 333, 348.
Rumald, St. ſhrine, 37.—where born, 265.—his well, 272.
Rumbold, St. 43.
Rume river, 406.
Rumeford, 406.
Rumford, 120, 131.
Runwell, 131.
Runymead, 78.
Rupert, prince, tomb, 180.
Ruſhbrook, 153, 161.
Ruſhbury, 484.
Ruſhden, 281.
Ruſhton, 268, 281, 291.
Ruſhworth, 188.
Ruſſell family, 40, 49, 56, 57, 218, 231, 260, 262, 270, 472, 496.—Francis, earl of Bedford, 36, 40, 49, 57.—Wriotheſley, duke of Bedford, 57.—lord John, 84.—biſhop, buried at Bugden, 251.—his rebus, ib.—earl of Orford, 168.
Ruſſet well, 432.
Ruſſia Company, 105.
Ruthal, Thomas, biſhop of Durham, 101.
Rutherforth, Mr. his collections, 217.
Ruthven, Patrick, earl of Forth, 91.
Rutlandſhire, 325, 327.—earls and dukes of, 326, 330.—plants, 330.
Rutt, fable of, 325.
Ryder, ſir Dudley, 84.—monument, 360.
Rye, 69.—William of Worceſter's account of, 70.
Ry, Hubert de, 355.
Ryhale, 329.

S.

SACHEVERELL, Henry, his firſt preferment, 507.
Sac, or Soc, 152.
Sac Friars, 100.
Sacombe, 69.
Sacrificing knife, 162.
Sacy foreſt, 266.
Sadler, ſir Ralph, 69.
Sadler's Wells, 108.
Saffron, where produced, 125, 141.
——— Walden, 125, 140.—baron Audley, ib.
St. Clere, family and monuments, 134.
St. George family, 201.
St. John, John, 20.—family, 182.
——— Oliver, 358.
St. Ives, 248.
St. Liz, 247, 250.—earl of Lincoln, 341.
St. Mary Stokkys church, 345.
St. Medard family, 271.
St. Paul family, 339.
St. Sepulchre's church, 225.
St. Stephen's church, 84.
——— college, 103.
Salenæ, 48, 52, 75.
Salfleet haven, 386.
Salfletby, 386.
Salflete, 386.
Salinæ, 188.
Saliſbury houſe, 98.
Salle, 203.
Salmonby, 383.
Salnby, 48, 52.
Salſton, 213.
Salter's load, 270, 359.
Saltflete, 386.
Salt hills, 331.
—— pits, 188, 469.
—— ſprings, 443, 470.
—— ſpring and boiling, 478.
Salt works, modern, 479.
Salters road, 360.
Saltney, 267.
Saltrey, 248, 255.
Salwarp, 477.—river, 470, 477, 482.
Samarobrivæ, 63.
Sambrooke, ſir Jeremy, 75.
Sampoll family, 339.
Sampſon the Strong, 47.
Samwell, ſir Thomas, 279.
Sanchez, Baltazar, 107.
Sancroft, archbiſhop, 176.
Sand, the, 395, 396.
—— flood, 171.
Sandal, Roman, 134.
Sanderſon, ſir William, 126.—biſhop, 251.—monuments, 101.
Sandford, 27.
Sandon, 507.
Sandton, 376.
Sandiacre, 416, 420.
Sandon, 135, 376, 496.
Sandwell, 460, 503.
Sandys family, 36, 231, 483.—lord, 483, 489.—William, hydraulift, 496.
Sapcot, 249.
Satyr, of bronze, 188.—buſt of, 228.
Savage, ſir John, 487.
Saville, ſir Henry, his benefactions and lectures, 8, 21.
——— family, 407.
Saville, George, marquis of Halifax, 101.—ſir George, 406.
Saulden, 37.
Saunderſon, biſhop, 358.
Savoy, 83, 98.
Sawey, 275.
Sawſton, 228.
Sawyer's alms-houſes, 281.
Saxham, Great, 162.—Little, ib.
Saxon architecture, 82, 137, 201, 232, 363.
—— coins, 328.
—— gate, 161.
—— jewels, 450.
—— inſcription, 233.
Saxton, Chriſtopher, 167.
Say, William, 126.
Say and Sele barony, 5, 17.
Scalby, 376.
Scales family, 59, 69, 158.—lords, 200.
Scarſdale, 416.—title, 418.—family, 422.—Robert, earl, 101.
Sceorſtan, 474.
Schendon, 455.
Schomberg, duke, 88, 101, 139.
School, Weſtminſter, 101.
Schools at Oxford, 21.—Jeſus, 18.
——— at Cambridge, 222.
Scole inn and ſign, 186.
Scot, John, earl of Cheſter, 478.
Scotch chapel, 198.—hoſpital, 105.
——— hall, at Lincoln, 374.
Scoteney, barony, 339.
Scremby, William de, 333.
Scriveliby, 337, 378.
Scroby, 397, 407.
Scrolls of parchment found in urns, 141.
Scrope family, 403.
Scudamore family, 39.
Scull petrified, 281.
Scalls, 450.
Sculton, 187.
Seagrave monument, 27.
Sea man, 156.
Sea ſhells uſed for manure, 168.
Sea berig, 130.
Seal, 85, 93, 138, 172, 195, 305, 309, 404.
—— firſt uſed, 121.
—— antient, of Oxford univerſity, 21, 200.
—— old, of London, 99.
—— of Lynn, 195.
—— Cornelian, 201.
—— of Robert de Leſtre, 274.
—— of William Cheſterton, 281.
—— of Wellow abbey, 385.
—— of Robert Fitz-Walter, 376.
—— of Boſton, 350.
—— of St. Leonard's hoſpital, Leiceſter, 309.
—— with Arabic inſcription, 339.
—— of Robert Boſſu, 319.
—— of Ralph, earl of Cheſter, 341.
—— of dean Dudley, 138.
—— of John de Beauchief, 420.
—— Roman, 403.
Seaſdon, 501.
Seaton prizes, 279.
Sebert, whether he built Weſtminſter abbey, 83.
Sebba, king of the Eaſt Saxons, 82.
Secandunum, 447.
Sechey, 200.
Secker, archbiſhop, 402.
Seckers, 200.
Seckford, Thomas, 167.
Seckindon, 447.
Sedgebrook, 360.
Segelocum, 396, 404.
Segrave, 249, 277.
——— baron, 167, 181.—Stephen, ib.
Segs or Sex hill, 315.
Sekindon, 465.
Selby, James, 43.
Selden, John, 23.—his benefactions to Oxford, 25.
Selleſton, 405.
Sempringham, 334.—hall, 354.
——— Gilbert de, and order of, 352, 354.
Senate houſe at Cambridge, 223.
Seneca's uſury in Great Britain, 151.
Senliz family, 267.
Senvey lane, 310.
Senvilſby, 314.
Serjeant's Inn, 95.
Seven miles dike, 213.
Seven Siſters, a tree, 406.
Severn, 360.
Severn end, 487.
Severnſtoke, 489.
Sewardſley, 274.
Sewer, 91.
Seymour family, 75.
Seymour, Algernon, duke of Somerſet, 83, 101.—family, 192.
Shadwell, 101.
——— Thomas, born, 203.
Shaire, what, 410.
Shakeſbury hills camps, 91.
Shakſpeare, his birth, houſe, mulberry-tree, epitaph, 457.—monument, 101.
Shales, J. B. 133.
Shardelow, 40.
Sharnborne, ſtory of, 179, 198.
Shawe, H. F. 422.
Sheep, 265.
—— too numerous, 444.
—— with four horns, 499.
Sheffield family tombs, 396.
——— John, duke of Buckingham, 101.
——— ſir Edmund, 101.
Shefford, 53.
Sheldon, Ralph, 25.—archbiſhop, 517.
Sheldonian theatre, 25.
Shelford, 48, 386, 406.
——— Great, 228.—and Little, ib.
Shelfsey, 89.
Shelſley, Walſh and Beauchamp, 491.
Shells, 138, 167.
Shelton family, 165, 176, 186, 507, 517.
Shene, 79.
Shenfield, 131.
Shengay, 211, 218.
Shepherd's race, 400.
Shepperton, 89.
Shepreth, 230.
Shepreve, John, 24.
Sherard, lord, 301.—Abigail, ib.—pedigree, ib.
Sheriffs of London, 86.
Sheringham, 194.
Sherlock, Dr. where born, 106.
Sherwood foreſt, 404.
Shettington, 304.
Shipden, 194.
Shipley hill, 316.
Shipſton, 433.
——— on the Stour, 488.
Shirbeck, 384.
Shire manor, 226.
Shireburn, 11, 30.—river, 446.
Shires, parts of divided from the reſt, 473.
Shire ſtone, 474.
Shirewood foreſt, 395, 396, 404.
Shirley, 250, 418*.—family, 415.
Shirley, ſir Robert, rebuilds the church of Stanton Harold, 306.
Shitlington, 54.
Shivering hill, 429.
Shobury and neſs, 120.
Shoebury, 130.
Shoes, antient, found in a moſs, 391.
Shokeſborough Heywood, 513.
Shoreditch, 168.
Shortgrove, 141.
Shouldham, 203.
Shovel, ſir Cloudeſley, 161, 195.
Shovelers, 380.
Shrekingham, 334, 355.
Shrewſbury, Talbot earl of, 101.
Shrine of ſir Hugh, 371.
—— of St. Edmund, 160.
Shrob walk, 274.
Shrockingham, 334.
Shrubland hall, 169.
Shuckborough, 451.
——— with the long beard, 511.
Shugbury, 443.
Shuſtock, 461.

INDEX.

Shutburrow, 511.
Sibbertoft, 290.
Sibertoft, 281, 290.
Sible Hedingham, 124, 136.
Sibthorpe, 401.
Sibton, 156, 170.
Sidena, 389.
Sidnaceſter, 337, 339, 350, 376, 387, 389.
Sidney, ſir Philip, 54, 82, 452.—houſe occupied by, 54.
——— family, 196.
——— earl of Leiceſter, 320.
——— lady Frances, counteſs of Suſſex, 84.—founds Sidney college, Cambridge, 212, 222.—where buried, 84, 212.
——— Suſſex college, 212, 222.
Siege of Bedford caſtle, 57.
Sieve, wooden, 353.
Sigebert, king of the Eaſt Angles, 138, 153.—turns monk, and ſlain, 157.
——— founder of Cambridge univerſity, 212, 220.
Silk mills at Derby, 420.
Silver plate at Sutton, 233.—Riſley, 420.
——— crown, 166.
——— ſpoon, 173.
Simeni, 151, 183.
Simeon, ſir James, his manſoleum, 507.
Simomagus, 165, 175, 183.
Simpſon, John Finch, 302.
Sinai, 513.
Sinomagus, 165, 175, 183.
Sinſil dyke, 365.
Sion college, 100.
Sion houſe, 78, 89.
Siric, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 155.
Sit river, 175.
Sitomagus, 165, 175, 183.
Sixhill, 377.
Skarri, what, 416.
Skeffington, 300, 302.—family, 516.
Skegneſs, 386.
Skeleton found, 28, 41, 55, 66, 92, 129, 141, 172, 257.—in chains, 235.—in armour, 489.
Skelleſthorp, 377.
Skellingſthorpe, 361.
Skelton the poet, 187.—ſir Ralph, ib.
Skerries, 333.
Skipwith family, 316, 383.
Skirbeck, 350, 383.
Skirlaw, William, biſhop of Durham, 22.
Skulton, 176.
Slapton, 273.
Slate, 315, 316.
——— quarry, 270.
Slates, 271.
Slaughden vale, 156.
Sleford, 334, 355.
Slepe, 352.
Sleveſholme, 202.
Sloane, ſir Hans, 91, 106.
Sloanian library, 106.
Smalbridge, 104.
Smalridge, biſhop, 513.
Smitebrook, 404.
Smith, biſhop, founds Brazen-noſe college, 8, 24.
——— family, 458.—Robert, 257.
——— ſir Thomas, 141.
Snailwell, 233.
Snape, 169.
Snetſham, 198.
Snite, 396.
Snitterly, 195.
Snodbury, Upton, 482.
Snoring, 196.
Snottingham, 395.
Soame, ſir Stephen, 163.
Soar river, 297, 298.
Soccage tenure retained, 194.
Society, Royal, 106.
Sodales Auguſtales, 123.
Sodington, 491.
Soham, 215, 233.
——— Earl's, 168.
Soho manufactory, 460.
Sokens, 138.
Solebay fight, 170.
Solihull, 459.
Soly hill, 446.
Solmpne, Anthony, 190.
Somerley, 302.
Someri, John de, 44.
Somerley, 157, 172.
Somers, lord, 23, 38, 485, 489.
Somerſet, John duke of, 47.
——— earls of Worceſter, 472, 492.
——— houſe, 83, 98.
Somerſham, 235, 253.—free-ſchool, ib.—rectory, ib.—medicinal water, ib.—biſhop's palace, ib.
Somercotes, North, 385.
Somerton caſtle, 335.
Somerville, ſir Philip de, 514.
Somery family, 495.
Sopwell, 63.
Sorbus pyriformis, 491.
Sothy bank, 331.
Soeur, le, 103.
Sough, what, 436.
Southburgh, 154.
Southcamps, 229.
South, Dr. 101.—born, 108.
South Sea Company, 104.
Southam, 443, 451.
Southgate, 107.
Southill and barony, 54.
Southoe, 251.
Southorpe pits, 292.
Southſtone, 491.
Southtown, 502.
Southwark, 86, 104.
Southwell, 396, 401.
——— family, 187, 190.
——— ſir Robert, 104.
——— J. his monument, 170.
Southwold, 156, 170.
Southy banks, 331.
Sow river, 387, 496, 508.
Sowes of lead, 417.
Spalding, 332, 345.—cum Croyland manor, ib.—abbey, 345.—priory, ib.—regiſter, ib.—power of life and death, 346.—tower, ib.—pariſh, liberties, perambulations, ſociety, caſtle, 347.
Spaldwick, 249, 251.
Spaldwicke, 249.
Spanheim, 101.
Spar, 417.
Sparrow, Mr. 166.
Spear that pierced Chriſt's ſide, 30.
Spear head, 197, 342, 430.
Spechley, 485.
Specula, 280.
Speed, John, 458.
Spelman, ſir Henry, 109.—where born, 180, 183, 202.—where buried, 101.
Spelwell, 267, 275.
Spencer, John, 443.
——— and family, 451.
——— family, 207, 277.—baron Wormleighton, 267, 450.—biſhop, 129.
Speney family, 445.
Spenſer, Edmund, the poet, 84, 101.—born, 106.
——— biſhop, 161.
Σφην, 151.
Spilſby, 381.
Spinæ, 30.
Spinney, 231.
Spital ſermons, 93.
Spital fields, 85.
Spitle in the Street, 337, 376.
Spits turned by water, ib.
Spittlegate, 360.
Sponde, Mr. 266.
Sponne, archdeacon, and tomb, 274.
Sponne hoſpital, 345.
Sporle, 202.
Spot, Ulfric, 497.
Spotſwood, archbiſhop, 101.
Spragge, admiral, 101.
Spratt, biſhop, 101.
Sprawſton, 358, 376.
Spring, fine one, 130.—holy, 166.—petrifying, 281, 297.—occaſional, 384.—medicinal, 184, 192.—bitter, 90.—chalybeate, 353.—ebbing, 428.
Springe family, 165.
Spurs, 19, 29, 55, 89, 346, 350.
Stableford bridge, 329.
Stadenlow, 438.
Stafford, 496, 510.—earls of, 498, 517.
Stafford, earls of Buckinghamſhire, 38.
——— family, 36, 249, 261, 270, 495.
——— Edward, duke of Buckingham, founds Buckingham college, 221.
——— John, 510.
——— biſhop and John, ib.
——— Edmund, biſhop of Exeter, 510.
——— Henry, earl, 101, 133, 510.
——— Mary, counteſs of, 101.
——— William, earl of, buried, 108.
——— earl of Wiltſhire, 108, 268.
Staffordſhire, 495, 499.—extent, diviſion, ib.—Domeſday, names uſed in, 499.—rivers, 498.—plants, 518.
Stagenhoo, 67.
Stag's horn, 130.
Stallingborough, 385.
Stalhere, 119.
Stamford, 333, 357.—baron, ib.—univerſity, ib.—earls, 352.
Standard in Cornhill, 106.—bearer, 80.
Stanbow, 365.
Stanbridge, 56, 132.
Standon, 68, 69.
Stanes, 78, 88.
——— foreſt, or warren, 79.
Staneſgate priory, 136.
Staneſtreet, 142.
Staney and fiſhery, 235.
Stanfield, 353, 379.
Stanford, 271, 293, 303, 333, 395, 398, 405, 491.
——— bridge, 88.
——— rivers, 119.
Stanground, 257, 289.
Stanhope, 396.
——— low, 426.
——— family, 44, 396, 421.—James, earl, 101.—Dr. 417*.—Anne, 84.
——— ſir William, 90.
Stanihurſt, Edward, 22.
Stanley family, 265, 399, 418, 440.
——— Dr. 304.
——— Thomas, earl of Derby, 416.
——— ſir Humphrey, 101.
——— earls of Derby, 418, 440.
Stanligre, James, earl of, 101.
Stanmore, Great and Little, 108.
Stanſted Abbot, 69.
——— Monfichet, 70, 125, 142.
Stanton Harcourt, 13.—baron, ib.
——— 517.—family, 415.
——— Harold, 306.
——— Long, 226.
——— moor, 423.
——— Wyvill, 302.
——— Harvey de, 202.
Stanway, 138.
Stanwell, 78, 88.
Staple for wool, 333, 337.
Stapleford, 227, 301, 319, 329.
Staple Inn, 95.
Stapleton, Walter, biſhop of Exeter, founds Exeter college, in Oxford, 7, 22.
——— monument, 193.
Star chamber, 84, 102.
Starberry hill, 140.
Statues antiently erected in libraries to their founders, 8.—of ſir T. Bodley, 8.
Staveley, 420.—barons, 416.
——— Chriſtopher, letter carver, 318.
Stawford, 395.
Steel yard, 106.
Steeple, 92.—round, 163.
——— inſcription on, 128.
——— pariſh, 136.
Steeples in London, 106.
Stene, 273.
Stephen, king, where buried, 320, 342.
——— St. 84.
——— chapel, 102.
Stepney, 108.
——— the poet, 101.
Stevenhaugh, 59, 67.
Stevenage, 59, 67, 69.
Stewards, 131.
Stewart, dukes of Richmond, 101.
——— ſir Thomas, 259.
Stewkley, Great, 265.
Stews, 86, 105.
Steynor, Mr. his ſalt-works, 479.
Stibium, 417.
Sticklebacks, ſhoals of, 380.
Stifkey, 195.
Stil, biſhop, 360.
Stilton, 249, 257.—cheeſes, 257.
Stipperſhal, 447, 465.
Stiſhers, 196.
Stixwold, 378.
Stock chapel, 198.
Stocking manufactory, 399.
Stockling, 129.
Stoke Goldington, 44.
——— Pogeis, 36, 40.
——— 304.
——— river, 183.
——— battle of, 396, 401.
——— Clare, 154.
——— by Neyland, 164.
——— on Trent, 506.
——— Rochford, 357.
Stokkyn, what, 129.
Stokkys, St. Mary, church, 345.
Stonar, ſir William, 30.
Stone, 132, 496, 507.
——— trough, 141.
——— circle, 509.
——— walls, 169.
——— ſingle, 509.
——— rocking, 423.
——— of Scone, 478.
——— coffins, 14, 41, 98, 125, 140.
——— Nicholas, moument by, 173.
Stoneley, 249, 452.
——— priory, 256.
——— and Holme, 444.
——— coffin-lid inſcribed, 502.
Stones, three at Checkley, 498.
——— Chebſey, 509.
——— Leek, 516.
——— Boulden, 428.
——— Druidical, 424.
——— four ſhire, 15.
——— ſquared, 500.

I N D E X.

Stoney Middleton, 428.
Stonham Aſpall, 169.
——— Earl, ib.
——— Parva, ib.
——— Antigan, ib.
——— Jernigan, ib.
Stonor, 27, 30.—monument, 27.
Stenyng, what, 129.
Storm, terrible effects of, 254.
Stormſworth, 303.
Stort river, 60, 70.
Stortford, Biſhop's, 60, 70.
Stoughton, 257.
Stour mere, 154.
——— river, 125, 139, 154, 475.—made navigable by act of parliament, from Maningtree to Clare, 164.
——— navigation, port, and bridge, 475.
Stourbridge, 475.
——— fair and chapel, 213.
Stourton, 502.
Stow, in Bucks, 42.
——— 339, 389, 511.
——— what, 436.
——— nine churches, 276.
——— Bardolph, 200.
——— Long, 218.
——— Langtoft, 161.—hall, ib.
——— market, 155, 165.
——— Quoi, 226.
——— Pool, 513.
Stowe, John, 86.
——— 273.
Stowton, 490.
Strafford, Henry earl, 349.
Strange, Le, family, 179.
——— Eubelo, 340.
——— baron of Knockyn, 5.
——— family, 273.
Stratford, 129, 164.
——— 37, 43.—croſs, 43.
——— Fenny, 44.
——— le Bow, 108, 119.
——— on Avon, 445, 457.
——— abbey, 445.
——— Langton, 119.
Stratton, 48, 53.—Matthew, 43.
——— ſuper Dunſmore, 452.
Strawberry hill, 90.
Strawſton, 358, 376.
Street, the, 131.
Streethay, 504.
Street family, 302.
Streeton, 431, 504.
Strelley and family, 396.
Strenſham, 472, 490.
Streteley, 55.—chapel, 422.
Stretford, 164.
Stretham, 236.
Stretton, 390, 451.
Strode, Le, 139.
Strongbow, Richard earl, 38, 495.
Strype, Mr. 108.
Stuart, Sir Simeon, 200.
——— Charles, 236.
Studium, the old name for an univerſity, 6, 26, 184.
Studley, 19, 457.—Peter, 488.
——— caſtle, 445.
Stukeley, Dr. 43, 65.
Stunsfield, 15.
Sturbridge chapel, 213.—fair, 213, 225.
Sture in Uſmerum, 475.
Stuteville family, 203.
Stuteſbury, 498.
Styleman, Mr. 197.
Styles, 197.
Stylus, 404,
Suellan, 35.
Suene, 175.—took Norwich, 176.
——— Tiugſkege, his death, 339.
Suetonius Paulinus, proprætor in Britain, 77, 151.
Suffield, lord, 195.
Suffolk, 152, 159.—extent, diviſion, ib.—High and Low, ib.—Domeſday, ib.—ſoil, ib.—earls, 172.—plants, 173.—cheeſe, 152.—dukes and earls of, 157, 158, 173.—houſe, 86, 99.—court, 152.
Suffragan biſhop, 152.
Suidhelm, king of the Eaſt Angles, baptiſed by biſhop Cedda, 168.
Sulby, 293.
Sulgrave, 273.
Sulloniacæ, 64, 75.
Sulyard family, 165.
Sunbury, 89.
Surdon, Great, 503.
Surflete, 349.
Sutterton, 331, 350, 446.
Sutton, 52, 233, 305, 382, 402, 416, 422.
——— plate found at, 233.
——— family, 305, 382, 499.
——— ſir Richard, 24.
——— King's, 37.
Sutton church, 235.
——— Bonington, 405.
——— Coldfield, 446, 460.
——— St. James, Mary, and Michael, 341.
——— St. Edmund, 342.
——— Thomas, 390.—founds the Charter-houſe, 104.
Swacliffe, 14.
Swaffham, 180, 202.
——— Bolebec, Priors or Little, St. Ciric, 230.
Swaineſwell, 447.
Swane of Eſſex, 121.
Swannington, 188.
Swan pool, 336, 361.
Swapham, R. de, 270.
Swaveſay, 218.
Swearer, judgment on, 500.
Swene's earth, 132.
Sweideſdelf, 249.
Sweyn, 30.
Swift river, 297, 363.
Swindon, 502.
Swine's pennies, 396.
Swineſwell pool, 447.
Swineſhead abbey, 350.
Swinford, Old, 475.
——— King's, 500.
——— Catharine, 301.—her tomb, 337.
Swinford, 303.
Swinnerton, 508.
——— ſir John, 109.
Swithelm, king of the Eaſt Angles, converted, 156.
Swithin, St. his badge, 291.
Sword given by king John to Lynne, 198.
Swords found, 88, 351, 235.—blade, 279.
Sydenham, Dr. 101.
Syfer ſpring, 386.
Sylham, 172.—lamp, ib.
Symonds, Mr. his houſe, 161.
Sympſon, Mr. on Lindum, 364.
Synod, about the celebration of Eaſter, at Burford, 51.—at Hethfield, 68.—enjoining celibacy to the clergy, 484.
Syſonby, 318.
Sywell, 291.

T.

TABARDUS, 22.
Tadmerton, 14.
Taeſborough, 176, 188.
Tair Ponte, what in Britiſh, 265.
Takeley, 133.
Tal-lhin, 336.
Talbois family, 334.—Ivo de, earl of Anjou, 332, 334, 378.
Talbot family, 397, 470, 477, 498.—monuments, 478.—John viſcount L'Iſle, of Grafton, ib.—George duke of Shrewſbury, 407.
Talc, 139.
Taliſman, 185.
Talk, 329.
Talmaſh family, 155, 165, 168.
Tame, 8, 9, 26.—river, 495.—made navigable, 29.—viſcount, 26.
Tamworth, 465, 495, 503.
Tan tivy, whence derived, 329.
Tankerville, earls, 11, 107.—changed their name to Chamberlain, 11.
Tanner, George, 342.
Tamworth, 461.
Tapeſtry, 187, 354, 450.—repreſenting the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, 103.—at Burley on the Hill, 328.
Tapton, 432.
Tardebig, 478.
Taſburg family, 176.
Taſc, 61.
Taſcyd, 61.
Tathwell, 383.
Tatſall family, 175, 184.
Tatteſall, 338.—barons, ib.
——— family, 325, 328, 379.
Taverner, Richard and Roger, 202.
Taurobolia, what, 81.
Taylor, Dr. 379.—martyred, and inſcription to, 165.
——— Jeremiah, biſhop, 225.
——— Dr. John, maſter of the rolls, 504.
——— Silas, 139.
——— Martha, faſted for 12 months, 427.
Teal, 381.
Tedford, 383.
Tein river, 498.
Teme river, 490.
Temebury, 490.
Temesford, 48, 52.
Tems, 490.
Templars, 89, 119.—church, 85.—monuments, 96.
Temple, 119, 316.—of Diana, 81, 93.—of Claudius, 135.—of Apollo, 83.
——— Dineſley, 66.
——— Cowley, 27.
——— Bruer, 334, 356.
——— bridge, 161.
——— family, 42, 74.
——— ſir William, where born, 106.
Temples, Inner and Middle, 95, 96.
Tenbury, 490.
Tendrill hall, 164.
Tendring hundred, 165.
Teniſon, Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 103, 226.—John, 195.
Tenure, curious, 42.—by the ſervice of finding one gerfalcon of the king's, 37.—by ſervice of turning the king's ſpit, 134.—by the ſervice of keeping one gerfalcon of the king's, 228.—by ſerjeantry, to perform every Chriſtmas-day, before the king, one ſaltus, one ſufflatus, and one bumbulus, 155.—by the ſervice of carrying to the king, whatever part of England he ſhould be in, one hundred herrings in pies, when they came firſt in ſeaſon, 176, 185.—of leading the men of Suffolk and Norfolk from St. Edmund's dyke, 165.—by the ſervice of being butler at the coronation, 175.—by the ſervice of being chief lardner at the coronation, 176.—by being chief butler, 185.—by ſerjeantry, to ſhoe the king's horſe when he came to Mansfield, 404.—by being king's baker, 225.—finding the earl of Arundel bacon and ſpurs, 232.—finding an ounce of ſilk, 272.—finding a foot-ſoldier, 290.—hunting in the king's foreſt, 291.—to conduct the king's embaſſadors down Trent to York, 386.—at Caiſtre, 386.—by driving a gooſe round the fire, 506.—bacon flitch, 514.
Tenure granted without writing before the Conqueſt, 122.
Teringham and family, 38.
Term of bronze found at Caſtre, 286.
Terms, 84, 501.
Terricus, a ſubtle ſophiſt, 213.
Teſe, 188.
Teſſelated pavement, 61.
Teſſeræ, 128, 138.
Tetnall, 500.
Teutobochus, 35.
Teutomarus, 35.
Teutones, ib.
Tew, Great, 15.
Thames, 12.—mouth, 120.—water raiſed, 104.
Thameſis of Cæſar, 88.
Thanet houſe, 103.
Tharfield, 59, 65.
Thaxted, 121, 132.
Theatre of archbiſhop Sheldon, 25.
——— at Hampton Court, 89.
Theddleſthorpe, St. Helen's, and All Saints, 385.
Thelesford, 456.
Thellisford, 445.
Thelluſſon family, 167.
Thelwall, 335.
Theobald, 60, 70.
——— archbiſhop, murdered, 164.—buried, his head preſerved, ib.
Theodoſius, gold coins of, 109.
Theodulus, his eclogues, 285.
Theonus, the laſt Briton that was biſhop of London, 81.
Theotenhall, 495.
Therſton, 188.
Theſter Over, 464.
Thet river, 175, 183.
Thetford, 175, 183.—caſtle, 183.—biſhoprick, 184.—religious, ib.—goal, ib.—inſcription, ib.
Theydon Gernon, 130.
Thickbroom, 504.
Thingdon, 282.
Thirlby, Thomas, biſhop of Weſtminſter, 83.
Thirn river, 178.
Thiſtleworth, 78.
Thitingaford, 42.
Thobie, 131.
Thoke family, 198.
Thomas of Woodſtock, 84, 120, 121, 126.
——— biſhop, 101.
——— chain, 485.
——— St. hoſpital, 86, 99.
——— hoſtel, 223.
——— St. Thomas of Acon's hoſpital, 99, 105.—chapel, on London bridge, 104.
Thome, Mr. 201.
Thompſon, ſir John, baron of Feverſham, 44.
——— the poet, 101.

INDEX.

Thompſon, William, 253.
Thong, 387.
—— caſtle, 338, 387.
Thoreſby, 383.
Thoreſway and family, 387, 406.
Thorn Aſh, 390.
Thorndon, 120, 131.
Thorney iſland, 83, 216, 234.—Malmſbury's account of it, ib.
Thornhaugh, 270.—baron of, 292.
Thorn, flowering at Chriſtmas, 168.
Thornhill, ſir James, painted St. Paul's dome, 95.
—— Cooper, 257.
Thornholm, 377.
Thornton, 43, 338, 387.—college, 388.
Thorp, 138.
—— family, 175.—ſir John, 185.
Thorpe, ſir William, 223.
—— 287.—tower at, ib.
—— Belet, or Underwood, ib.
—— Waterville, 283.—cloud, 417*.—Conſtantine, 516.
Thorpſton, 268.
Thrapſton, 268, 282.
Throcking, 69.
Throckmorton, ſir Robert, 39, 445, 457.
Thruſton family, 171.
Thurcaſton, 315.
Thur river, 183.
Thurgaſton, 401.
Thurloe, John, 129.
Thurlow and family, 163.—ſecretary, 130.—lord, 162.
Thurmaſton, 315.
Thurne river, 183.
Thurrock, Weſt, 131.
Thurſdon, 282.
Thwong, 378, 387.
Tibaulds, 60.
Tibba, St. 325, 329.
Tiberius, gold coin of, 376.
Tibetots family, 369.
Tickford, 44.
Tichmarſh, baron, 3, 283.
Tickenhall, 469.
Tickencote, 329.
Tickenhill, 476.
Tickhill, 476.
Tickſhall, 496.
Tidſwell, 478.
Tigeni, 151.
Tibbury, 119.—Weſt and Eaſt, 130.
Tiled hoſtel, 223.
Tiles, tomb of, 130.
Tillabirig, 136.
Tillaburgh, 119.
Tillingham, 121.
Tilney, 199.—family, 175, 179.—dame Margaret, 349.
Tilney Smeeth, 180, 199.
Tiltey, 121, 132.
Tilton, 319.
Tindal family, 270.
Tinghurſt, 372.
Tin plate work, 13.
Tinkerfield, 73.
Tiovul-Fingaceſter, 360, 396, 402.
Tiptoft, earls of Worceſter, 403, 472.
—— Joice, her monument, 107.
Tiptre, 134.
Tirrel family, 134.
Tirringham family, 42.
Tirrington, 199.
—— William, ib.
Tirwhytt family, 339.
Tiſdall, Thomas, founds Pembroke college, Oxford, 25.
Titheby, 403.
Tittleſhall, 201.
Titus, colonel, 254, 261.
Tixal, 510.
Toad in coal, 464.
Todeney, Roger de, 63, 335, 477.
—— Ralph, 65.—Robert, 356.
Todenei, 335.
Togodumnus ſlain, 41, 77.
Tolman, 425.
Toltſbury, 132.
Tolleſhunt knights, 132.
Tom, Great, a bell, at Oxford, 20.
—— of Lincoln, 371.
Tombertus, governor of the South Girvii, 215.
Tomlon, 187.
Tong, 438.—caſtle, 387.
Tony, Robert de, 510.
Tooley, Hervey, 166.
Torceſter, 265.
Torkſey, 336, 360.
Torques of fine gold, where found, 500.
Totenhowe, 285.
Totheby, 382.
Tothill, 383.
—— fields, 100.
Tottenham, 107.—croſs, ib.
Tottenhoe caſtle, 56.
Touchet family, 497, 508.—barons Audley, ib.
Tournament, 60, 273, 332.—forbidden in England, 60.
Tovi, 119.
Towceſter, 266, 273.
Tower, 267.—of London, 80, 97.—Roman, 92.—round, to a church, 140, 388.
—— hill, 52.
—— gwin, 80.
Town, Roman, 71, 257.
—— Britiſh, 86.
Townley, Mr. his collection of ſtatues, 106.
Townſhend family and title, 188, 199.—Charles, baron of King's Lynne, and viſcount, 199.—colonel Edward's monument, 101.—James, 107.—marquis, 199.—Henry, 260, 320.
Towns drowned, 81.
Trabs, what, 405.
Trabuc, 45.
Treaſure found, 49.
Treaties, antient, on ſtone, 23.
Tredington, 488.
Trees, foſſil, 391.—ſubterraneous, 130.
Trenant, 77.
Trenchard, ſir Thomas, 57.
Trent place, 107.
—— river, 339, 395, 396, 499.
Trentham, 496, 507.—family, ib.
Treſham family, 268, 283, 291.
Treviſa, 22.
Trevor, ſir Thomas, 351.
—— baron Brumham, 50.
Triades quoted, 77.
Trillock hall, 25.—John, ib.
Trimley, St. Martin, 166.
Trincop, 427.
Trinity, or Chriſt, church, 99.
Trinity college, in Oxford, repaired and endowed by ſir Thomas Pope, 23.
Trinity college, in Cambridge, founded by king Henry VIII. 212, 222.—library, 222.—hoſtel, 223.—hall, founded by William Bateman, biſhop of Norwich, 212, 220.
Trinoantes, 77.
Trinobantes, 77.
Triplow, 230.
Tripontium, 265, 273, 293, 450.
Trivet, ſir Thomas, his death, 225.
Trivona, 431.
Trumpington, 229.
Trunk of a tree for a coffin, 450.
Trunk, William, 308.
Truſbut, barony of, 338.
Truſley, 420.
Truſſel family, 195.
Tuchwic grounds, 19.
Tuddington, 48, 85.
Tudenham family, 137.
Tud river, 183.
Tulip tree, 127.
Tumuli, 83, 138, 169, 197, 201, 227, 275, 316, 353, 451, 503.
Tunbridge Wells, New, 188.
Tunſtall, 222, 376.
Tupholme, 377, 378.
Turkey Company, 105.
Turkil, a Dane, 248.
Turnebus on wine, 416.
Turner, ſir John, 196.
—— family, 18.
—— Dr. his monument, 276.
Turnor, ſir Edward, 357, 358.—ſir Edmund, his charity, 377, 378.
Turnot, 63.
Turvy, 47, 50.
Tuſſer, the poet, 182.
Tutbury caſtle, 418*, 498, 515.
Tutt hill, 183.
Tuxford, 404.
Twickenham, 90.
Twiſleton, lord Say and Sele, 17.
Twy croſs, 306.
Twyne, Thomas and Brian, 24.
Tydd St. Mary's, 341.
Tyerford, 252.
Tylney family, 185.
—— earl, 128.
Tyndale, William, 25.
Tyrrell family, 43.
—— ſir John, 171.
Tyrwhit family, 338, 379, 385.
Tyſoe, Over and Temple, 450.

U.

VAINONA, 386.
Vale of Bucks, 35.
—— Aileſbury, 36.
—— the Red Horſe, 443.
Valence, William de, 154.
Valens and Valentinian, gold coins of, 109.
Valentia, Audemar de, earl of Pembroke, 83, 220.—William de, earl of Pembroke, 339.—Mary de, 220.
Valery, St. barony, 4.
Vallibus, Petronilla de, 179.
Valoniis family, 153, 156, 168.
Vainona, 386.
Vanbrugh built Blenheim, 16.
Vandlebury, 19, 213.
Vanderplank, 67.
Vane, ſir Henry, 383.
Vanhatten, ſir John, 41.
Vanneck, ſir Joſhua and Gerard, 171.
Vaſe, 93.—bronze, 201.
Vauldy abbey, 354.
Vault, Roman, 93.
Vaulx family, 333.—lord, 268, 279.—Nicholas, baron, 268, 279.—Robert de, 200.
Vaux, ſir Nicholas, 280.
Uchindon, 345.
Udal, Nicholas, 24.
Vehindon, 443.
Vellan, 35.
Venonæ, 297, 303.
Venta Icenorum, 176.
Verdon family, 297, 299, 317, 447, 498.
Vere family, 11, 30, 165, 268.—earls of Oxford, 11, 30.—Robert de, earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and duke of Ireland, 3, 11.—Aubrey, earl of Oxford, 99, 101, 133, 136, 213.—ſir Francis, 101.—Robert de, 131, 222.—Henry of Addington, 47.—monuments at Earl's Colne, 136.—arms, ib.—tomb, 266.—lord of Hanworth, 89.—John, earl of Oxford, 99.—George, 125.—Horace, 189.
—— court, 388.
Verlain river, 73.
Verlaneſted, 73.
Verney family, 445, 450.—tomb and arms, 74.
Vernometum, 299, 318, 401.—what, in Gauliſh, 300.
Vernon family, 167, 417, 426, 427.—ſir George, for his great hoſpitality, called King of the Peak, 416.—Hugh de, baron Shipbrook, 497.
—— ſir John, monument of, 516.
—— Arethuſa, her monument, 163.
—— Henry, eſq. ib.
Verolamium, 61.
Verrio, paintings of, 420.
Verulam, 43, 61, 72.—ruins ſearched, 61, 62.—family, 351.
Veſpaſian, his gold coin, 272.
Veſſels, Roman, 92, 193, 229, 514.—glaſs, 235, 272.—braſs, 134.
Vexillum, frame of, 351.
Uffa, king of the Eaſt Angles, 151.
Uffkines, ib.
Uffington, 352.
Ufford, 155.—font, 168, 169.
—— family, 85, 153, 158, 167, 168, 219, 338.—earls of Suffolk, 155, 158.—Robert de, earl of Suffolk, 157, 194.
Ugmeer, 255.
Uhtred, earl of Worceſter, 492.
Viat, Robert, 283.
Vieux Pont, Robert de, 36.
Villa Fauſtini, 125, 126, 132, 152, 159.
Villa Regia, 14.
Villiers family, 319, 220.—George, duke of Buckingham, 39, 44, 100.—baron Whaddon, 43.—ſir George, 319, 328.—Adam de, 318, 319.
Vine cloſe, Lincoln, 375.
Vineyard at Ely, 252.
—— Denny, 235.
Viſconti Galeazzo, 154.
Vives, Ludovicus, 24.
Ulceby, 382, 388.
Ulferes low, 485.
Ullenhale, 458.
Ullerhampton, 500.
Ulveſcroft, 317.
Umbo of a ſhield, 235.
Umfranvil, 334, 356.
Undola, 283.
Uneſlaw, 62.
Univerſities antiently called Studies, 617.
Univerſity at Oxford, when firſt eſtabliſhed, 7, 22.—title of given to Oxford, 21.—ſeal of, ib.
—— at Northampton, 272.—hoſtel, 220, 223.
—— college in Oxford, founded by king Alfred, 7.
Univora, biſhop, 314.
Unlaf, a Daniſh pirate, 88.
Voiſy, biſhop, 446, 460.
—— John, 446.
Vortigern, 77.—gave London, as a ranſom to Hengiſt, who took him priſoner, 81.

I N D E X.

Vortimer died, and was buried at Lincoln, 336.
Vow family, 302.
Upland men, 214.
Upminſter, 130.
Uppingham, 325, 327.—ſchool, 327.
Upton, 269, 278, 287, 449, 471, 482, 487.
Upwell, 235.
Ureſby, 359.
Urioconium, 501.
Urns, Roman, 85, 88, 92, 93, 128, 131, 132, 133, 136, 137, 141, 161, 172, 188, 202, 203, 233, 253, 255, 257, 272, 279, 282, 342, 346, 347, 354, 391, 404.
—— Celtic, 88.
—— glaſs, 162.
Urſo, 472.
Urſwick, Chriſtopher, 108.
Uſe river, 37.
Uſtrina, 256.
Utceſter, 498.
Uther the Britan, 61.
Utoxeter, 498, 515.
Vulphampton, 494.
Vulpuna, a pious woman, 494.
Uvedale, Mr. a botaniſt, 107.
Uxbridge, 78, 88.—earl of, 88.—treaty, ib.
Vyner, Robert, 378, 383.

W.

WADDESDEN, 42.
Wade, general George, 101.
Wadebury, 405.
Wadenhoe, 275.
Wadham, Nicholas, 25.
——— college, in Oxford, deſigned by Nicholas Wadham, and completed by his widow, 25.
Wager, ſir Charles, 101, 233.
Waher, Ralph, 189.
Wahull and barons, 47, 50.
Wainfleet, 338, 386.
——— haven, 386.
——— William, biſhop of Wincheſter, founded Magdalen college, Oxford, 7, 24.
Wake family, 49, 270, 274, 333, 348.—barons, 60.
—— chapel, 347.—lady Blanche, 254.
Wakefield bridge, chapel on, 104.
Walbery, 126.
Walbury, 142.
Walbrook, 80, 92.
Walcot, 275, 292, 355.
Waldby, archbiſhop, 107.
Waldef, 63.
Walden, Paul's, 67.
——— Saffron, 125, 135, 140.—barons, 125.—priory and caſtle, 140.—burgh, 142.
——— Cheping, 125.
Waldeof, 250.
Waldegrave family, 130, 164.
Walderſey ring, 235.
Walderſwick, 170.
Waldy, archbiſhop, 101.
Waleran, earl of Mellent, 471.
Waleri, Bernard de, 19.
Waleſby, 377, 388.
Waleton, 155.
Walfleot oyſters, 121, 124, 132.
Walkern, 69.
Wall, a village, 495, 504.
—— Dr. Martin, 468.
—— low, or hill, 272.
Walla, 142.
Waller the poet, 40.
——— Richard, 106.
Wallingford, Wigod de, 36.
Wallingwells, 407.
Wallot iſland, 121.
Wally, 28.
Walmoden, Sophia, 192.
Walmsford, 249, 275.
Walnesford, 269, 292.
Walpole, 180, 199, 216.
——— family, 168.—earls of Orford, ib.
——— earl of Orford, his muſeum, 90.
Walſal, 495, 502.
Walſh, ſir Richard, 491.—family, ib.
Walſingham, 179.—Lady chapel, ib.—way, 179, 195, 196, 203.—eſteemed impious not to viſit and make an offering to the Virgin of, 179.—king Henry VIII. when a child, went bare-footed thither, and offered a valuable necklace to the Virgin of, ib.
——— New, Old or Great, 196.
——— ſir Francis, 196.—where buried, 82.
Walſoken, 199.
Walter family, 122.
Walter, Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 200.
Waltham foreſt, 119, 127.
——— croſs, 71, 107.
——— abbey. 87, 127.
——— Much, 133.
——— on the Wold, 316.
Walton, 139, 166, 199, 416, 422.
——— bridge, 138.
——— caſtle and priory, 139, 166.
——— Brian, 135.
——— colonel, 253.
Walworth college, 100.
Wangford, 170.
Wanſted, 128.
Wapenham, 265, 273.
Wapiham, 265.
Warborough, 28.—camp, 195.
Warboys, 255.
Warburton, biſhop, his library, 478.
Ward, lord, 489, 500.
Warden abbey, 54.
Wardlow, 428.
Wards, court of, 84, 102.
——— of London, 86, 105.
Ware, 60, 68.
—— abbot, his pavement at Weſtminſter abbey, 101.
Warham, 196.
Warkton, 281.
Waring, Walter Fitz, 18.
Waring, 378.
Warley, Great, 131.
Warmington, 443, 450.
Warner family, 196, 202.—John, biſhop of Rocheſter, 196.
——— ſir John, turns Papiſt, 168.
Warr cloſe, 89.
Warren, William de, 39, 127.
——— family, 201.
——— ſir Peter, 101.
Warſlow, 503.
Warton, 501.
——— houſe, 403.
Warwick, Henry earl of, 4.
Warwick, 444, 449, 452.—caſtle, vineyard, church, monuments, 452, 453.—earls of, 447, 465.
Warwickſhire, 443, 470.—diviſion, 443.—Domeſday, 450.—plants, 470.
Warwulf, 48.
Waſh, or Guaſh, river, 327, 333, 352.
Waſhbourne, Little and Knights, 471, 488.
Waſhbourn, and family, 488.
Waſhenborough, 275.
Waſhes, 179, 331.
Waſſal, 476.
Water, ſtopped and parted, an omen, 47, 50.
——— chalybeate, 305.
——— medicinal, 75, 130, 184, 192, 233, 280, 302, 418.
——— purging, 192.
——— mineral, 353.
——— aluminous, 302.
——— works, 420.—at Chelſea, 91.
——— pipes, 365, 367.—of earth, 93.
——— hens, 381.
——— conveyed to London, 86, 104.
Waterhull cavern, 434.
Waterbeach, 235.
Waterland, Dr. 388.
Waterville, William de, 357.
Watford, 64, 74, 276.
Watling-ſtreet, 37, 49, 52, 61, 63, 64, 65, 87, 265, 276, 277, 293, 297, 303, 447, 503, 505.
Watlington, 11, 30.
Watſon family, 290.—admiral, 101.—biſhop of St. David's, 229.—John, 385.
Watts, William, 199.
Watton, 187.
Wauburnhope, 179.
Waveney river, 157, 175, 183.
Waybourne, 195.
Ways monument, 27.
Wayting hill, 66.
Waytmore caſtle, 60, 70.
Weald, South, 131.
Wealling, 479.
Wearham, 200.
Webb, ſir Thomas, 389.
Wedderburn, Alexander, 316.
Weddeſborough, 495.
Wedgewood, his pottery, 506.
Wedneſbury, 502.
Wednesfield, 500.
Weedon, Pinckney, 265, 273.
——— on the Street, 267, 276.
Welbeck abbey, 406.
Welby, 318, 359.—family, 342.
Weld, Thomas, 507.
Weldon, 283.—ferry, 318.
Welford, 293.
Well, 235.—holy, 108.—drumming, 283.
—— ebbing and flowing, 429.
Welland river, 99, 270, 290, 327.
Welledon, 270.
Welles family, 383.—barons, 338.—Leo, baron, 339.—viſcount, 83.
Welleſtream river, 350.
Wellingborough, 268, 280.
Wellow abbey, 385.
Wells, 19.—John, 190, 338.—William, 352, 382.
Welnetham, Great, 161.
Welney, 235.
Welwyn, 67.
Wemgrave family, 165.
Wendleſbury, 19.
Wendling, 203.
Wendover, 41.—Roger and Richard de, ib.
Weng, 44.
Wenlock manument, 56.
Wenman family, 26.—viſcount, ib.
Wenmer brook, 63.
Wentfar river, 176.
Wentſbeck river, 197.
Wentſum river, 176, 183, 188.
Wentworth family, 154, 383.—barons, 91.—lord Thomas, 84.—Thomas, 165.
Wenyeves family, 165.
Weolod, 270.
Weorth, 494.
Werburga, 497.
Weſcham, Gilbert de, 173.
Weſley, Samuel, 397.
Weſtacre, 202.
Weſtleton, 169.
Weſtern, Mr. 13.
Weſtfield caſtle, 155.
Weſthorpe houſe, 173.
Weſtmill, 69.
Weſtminſter, 83.—hall and abbey, 83, 100, 102.—burials, 84, 101.—monks, ib.—dean, 105.—ſchool, 83, 102.—biſhoprick, 83, 100.—chapter-houſe, 101.—gate-houſe, ib.—ſanctuary, ib.—bridge, ib.—infirmary and monuments, ib.—natives, 107.
Weſton, 450, 496, 502.
——— on the Green, 19.
——— Richard, 391.
——— judge, 513.
Weſt rocks, 139.
Weſtwade chapel, 188.
Weſtwood, 483.
Wetenhall, biſhop, 101, 511.
Wethersfield, 136.
Weting All Saints, 203.
Weyland, John, 187.
Whaddon, 37, 43.
Whalley, Barbara, 280.
Whaplode, 342.
Wharling, 297.
Wharton family, 42.
——— lord Thomas, 84, 277.
——— Henry, 101.
Wheare, Degory, 22.
Wheat at Weſton, 89.
Wheeler family and alms-houſes, 451.
Whethamſtead, 60, 157.—John de, ib.
Whetle moor, 516.
Whichbury hill, 476.
Whichcote, ſir Chriſtopher, 355.
Whichenour, 514.
Whileſton Mews, 484.
Whimbrels, 381.
Whinwall, 200.
Whiſton, William, account of, 306.—his epitaph, 329.
——— Daniel, Thomas, and William, 253.
——— priory, 483.
Whitby, Dr. 281.
Whitchurch, 37, 168, 462.
White, Dr. 100.
——— ſir Thomas, 8, 23, 74, 462.
——— Thomas, 485.
White Friars, 98.
White hall, 84, 85, 103.
White Ladies, 483, 486.
Whiteleaf croſs, 41.
Whiteſbrictſthorne, 132.
Whitewick caſtle, 306.
Whitgift, John, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 385.—Robert, abbot of Wellow, ib.
Whitham, 122.
Whitlebury foreſt, 274.
Whitley, 354, 464.
Whitney, 3, 12.
Whittington, Richard, 100, 513
Whittleſey, 234.
——— mere, 234, 248, 249, 255.
——— archbiſhop, 234.
Whittlewood, 274, 275.
Whitton, 90, 276.

INDEX.

Wiberton, 349, 350.
Wibiſca mons, 474.
Wic, what, 176, 469.
Wicceſia mons, 474.
Wiccia, 469, 474.
Wich, 189, 478.
—— Richard de la, biſhop of Chicheſter, 470.
Wiches, what, 120, 469.
Wichwood foreſt, 3, 13.
Wick, 35.
Wickanford, 336, 448.
Wicken, 231.
Wickham, High, 35.
——— in Suffolk, 167.
——— William of, biſhop of Wincheſter, founds new college, Oxford, 22.
Wickliff, John, 21.—well verſed in the Scriptures, wrote againſt the Pope's authority, 297, 303.—his body burned forty-one years after his death, by order of the Council of Sienna, 297, 303.—his pulpit and cope, 303.
Wiccombe, 35.
Wicton, 483.
——— North, 355.
Widdeville, baron, 266, 272.—earl, ib.
Widial, 69.—inſcription, ib.
Wigenhall, 180, 199.
Wighton camp, 196.
Wightwick, and family, 500.
——— Richard, converts Broadgate hall into Pembroke college, 25.
Wigornia, 470, 484.
Wigſton's hoſpital, 307.
Wicken, 231.
Wikerford, 361.
Wilbury hill, 66.
Wilbraham, 214.
Wilbrighton, 500.
Wilburham, 213.
Wilburgham, 229.
Wilcocks, biſhop, 101.
Wilden ferry, 318.
Wildmore fen, 500.
Wilford, 399.
Wilfred, archbiſhop, 283.
Wilkins, 12.
——— Dr. biſhop of Cheſter, 276.
William, earl of Henhaud and Leiceſter, 407.
——— the Conqueror, takes London, 82.
——— archdeacon of Durham, founds Univerſity college, 7, 22.
——— Rufus, 104.
——— III. where buried, 100.
——— king of Scotland, ſwears fealty to king John, 374.
Williams, John, baron of Tame, 9, 26.
——— ſir Joſeph, 184.
——— Peere, his reports, 283.
——— ſir Booth, and family, ib.
——— ſir John, 100.
Williamſon, ſir Joſeph, 22.
Willingham, 228.
Willington, 51.
Willis family, 43.
——— Dr. Thomas, 274.—biſhop, 476.
Willoughby family, 85, 156, 158, 168, 338, 383, 390, 395, 398, 420, 445.
——— barons, 336, 337, 390, 416.
——— Robert, baron of Brooke, 47.
——— William, baron of Parham, 339.
——— Hugh, ſtarved to death in diſcovering the Frozen Sea, 416, 420.
——— Mr. the ornithologiſt, 398.
——— on the Wold, 401.—ſilk, 355.
Willoughbridge, 615.
Willy, 284.
Wilſon, Arthur, 192.—Robert, 185.
Wilmot, earl of Rocheſter, 18.
Wimare family, 121.
Wimberley, 275.
Wime river, 353.
Wimondham, 176.
Wimondley, Great and Little, 59, 67.
Wimpole, 218.
Winceby and Battle, 378.
Wincheſter college, 22.
Winchindon, 42.
Winchington, Nether, 42.
Windeſcleve, 489.
Windham, 176, 194.
Window of a cathedral painted by a lady, 190.—in a chimney, 276.
——— painted, 24, 285, 477.
Windſor, Miles, 24.—lord, 36.
Windruſh river, 3.
Wing, baron, 44.
Wingfield, 416.
——— South, 420.
——— family, 125, 157, 167, 256, 269, 420.
——— monuments, 169, 170.
Winhill, 429.
Winniffe, biſhop, 129.
Winnington, 491.—ſir Edward, 476.
Winſlow, 43.
Winſtanley, Mr. 142.
Winſtre, 418*, 423.—hundred, 139.
Winterdyne, 476.
Winterton, 178, 194.—cliff, 388.
Winterton family, 486.
Wintringham, 388.—Robert, 286.
Winwallo, St. 200.
Winyeve family, 165.
Wire hall, 107.
—— foreſt, 476.
Wirkſop, 405.
Wirkſworth, 422.
Wirley family, 503.
Wiſbich, 235.
——— river, 183, 216, 270.
Wiſdom, Symon, 12.
Wiſeberum, 233.
Wiſhaw, 461.
Witchcote, 302.
Witchcraft, 69.
Witchingham, 203.
Witewick, 320.
Witham, 131, 134, 332, 335, 336, 354.
——— South or Port, 353.
——— river, 332, 333, 336, 360.
——— honour, 122.
Withburga, daughter of king Anna, 180, 202.
Withorn, 383.
Witley, Great, 491.
Wittering, Great, 441.
Witiſca mons, 474.
Wittleſea mere, 248, 249, 255.
Wiverton, 396, 403.
Woburn, 54.
——— mere, 48, 73.
——— abbey, 54.
Wodehouſe family, 188.
Wolds, 319.
Wolfe, general, 101.
—— Lowe, 506.
Wolfhamcote, 450.
Woblaſton, William, 516.
Wollaton, 395, 398.
Wolpher, king of Mercia, 269.—murdered his two ſons Vulfard and Rufin, for turning Chriſtians, 269.
Wolſeley, ſir William, drowned, 513.
Wolſey, cardinal, archbiſhop of York, built a college at Oxford, 8, 24.—his college at Ipſwich, 155, 166.—built Hampton Court, 78, 89.—his agreement with the prior of Clerkenwell for a houſe, 104.—his grave opened, 107.
Wolſtan, archbiſhop of York, 233, 451.
Wolſtrop, 357.
Wolthorpe, 358.
Wolverton, 38, 44.
Wolves, formerly in Derbyſhire, 417.
Wolvehunt, 417.
Wolverhampton, 495, 500.—church-yard, 500.
Wolverley, 491.
Womer river, 73.
Womborn, 501.
Wood, Anthony, 21, 25, 26.—his MSS. 25.
—— William, 383.
Woodbridge, 155, 167.
Woodbury hill and camp, 142, 490.
Woodcroft houſe, 289.
Woodchurch, 73.
Woodford, 282.
Wood, foſſil, 282, 360.
Woodhall, 60, 67, 69.
Woodham, Walters, 122.—Mortimer, 131.
Woodhill, 67.
Woodhouſe family, and barons, 187.
——— ſir Thomas, 186.
Woodland of Derbyſhire, 435.
Woodland, 445.
Woodlack, Robert, 212, 221.
Woodriſing, 187.
Woods, 347.
Woodſtock, 4, 15.—park, ſaid to have been the firſt in England, ib.—palace, ib.
——— Thomas of, 38, 133.
Woodſtone, 257.
Woodthorpe, 384.
Woodward, Dr. 101.
Woodyear, John, 422.
Woolveſton, 167.
Worceſter, 470, 483, 484.—fight, 485.
——— college, in Oxford, endowed by Thomas Coke, 23.
——— William of, 25.
Worceſterſhire, 465, 473.—Roman, 474, 475.—ſhape, dimenſions, rivers, Domeſday, 473.—ſituation, 474.—earls of, 472, 492.—rare plants, 493.
Works chantry, 371.
Workſop, 397.—houſe burnt, and rebuilt, 405.
Workſworth, 417.
Worlaby, 389.
Worlingworth and font, 167.
Wormegay, 180, 202.
Wormhill moor, 438.—lands held here by the tenure to hunt and deſtroy wolves, 417.
Wormleighton, 443, 450.—baron Spencer of, ib.
Worſted, 190.—ſtuffs, ib.
Wothorp, 292.
Wotton Wawers, 458.
Wotton, 69, 387, 509, 516.
——— under Wever, 497.
Would, 316.
Wragby, 337, 377.
Wrawby, 389.
Wicke, rivulet, 297, 316, 319.
Wrekenhill, 319.
Wren, ſir Chriſtopher, 91, 106, 220, 222.
Wreſt, 54.
Wreſtling, an exerciſe much uſed by the Corniſh men, 400.
Wrey, ſir Chriſtopher, lord-chief-juſtice of England, 212, 221.
Wright, ſir Matthew, 26.
——— family, 464.
Wrightholt, 349.
Writtle, and title, 122, 134.
Wrotham, 109.
Wrotteſley, 500, 501.
Wroxhall, 445.
Wroxton, 18.
Wulfere, 270.
Wulfran, St. 360.
Wulpett, 155, 165.
Wulſtan, biſhop of Worceſter, 471.
Wych, Richard de la, 478.
Wyckham, Weſt, High, Cheping or Eaſt, 39.
——— hall, 346.
Wye river, 417, 438.
Wyham, 383.
Wyken, 304.
Wymerley, 318.
Wymondham, 176, 187, 319.
Wynboretre, 488.
Wyndham family, 187.
Wyngal, 387.
Wynne, ſir Rowland, 387.
Wyrardſbury, 40.
Wyre foreſt, 469.
—— hall, 107.
Wyverley, 318.
Wyvill family, 302.

Y.

YARBOROUGH camp, and family, 388,
Yardley, Haſtings, 268, 280.
Yare river, 157, 176, 183.
—— what, 123.
Yarmouth, 178, 192.
——— 75, 172, 186.
Yarn, 171.
Yarranton, Andrew, 475.
Yates, William, 510.
Yelverton, 201.—family, 233, 275.
——— Henry, 44, 280.
Yelpers, 381.
Yeveley, 420.
Ykeling ſtreet, 376.
York houſe, 83, 98.
Yoxall, 514.
Young, Dr. where born, 67.
Ypoceſſa, 487.
Yng, 131.

Z.

ZOUCH family, 218, 270, 291, 416.
——— of Codnor, 265.
——— lord, his monument, 42.
Zuleſtein, Naſſau de, family, 130.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

Printed by J. NICHOLS *and* SON, *Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet Street.*